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CALENDAR

OF

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

BEING LETTERS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN SOME OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS AND INDIAN RULERS AND NOTABLES

VOL. IV, 1772-5

PREFACE

This volume records the events of the first four years of the ad-These four years were not the least ministration of Warren Hastings. important of the period of his Governorship. The suzerainty of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal dwindled to a mere shadow; and the fact that the East India Company were the feal masters of the situation was brought home to all in no uncertain fashion. The revenue settlement, the judicial administration and the foreign policy of the Company underwent material changes. The Rohilla war in the north, the conflict of the Bombay Presidency with the Mahrattas in the west, and the Madras Government's support of the Nawab of Carnatic in his aggressive war against the Raja of Tanjore, furnish a chronicle of stirring chapters of British domination in India. The cession of Benares and adjoining districts by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daulah to the Company added materially to their growing power, while the stoppage of the Imperial tribute not only replenished their coffers but helped at the same time to east the House of Timur completely into the background.

A. F. M. ABDUL ALI,

Aceper of the Records of the Government of India.

30 April 1925.

INTRODUCTION

The 4th Volume of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence contains a narrative of important incidents during four eventful years-1772-1775, of the administration of Warren Hastings. He was, as is well known, the last of the Governors and the first of Governors-General.

Since the departure of Clive from India the affairs of the Company had been causing grave anxiety to the Directors at home. They apprehended, and rightly so, a sudden collapse of their government and trade and they felt that some one able and willing to execute their policy should forthwith be placed at the head of the Bengal Government to avert the impending financial crisis. Such a man was Hastings and the choice naturally fell on him.

In order to form a correct estimate of the administration of Warren Hastings a very brief review of the events prior to his régime is necessary. The rice crop had previously failed on account of a severe drought and a dire famine was the result. To aggravate the misery of the famished population small-pox had raged with unbounded fury. These calamities swept away nearly half the population. Such was the situation when Warren Hastings took over charge of the administration of These pages will show how his prudence and sagacity averted the financial danger and replenished the Company's empty treasury.

It will not be out of place perhaps to refer to the earlier services Record of of Warren Hastings to the Company. As a writer he had faithfully Hastings' served them for seven years until he was made a prisoner, on the capture services of Calcutta, by Sirājud Daulah. He however managed to escape and in the following campaign with Sirajud Daulah he had volunteered his services and fought valiantly at Plassey. He succeeded in winning the esteem and regard of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Clive, the then Governor of Bengal, who placed him as Resident at the Court of Mir Jafar at Murshidabad. After serving for three years as Resident he left for England. During his stay there he was once called upon to give evidence before the House of Commons on certain matters relating to the Company's government.1 This he did with conspicuous ability keeping in view the interest of his old masters. It then became clear to all that he had an intimate knowledge of Indian affairs and was capable of eradicating the abuses which had crept into the administration. His desire therefore to be again employed in India received the carnest attention of the Directors. They however appointed him second in Council at Madras where he acted with the same zeal and fidelity to his employers as he had shown, years ago, as a writer and Resident in Bengal. The good-will of his employers was thus secured by his devotion to duty, by his efforts at improving their manufactures and by keeping his hands clean of sordid transactions with the Nawab of Carnatic. When occasion arose for the selection of an able and

¹ See G. W. Forrest, Administration of Hastings (Calcutta, 1892), pp. 2-3.

experienced officer to take charge of the Bengal Government, the choice could not but fall on any one other than Warren Hastings. He was appointed and, in April 1772, he took his seat as President of the Council at Fort William.

Dual government fails

By this time Clive's system of dual government had proved to be a failure resulting in the total instability of the Government. The principle of 'power divorced from responsibility' was wrong ab initio-The Government was apparently divided between the Nawab and the Company. There were two distinct departments namely the Dewani and the Nizamat. The former had passed into the hands of the Company by virtue of the grant made by the Emperor Shah Alam in 1765 together with the soldiery and the constabulary; but the latter had remained with the Nawab. The position of the Company as Diwan was really anomalous, for the office of the Diwan'as defined by the Directors signified only the superintending of the collection of the revenues and receiving money from the Nawab's treasury into that of the Company. The actual collection was left in the hands of the Indian functionaries. And the Nizamat deprived of the soldiery could not exercise any check upon the people. This is apparent from the following remarks of the Directors-"The administration of justice, the appointments to offices or Zemindaries, in short, whatever comes under the denomination of civil administration must remain in the hands of the Nawab or his Ministers".

To this anomalous division of the functions of the Government most of the troubles of Bengal were due. Released from control and presuming on English influence, which was then very great, an army of Faujdars, Amils and such like officers began to set no limit to their cruelties and exactions. They preved on the helplessness of the people and battened on the revenues. None cared to heed the cries of the people. The only man who could do something if he would was the Resident but he was peremptorily forbidden to interfere in anything. Many of the unfortunate peasants finding the extortions unbearable absconded in despair or deserted their holdings. The popular clamour could not long go unnoticed. It began to manifest itself in the consequent decrease of the revenues. Not only were the people racked and oppressed but the Company was also defrauded to a considerable extent. The Council, anxious to stem the tide of corruption, appointed European Supervisors in 1769 to superintend the collection of revenue but they proved no better than the Indian Amils. In 1770 a Board of Revenue was stationed at Murshidabad and another at Patna. But these too in their turn 2 could not effect any good and at last it was decided that the Company should throw off the mask and take up the entire administration into their own hands

The task before Warren Hastings was by no means light. He had to play the double rôle of administrator and founder of a new Empire. He had to cleanse the Augean stable and at the same time lay the foundations of a paramount power. And he rose to

¹ See M. E. Monckton Jones, W. Hastings in Bengal (Oxford, 1918). p. 63.

² See Monckton Jones, p. 120.

the occasion and the task. During his previous stay in the country he had to deal with men of all grades, and had formed an intimate acquaintance with the nature and history of the country's institutions and with the characteristics of its people. He was therefore not unwise to hold that if changes were to be introduced they must be done gradually. The existing machinery of administration had to be preserved, at least for a time. Much that was objectionable had for a while—possibly for a long while—to be endured. The efforts of the reformer must be first of all directed to the most mischievous elements of misrule; time and opportunity must be looked to for more general and definite advance. Such being his conception he did not upset the whole constitution all at once but reformed it step by step Concerning government the first thing that he thought of was the question of assuming direct responsibility. He honestly believed that power could not be divorced from responsibility without serious consequences. Accordingly he set himself to remodelling the existing system so as to evolve from the chaos—as it then appeared to him—an efficient system of government.

His first act was the removal of the Revenue office (167) and the Suspension of superior Court of Justice (126) from Murshidabad to Calcutta. Mean-Nawab Muwhile in obedience to orders received from the Court of Directors he hammad Riza ordered the arrest of Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan, Naib Nazim, and had him brought down to Calcutta to answer certain charges (18). It was alleged that he had mismanaged the revenues, misappropriated the money paid for the establishment of the Nawab, and to crown all, had compelled the rvots to sell their cereals to him at very low prices, which he in his turn had resold at exorbitant rates to consumers in the time of famine (33). Muhammad Riza Khan, be it remembered, was formerly Naib at Dacca. Mir Jafar had never liked him because his revenues were always in arrears. On Mir Jafar's death in 1765, when Nawab Najmud Daula was installed on the Masnad of Nizamat by President Spencer and his Council, Muhammad Riza Khan was forced upon him without his consent and despite the protest of Mr. Grav, a member of the Council, who observed that to thrust on the Nawab a person whom he both feared and detested was at once cruel and indignified.

The office now vacated by Muhammad Riza Khan was given to Raja Appointment Gurudas, son of Raja Nund Kumar (68). The necessity of his appoint- of Raja ment lay in the fact that Raja Nand Kumar was an inveterate enemy and Muuni of Muhammad Rice Khang and and Muuni of Muhammad Riza Khan2 and as such he would be helpful in collecting Begam information and documentary evidence to substantiate the charges against the Khan. For reasons more or less similar Munni Begam who in the prime of her youth was a nautch girl (1529) but who had afterwards become Mir Jafar's consort was immediately appointed regent to the minor Nawab in preference to the Nawab's own mether Babbu

See Monckton Jones, p. 73.

See H. Reveridge, A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, p. 311.

Malaraja Shitab Ray shares the fate of Mu-Khan

Begam because of her pronounced dislike for Riza Khan. The Naib Diwan of Bihar, Maharaja Shitab Ray, was subjected to similar treatment as the charges brought against the Naib Diwan of Bengal applied equally to him. He was like his colleague sent down to Calcutta under arrest (88). At the same time Maharaja Rajballabh was appointed hammad Biza Ray Rayan and it was notified that henceforth all accounts had to pass through him to the Company (125).

Roth are acquitted

The trial of Maharaja Shitab Ray did not take very long. He was honourably acquitted and was reinstated in his former office (357). But he died shortly after. Muhammad Riza Khan however had to suffer the inconvenience of a protracted trial. But he too was finally acquitted and again put in charge of the office of Naib Nazim (1039) and 2025).

Imperial t ibute stopped

When Hastings undertook the work of readjusting the finances of the Company, his first step was to withhold the payment of the royal revenue on the ground that the King Shah Alam having left the protection of the English had sought that of the Mahrattas who were anything but friendly to them. To pay the tribute money to the King now was to strengthen the arms of the Mahrattas. He could not however openly throw off his allegiance to the King who though bereft of authority and power still possessed the glamour of sovereignty. He pleaded the poverty of famine-stricken Bengal and gave repeated assurances to pay the revenue when the province would be restored to prosperity (92). Next, under the instructions of the Court of Directors, he curtailed to sixteen lakhs the allowance of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Mubarakuddaulah, who was then a minor (56). He further suspended the pension of Nawab Najaf Khan (473) which was settled on him by Lord Clive and had been paid down to the days of Mr. Cartier (599).

Reduction Nizamat stipend

System of Lind tenure remodelled

These being accomplished he tarned his attention to the very important question of Revenue Settlement. For some time past the land revenue which was the chief source of income had yielded practically little or nothing to the Company. The system of land tenure hitherto in vogue gave no real title to land-bo'ders and, being for a term of one year only, was obviously defective. The land settlement was made at the usual Puniya ceremony held at Murshidabad every year. All renters had to attend the Puniya in person. This caused much hardship to the Zamindars by subjecting them to the unnecessary expenses of attendance at the Capital. This inconvenience was however removed in 1770 when the Supervisors were empowered to make the settlements in their own Prudent though it was in one respect, it gave rise to many other sources of mischief which proved subsequently detrimental both to the interests of the Company and the Zamindars. Hartings therefore devised a schome of periodic settlement of lands, in furtherance of which he appointed an itinerant revenue Committee. In the hot days of June the Committee headed by Hastings himself started on their mission. During many weeks of wet and stormy weather they pursued their commission with assiduous pains but with no satisfactory result; at length Hastings came to the conclusion that the best thing to do was to farm out lands for five years (36). In pursuance of this lat r scheme lands of Bengal were leased out to the highest bidders (1662). Naturally many hereditary Zamindars whose biddings fell below the mark suffered but their claims were liberally considered and their losses were compensated for by grants of pensions suitable to their status (1256).

Simultaneously with the revenue settlement the question of trade Trade reforms reforms claimed the attention of Hastings. The Company's investments and the inland trade had long suffered owing to indulgence in private trade of officers in charge of the different districts who were mostly young men devoid of any sense of responsibility, being ever ready to misuse their authority and power. It was meet therefore that some drastic measure should be taken for the revival and reestablishment of trade on a firm basis; for this was as important a source of income as the land revenue. After a laborious and thoughtful investigation and scrutiny the causes of its decline were ascertained. Formerly India and especially Bengal had inter-commercial relations with certain provinces of Turkey such as Georgia, Egypt, Basra and Alleppo. Owing to disturbances in Turkey the demand from these places had decreased to a nullity. The markets of Basra and Alleppo were closed. Besides, the several native States which had grown up with the decline of the Moghal Empire shut their gates against foreign trade. Worse still was the injury done by the English district officers who are allowed and used to carry on trade duty-free and thus could easily afford to undersell the native manufacturers and weavers. They went so far as to mulct and oppress the people. These malpractices Hastings was determined to remove. Accordingly on March 23, 1773, the Board of Revenue issued the regulations which forbide Europeans to settle in the districts. abolished all the zamindari chaukis except the five central ones, viz., Calcutta, Dacca, Hughli, Murshidabad and Patna, and two more to control up-country exports to the north and west, and annulled the dastak. Meanwhile orders were issued to the gumashtas of the Company, not to force the weavers to work against their will or compel them to accept dadni, as they were now allowed to carry on business with whomsoever they liked (1727). Furthermore, the duties were reduced to 21 % on all goods except salt, tobacco and betelnut, and all merchants whether European or Indian were made to pay without distinction, only the dastak-ho'ders were granted certificates to claim a drawback from the revenue.2

These were the efforts made to remove the abuses which had arrested the growth of manufacture but this alone did not suffice, a spur was also needed to expedite its advance. Accordingly Mr. George Bogle was sent on a deputation to Bhutan (1010) and Tibet (1449) with a view to establish trade with those countries. At the same time a ship laden with cargo of Indian manufacture was despatched to Jedda with letters to the Governor of Egypt (664) and the Pasha and Sheriff of Jedda (666) requesting them to revive and continue the trade with India and to reduce the duties to a desirable extent.

¹ See Monckton Jones, p. 224.

² See Monckton Jones, p. 226.

Suppression of robberies

Along with the efforts to remove abuses in the administration and promote the trade of the country, effective measures were taken to suppress highway robberies and the depredations committed by Sunnvasi marauders. These Sannyasis were naked wandering mendicants, apparently on a sacred mission of pilgrimage to the shrine of Jagannath. They inhabited the country lying south of Tibet from Kabul to China. They used to travel in bands of a thousand and sometimes ten thousand Every year they infested the province, plundered the people, and in order to maintain their strength kidnapped the healthiest youths of the country. These depredations did considerable damage to the in ome of the Company. Rigorous measures were therefore adopted to prevent robberies by providing exemplary punishments for these criminals. robbers were hanged in their own villages and their goods and chattels were confiscated while their wives and children were made slaves. To put an end to the inroads of the Sannyasis, troops were despatched under an English Commander Capt Toone, in December 1773 (706). and the frontier was garrisoned to check their ingress. Moreover the Faujdars were invested with extraordinary powers to deal with the banditti and invoke the assistance of the Zamindars for this purpose (707).

Judicial administration

The administration of justice which was palpably defective and without which the proper working of the Reforms and the total extirpation of the dacoits would have been imp ssible received his serious The first step taken by him was the establishment of two law courts—one civil and the other criminal—in every district, The Civil Court designated as Mufassal Diwani Adalat was presided over by a Collector assisted by the provincial Diwan; the Criminal Court designated as Faujdari Adalat was, though presided over by # Collector, actually conducted by the Qazi and the Mufti of the district. Similarly, two courts of Appeal were established at Calcutta under the names of the Sadr Diwani Adalat and the Sadr Nizamat Adalat having civil and criminal jurisdictions respectively. The former was presided over by the Governor² with two of the Councillors assisted by the Diwan of the Khalsa or the Chief Revenue Officer and some Indian judges; the latter had a presiding Judge called the Darogha-i, Adulat, the Chief Quzi and the Chief Mufti. The presiding Judge was appointed by the President in Council. All capital cases were reviewed by him and disposed of with the sanction of the Council.

In all the civil courts including the courts of Appeal the law administered was in accordance with the respective codes of the Muhammadans and the Hindus. The former was in the form of a digest compiled in the reign and by the order of Aurangzeb but the latter had no existence in the form of a code of law. Hastings summoned ten of the learned Pandits and got the Hindu Law translated first into Persian and then into English. But all Criminal cases except those of murder were tried according to the Muhammadan Law (1085). To help in rendering equitable justice, by making expositions

¹ See Forrest, pp. 12-13.

² See Monckton Jones, p. 313.

of the true intent of the Law, two Maulvis were attached to every district court and three to the Sadr Nizamat Adalat.

When the whole constitution was thus overhauled and matters relating thereto were arranged as Hastings thought best, other matters of far-reaching consequences occupied his mind. The Nawab Vazir of Oudh, Shujau laulah, had long set his heart on annexing the territories of the Rohillas which lay open on the south and were bounded on the west by the Gauges and on the north and east by the Himalayas. This annexation, he wrote, would afford him a strong defence of his frontier. To achieve this end he desired to secure the assistance of English troops and offered to pay 40 lakhs over and above the remuneration of the troops thus employed, amounting to Rs. 2,10,000 a month (676). -Hastings who was of opinion that the strengthening of the frontiers of Oudh would materially add to the strength of the Company's possessions in Bengal was inclined to accept the proposal which was also welcome from another point of view-that of possible relief in the prevailing financial distress. To get the Vazir to pay for a whole Brigade of the Company's troops was no inconsiderable gain. The Council at first refused to consider the Vazir's proposal but Hastings' persuasive powers The Benarce eventually succeeded. Thus with full authority to deal with the matter conference he proceeded to B nares where he was invited by the Vazir to settle the terms of accommodation.

Kora and Allahabad which were taken from the Nawab Vazir after the engagement of Buxar and were given over to the Emperor Shah Alam along with an annual iribute of 26 lakhs in return for the grant of the Diwani of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, had been held by the English in trust for the Emperor. In 1771 the Emperor had left Allahabad for the Capital at the invitation of the Mahrattas who had promised him a share in all their conquer's. Events however soon showed that he had been ill-advised, and that the specious promises of the Mahrattas was but a slender reed to Ican upon. Exasperated and baffled he assumed a hostile attitude towards the Mahrattar but was vanguished and compelled to have recourse to a treaty. The most important item of this treaty signed by the Emperor in tayour of the Mahrattas was the cession of Kora and Allahabad to them. Under this treaty the Mahrattas asserted their right of possession of Kora and Allahabad but the English garrison stood obdurate and under the advice of the President and Council refused to evacuate them.

At the time of his departure for Benarcs Hastings had sent an arzi to the King requesting him to send a representative to the conference in order to settle the question of the tribute and other matters of importance. The king was pleased to agree to the proposal (428) but on account of the sudden rising of the Jats (6:0-11) which required immediate attention, no delegate could be sent (658).

Arriving at Benaies he met the Vazir and negotiations were immediately op ned resulting in a treaty which was signed and sealed. By this treaty the Vazir promised to pay 40 lakhs after the subjugation of the

¹ J G, Duff, History of the Mahrattas, Vol. 11, p. 252.

Rohillas; meanwhile he agreed to defray all the expenses of the War including the monthly remuneration of the troops employed for the purpose. The treaty also included the sale of Kora and Allahabad (500) to the Vazir for the sum of 50 lakhs; 20 lakhs to be paid in ready money and the remainder in two equal annual instalments. According to the terms of the treaty a brigade at Patna was held in readiness awaiting the requisition of the Vazir.

To commence hostilities Shujaud Daulah needed some excuse which he found without difficulty. In 1772 the Mahrattas had invaded the Rohilla country with a powerful army. The Rohillas finding themselves insecure had retired into a jungle in the neighbourhood. The Vazir whose country lay open on the north, fearing that the Mahrattas would devastate his country, proceeded with the assistance of the army under General Barker to check their inroads. At the same time he sent word to the Rohilla chiefs that if they would pay him 40 lakhs of rupees he would drive the Mahrattas out of Rohilkhand. Receiving this assurance from the Vazir the Rohillas emerged from their seclusion in the jungle. But on account of some disturbance at home the Mahrattas left the country without coming to any engagement. The Vazir practically did nothing though he was quick to claim the stipulated forty lakhs. The money of course was not forthcoming and this furnished him with an excuse for waging war on the Rohillas.

As arranged he now sent a requisition for the British troops. A brigade which had already been waiting at Patna marched under

Colonel Champion on the 23rd February 1774.

A brief description of the Robillas may not be out of place here. They were a mountain tribe of adventurous warriors. Towards the close of the seventeenth century they occupied the province known as Katehr-a rich province held by Muhammadan Governors. After the death of Aurangzeb when the Moghal Empire weakened one of the Rohilla Chiefs, Ali Muhammad, became extremely powerful and carved out a kingdom for himself. Originally a Hindu, he was afterwards converted to Muhammadanism by Daud who had risen to eminence by murdering his master Shah Alam, an Afghan adventurer, who was the father of Hafiz Rahmat Khan. In his turn Daud was also treacherously murdered and Ali Muhammad soon took his place and became the most powerful man in Katehr. He was a prudent administrator and employed all his income in adding to his army and purchasing artillery and military stores. By his lavish charities he won the attachment of the people under him, and succeeded in securing the good-will of the principal persons in the province.

His power was further strengthened by the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739 which shook the Empire to its foundations. He was quick to take Rahamat Khan, a man of capacity and talents, into his confidence. In 1748 the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali finally established Ali Muhammad's power over the province; after this he peacefully enjoyed his sovereignty over Rohilkand. In 1749 he died at Aonlah, his capital. Shortly before his death he made a devise of his property among his six sons and appointed Rahmat Khan as trustee and Dundi Khan as Commander of the troops.

Origin of the Rohillas

The English Brigade under Colonel Champion which had commenced Toe Robitla its march now crossed the Caramnassa and joined the Vazir. The latter War who had in the meantime captured a fort in Bundelkhand was proceeding towards the Rohilla frontier. Hafiz Rahmat Khan sent a letter expostulating with and entreating the Vazir most earnestly for accommodation. Nay, he went so far as to offer a large ransom but all his expostulations and entreaties were unheeded. The Rohillas now finding that war was inevitable determined to face the encounter and defend themselves to the last. On 23rd April the Company's troops met the Rohillas at Miranpur Katra, and a sanguinary battle was fought. Colonel Champion writes "The enemy gave proof of a good share of military knowledge; and it is impossible to describe a more obstinate firmness of resolution than they displayed". After three hours' continuous fighting the Robilla army was routed by the English (1008). It was not till the Robilla chief Hafiz Rahmat had fallen fighting bravely for the honour and lives of his countrymen that the English could claim a decisive victory.

When the English troops arrived at Pilibhit discontent spread among them and they demanded a share of the plunder (1036). They wanted to enter the fort but at the instance of Colonel Champion refrained from doing so, and three trustworthy Englishmen were sent on their behalf to take an account of the treasure. They returned disappointed, but later on hidden stores were discovered (1058). The treasure found in the fort comprised of jewels to the value of Rs. 40,000, 1,300 gold mohurs and Rs. 28,000 in specie besides elephants, horses and camels in great numbers (1044).

Arriving at Aonla the Vazir is said to have laid waste the country, plundered the people, driven them naked from their homes and imprisoned a great many of them (1080). He next proceeded to Bisauli where he ordered his men to go to the house of Fathullah Khan, son of Dundi Khan, with a view to making a thorough search. They found 3 trunks full of jewels and 10,000 gold mohurs together with other valuables (1113). They then went to the house of Dundi Khan where they dug up three trunks containing jewels.

As stated before the discontent among the English troops increased day by day to such an extent that it was feared that there would be an outbreak of mutiny. Hitherto the English soldiers had been denied a share in the war booty. Colonel Champion who was not particularly well disposed towards the Vazir very naturally espoused the cause of the troops under his command. Both the Vazir and the Colonel wrote to Hastings complaining of each other's conduct. Hastings wrote a letter to the Vazir earnestly requesting him not to entertain any suspicions against the Colonel. The Vazir not knowing how to pacify the English troops offered a gratuity of 7 lakes to them to be paid in 6 months' time (1238).

Though the war was practically at an end it was not considered as such, for Faizullah Khan who had made good his escape sent against the Vazir an army of about 20,000 men with large equipments and at the same time carried on negotiations for peace and tresty with the Colonel (1253-4).

Through the intervention of the Colonel a treaty between the Vazir and Faizullah Khan was concluded (1358). By it Faizullah Khan was given Rampur and some other adjacent districts yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 14,75,000. It was further provided that the Khan was not, on any account, to keep more than 5,000 troops nor hold correspondence with any one except the English. He was moreover frequired to support the Vazir at all times and furnish him with two to three thousand men in times of war. The treaty was duly sealed and signed by the Vazir and Colonel Champion.

Raja of Tanjore attacked

A counterpart, so to say, of the Rohilla War was enacted at Madras. Muhammad Ali, the Nawab of the Carnatic, bore evil designs against the Raja of Tanjore whose kingdom he wanted to annex. To justify his aggressive policy he hatched an unfounded allegation that the Raja was bent upon disturbing the peace of his country. He immediately applied to the Madras Council for help, adding that he would pay £350,000 in the event of success. After due consideration his request was accepted by the Council. The conquest of Taniore was accordingly undertaken, and a bond of agreement was prepared. by which the Nawab was to pay the estimated expense of the war and all necessaries except military stores. For the future he was to prefor 10,000 sepays instead of 7,000 as previously fixed These terms being settled General Joseph Smith in command of the English troops marched on Tanjore. He was accompanied by the Nawab's son, Madarul Mulk (568). As they were about to reach Tanjore, the Raja thus remonstrated with them, but in vain; "Some offence should surely be proved upon me before an expedition is undertaken against me". He appealed to the high sentiments of the English in these words: "This charitable country is the support of multitudes of people; if you will preserve it from destruction you will be the most great, glorious, and honoured of mankind." This also proved fruitless.

The fort was besieged and taken (592). The Raja Tuljaji with his family together with the commander of his army were taken prisoners. Soon after this victory, which was mainly due to the English forces, the Nawab sent to King Shah Alam a gold key and a nazr of 101 gold mohurs after the fashion of the day (649). But the effect of this victory was only temporary, for some time after when an account of this atrocity was submitted to Parliament it condemned the action of the Madras Council, removed the President from his office, and appointed another President with an express order to restore to Tuljaji his country.

Bombay Presidency and the Mahrattas Events in Bombay were not less stirring than those in the Presidencies of Madras and Bengal. Narayan Rao Peshwa was murdered at the instigation of Raghunath Rao, his uncle, who usurped the office of Peshwa, being the heir-presumptive (972). The leading ministers of the Mahrattas however leagued themselves against him. It may be mentioned here that Raghunath Rao had first turned his arms against Nizam Ali who after a few skirmishes was converted into his ally,

having effected a treaty. Raghunath now contemplated an attack on the Carnatic but hearing that the widow of Naravan Rao was pregnant and might probably give birth to a son to succeed his father, he abandoned the idea and retreated homeward. The widow had the support of the ministers who removed her from Poona to Purundhar where a son was born to her (1097). The birth of a preferential heir to the office of Peshwa alarmed him. He soon made an alliance with the Bombay Government with whose help he captured the fort of Versovah (1638). Hastings who had now been appointed Governor-General by an Act of Parliament and as such had the control of the other two Presidencies in matters of war and peace, received the news of the alliance between the Bombav Government and Raghunath Rao. He entirely disapproved of it and brought the question before the new Council, which unanimously decided to revoke the aforesaid alliance and make a new treaty with the Mahrattas on a basis that would suit the commercial interests of the Company. Colonel Upton was accordingly commissioned by the Conneil to proceed to Poona with full authority to make a treaty to the best advantage of the Company (1883), and letters were issued to the Bombay Government as well as to the Mahrattis to stop hostilities. The present volume of the Calendar stops here and does not indicate the result of Colonel Upton's mission.

Reference has already been male to the new Council appointed Members of under the Regulating Act. It consisted of four members. Three of the Supreme them Mr. Francis, General Clavering and Colonel Monson, came from a rive England and the fourth was Mr. Barwill already in the Company's service in India. By the same Act a High Court of Judicature was established at Calcutta and Elijah Impey one of Hastings' school-fellows was appointed its chief judge." The High Court was placed outside the jurisdiction of the Governor-General and Council.

When these Councillors arrived at Calcutta they were not given a reception suitable to their rank and position, at least they thought so, and they felt slighted. At the very first sitting of the Council strong symptoms of dissension were evident. A hot discussion arose about the Rohilla War and the sale of Kora and Allahabad to the Vazir. transactions concluded by Hastings were severely condemned and he was charged with inhumanity, injustice and disobedience to the orders of the Directors who, they observed, had emphatically forbidden all aggressive warfare and had in no ambiguous terms urged the restitution of Kora and Allahabad to the King to whom they of right belonged. In the course of the discussion General Clevering demanded the production of the original correspondence of Mr. Middleton, the Resident in the Court of the Vazir, before the Council. Hastings agreed to produce only those letters which concerned public affairs, but refused to part with those which were strictly of a private character. This refusal on the part of Hactings roused the suspicions of the Members and they at once voted the recall of Mr. Middleton from Lucknow, in order to produce the whole of his correspondence.

Hestings in the minority At every step there were dissensions in the Council. Determined to oppose, the tric from England criticised every measure of the Governor-General, and as they had the majority on their side they were able to obtain the sanction of the Council in whatever matter they so wished. Soon after the conclusion of the Rohilla War the Vazir Shujauddaula died. The offensive and defensive alliance existing between him and the Company was thought to have terminated with his death, and his son Asafuddaulah was asked to make a fresh treaty (1701). To this end Mr. Bristow, the successor of Mr. Middleton at the Court of the Vazir, received mandates from the Council, and he ably executed them. The young Nawab had to yield, and a new treaty was signed whereby the Zamindari of Raja Chait Singh of Benares was ceded to the Company in perpetuity (1771).

The disagreement between the triumvirate and Hastings' party consisting of himself and Richard Barwell gradually increased to such an extent that it became a public scandal. This gave his enemies an opportunity of carrying out their evil designs against the Governor-General. Maharaja Nand Kumar bore Hastings much ill will as he had baffled him in his machinations against Muhammad Riza Khan by bringing his trial to an abrupt end, which had resulted in his acquittal. Since the appointment of Muhammad Riza Khan as Naib Nazim of Bengal. by President Spencer and his Council, and the removal of the Raja from that office, he had borne him a grudge. He had brought certain charges against him. But to his disappointment Hastings announced the charges against Muhammad Riza Khan and his colleague Shitab Ray as unfounded, acquitted them and reinstated them in their former positions. This was too much for Maharaja Nandkumar. The arrival of the new Members gave him, what he thought was the opportunity of his life, and he accordingly addressed them a letter charging Hastings with having indulged in corrupt practices. He quoted instances of acts of infamy and corruption, such as a bribe of 14 lakhs as the price of the acquittal of Muhammad Riza Khan and Shitab Ray as also two lakhs from Munni Begam (1641). On the 11th of March 1775 he delivered this letter together with one from Munni Begum to himself into the hands of Mr. Francis and requested him to place it before the Board. The letter from Munni Begum intimated that through the kind attention of the Governor all her affairs had been settled according to her desire. She had offered a lakh of rupees as a present to the Governor but he had not accepted it. Being pressed much the Governor had agreed to accept two lakhs of rupees prepared to pay him one lakh immediately and asked the Maharaja to arrange for payment of the balance. As desired by the Maharaja Mr. Francis placed the letters before the Council for consideration. Two days after another letter from Nand Kumar was received by the Council, through the Secretary, in which he had begged permission to appear before them in order to support the charges. Col. Monson moved that Nand Kumar should be called before the Council to prove his allegations. This was opposed by Hastings as derogatory to his position as senior member of the Council. He said: "The chief of this administration, your superior, gentlemen, appointed by the legislature

Nandkumar's allegations

itself, shall I sit at this Board to be arraigned in the presence of a wretch whom you well know to be the basest of mankind? I believe I need not mention his name but it is Nan I Kumar. Shall I sit to hear men, collected from the dregs of the people, give evidence, at his dictating, against my character and conduct? I will not. You may, if you please form yourselves into a committee for the investigation of these matters in any way which you may think proper; but I will repeat, that I will not meet Nand Kumar at this Board, nor suffer Nand Kumar to be examined at the Board, nor have you a right to it, nor can it answer any other purpose than that of villifying and insulting me." 1 But these expostulations did not avail and the motion was carried. Hastings declared the Council as dissolved and left the chamber. and Mr Barwell, his faithful adherent, followed suit. The trio on the other hand holding that the Governor-General had no right to dissolve the Council unless sanctioned by the majority, continued the sitting and admitted Nand Kumar into the chamber, to substantiate the charges. They committed another blunder by giving credit to the charges without further enquiry as to their validity. Relying on the Maharaja's evidence they held the charges as proved and passed judgment against Hastings demanding the recovery of the amount embezzled, and delivered all the documents into the hands of the Company's attorney, in order to have his opinion as to the efficient mode of proceeding to recover the amount.

Regarding Munni Begum it was reported to the Members that she Munni Begum had received over 9 lakhs in excess of what she had actually shown in removed from the accounts. The author of this mischievous statement was her trea-office surer, Nanda Roy. He had evaded the submission of accounts to her (1750) but had handed over a statement of a questionable character to Mr. Grant, the accountant of the Provincial Council of Murshidabad, who appears to have been a party to his plot against the Begum. Grant in his turn sent these accounts to the Governor-General's Council, where they were endorsed by Nanda Roy who had come down to Calcutta. For the members of the party opposed to Hastings this endorsement was enough to accept the accounts as authentic. They despatched Mr Goring to Murshidabad in order to divest the Begum of her office of Regent and to seize all papers of the Nizamat in her possession with a view to their being examined by the members of the provincial Council namely Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson and Grant.

On his arrival at Murshidabad on 15th May, 1775, Mr. Goring Examination met Mr. Grant who introduced Nanda Roy to him. On the 16th May of Nizamat he saw the Nawab to whom he read out the orders of the Council in the presence of all the officials. He then saw the Begum on the same errand. These ceremonies over, the work of seizing papers of accounts began. Nanda Roy acting as chief got the services of 10 harkarahs by the orders of the Nawab and Mr. Goring (1806). On the 20th May Raja Parbhu Ram, an officer of the Nizamat, held a conference with the other officers, with a view to prevent any examination of the

¹ See Beveridge, Vol. II, p. 371.

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Nizamat accounts by the de facto complainant, Nanda Roy, alone (1828). On the 23rd May he saw Mr. Goring with whom he went to the Nawab. It appears that at the request of Mr. Goring, Parbhu Ram appointed Muharrirs to work jointly with Nanda Roy (1831). These appointments increased the trouble the details of which will be found in the pares of the Calendar and need not be recapitulated here.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

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Apr. 15.

1. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Hastens to inform the Nawab that he (Mr Warren Hastings) has taken over charge of the administration of the Company's affairs from Mr Cartier. Has the greatest respect for the person of the Nawab whose courage and wisdom are well known and hopes the attachment he feels for him will be reciprocated. Is anxious to have the pleasure of meeting the Nawab, and so long as this is not possible, hopes to have the satisfaction of correspondence.

Apr. 17.

2. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā <u>Kh</u>ān. Is happy to receive his letter through 'Alī Ibrāhīm <u>Kh</u>ān. The despatch of such a trustworthy person whose excellent qualities have long been known to him is a proof of the Nawab's friendly sentiments. This is really like having half an interview with the Nawab himself. Cordially reciprocates the Nawab's desire to meet him. The <u>Kh</u>ān will doubtless communicate details of their interview.

Apr. 18.

3. To Mir Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Has received through Raja Kāshī Nāth his letter congratulating him on the assumption of his office, together with a nazr of 5 gold mohurs. Hopes to hear from him often.

Apr. 19. 4. To Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter congratulating him on his appointment, together with a nuzr of 21 gold mohurs. Hopes to receive letters from him every now and then.

Apr. 19. 5. To the Raja of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt through Gauri Malik of his letter congratulating him on his appointment together with the accompanying nazr. Will be happy to hear from him often.

Apr. 19. 6. To the $D\bar{\imath}w\hat{a}n$ of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

7. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Refers to the Nawab's letter Apr. 21. to Mr Cartier about the request he had made to General Barker for a brigade of the Company's troops and the explanation given for not communicating with the Governor on the subject. Points out that although the English troops stationed at Benares have orders to assist the Nawab in case there are disturbances in his dominions, the interests of the Company being inseparable from those of the Nawab it was not proper to have asked General Barker for a brigade of their troops without informing the Governor. General Barker acceded to his request since it was made so pressingly. Now that the rains have set in, it is not likely that for some months there will be any disturbances in his country, and there will thus be no need for the Company's troops to move. It is however prudent that there should be no lack of preparations for cases of emergency. Instructions have therefore been issued to General Barker to hold himself in readiness to march the troops under him to the assistance of the Nawab whenever called upon to do so. As regards the Company's troops that are now with the Nawab, requests that in case their services are not required at the present moment, they may be allowed to return to the province of Behar the defence of which is weakened by their absence. Moreover their presence in the Nawab's country entails expenses on him that can very well be avoided. As regards the expenses that have already been incurred on that head, General Barker has been instructed to speak to him.

Apr. 21.

8. To the Seths [of Murshidabad]. Acknowledges their letter of congratulation on his appointment together with nazrs for the occasion. Is delighted at this mark of cordiality and hopes to hear from them often.

Apr. 23. 9. Similar letter to Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah.

Apr. 24. 10. Similar letters to Raja Rājballabh and Raja Amrit Singh.

11. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Some time ago he received a letter through the Raja's $vak\bar{\imath}l$, Mīr Jabbār 'Alī, together with a nazr of 15 gold mohurs on the occasion of his coming to Bengal. As the Governor alone can correspond on matters affecting the Company's interests, he was unable to reply, but now that he has assumed the charge of the Governor's office, he hastens to acknowledge the receipt of a subsequent letter of the Raja which was accompanied by a congratulatory nazr of 51 gold mohurs. Expects that the Raja like his late father will continue to act in such a manner as will please the Company. Hopes to hear from him every now and then.

Apr. 29. 12. To Khwājah Lutfu'llah. Is happy to receive the Khwājah's letter congratulating the Governor on his assuming office, together with a nagr. Hopes to hear from him often.

Apr. 30.

13. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān. Is extremely sorry that those cordial relations which have hitherto subsisted between his predecessors and which it was his intention to continue—in fact he had already made a beginning—are to exist no more in view of the orders that have just been received from the Court of Directors. Mr Middleton who has been informed of these orders, will communicate them to the Nawab.

May 2. 14. To Mirzā Muḥammad Kāzim Khān. Is happy to receive his congratulatory letter together with a nazr of 5 gold mohurs. Hopes to hear from him often.

May 5. 15. To Maharaja Shitab Ray. Is happy to receive his letter together with two gold-tinted huqqahs of crystal and their usual accompaniments, 20 tolahs of attar of roses and 2 maunds of Bareilly rice.

May 5. 16. To Raja Dhīrāj Nārāyan. Is happy to receive his congratulatory letter with a nazr. Hopes to hear from him often.

May 5. 17. Similar letters to Chhoţū Sing, Chief of the harkārahs at Patna, Bahādur Singh, and Lachmi Nārāyan, Qānāngo at Murshidabad.

May 5. 18. To Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. Has already communicated the substance of the orders concerning him received from the Court of Directors. His attendance in Calcutta is thought increasary. Mr Graham is deputed to meet him and he will inform him of the intentions of the Company.

May 6. 19. To Babu Jai Nāik and Lakhmāji Jāchak. Requests them to help Captain Bruce who is making an overland trip to Madras for a change of climate to procure the things he requires for his journey as well as palanquin-bearers and coolies.

May 6. 20. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter asking for a translation of the orders received from the Company about him and stating that he has spoken to Mr John Graham all that he had to say. Will shortly send him the translation asked for. Has not yet met Mr Graham. Will doubtless learn all particulars when he meets him.

May 7. 21. To the King. Intimates that he has succeeded Mr Cartier as Governor of Bengal, and assures him of his loyalty and devotion.

May 10. 23. To Nawab lḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Is happy to receive his letter expressing his pleasure at his arrival in Calcutta and informing him that he has travelled from Akbarnagar to Murshidabad with the object of having an interview with him. Is himself keen on seeing the Nawab but is prevented at present from doing so on account of great pressure of work. Hopes to have the pleasure of correspondence till they meet.

May 10. 24. To Raja Kunja Bihārī. Acknowledges his complimentary letter.

May 13. (25) To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter in which he asks what grave offence Muhammad Riẓā Khān has committed to merit the severe step the Court of Directors have taken against him and in which he points out that the Khān served him faithfully and had also the Company's interest at heart. Replies that the letter from the Court, the purport of which was communicated to the Nawab by Mr Middleton as well as by the Governor, while expressing displeasure at the conduct of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and ordering his dismissal,

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contained sentiments of friendship for the Nawab and an indication of their desire to uphold his dignity. It was not suspected that he would in any way disapprove of the action taken concerning Muḥammad Riṇā Khān. He would later be in possession of further facts.

May 13.

26. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Referring to the Nawab's letter received through 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān Bahādur asking for a translation of the orders of the Court of Directors concerning him intimates that a translation is being made and will shortly be transmitted. Has understood that it is his intention to come and live in the house of the late Mīr Muḥammad Ja'far 'Alī Khān. If he decides to come to Calcutta Mr Lucas has orders to accompany him.

May 13. 27. To Kosal Sandi Rāy, Raja of Kujang. Has received his letter in which he suggests that the Company may erect factories in his jurisdiction. Proposes to act upon his suggestion later.

May 13. 28. To Ummīd Nārāyan Rāy, Zamīndār of the pargana Tamluk. Acknowledges his 'arzī together with a nazr of 1 gold mohur and 5 rupees sent on the occasion of his assumption of office.

May 13.

29. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter addressed to Mr John Cartier in which he points out that the action of the Company in withholding the despatch of their troops to his aid at a time when their presence in his dominions was very necessary, was hardly in accord with the dictates of prudence and foresight. Refers the Nawab to Mr J l.n Cartier's letter dated 16 Muharram (19 Apr.) in which he has explained that the troops were not sent because it was thought at the time that they were not urgently needed. Will be glad to comply with his request if troops are wanted in future. Assures him that he will never be found lacking in the performance of those duties which he owes him as a friend. Will be happy to hear from him often.

May 16. 30. To Nawab Shuj'āu'd-Daulah. Has been specially asked (in the letters that have lately arrived from the Court of Directors) to maintain the most cordial relations with the Nawab and to endeavour to promote mutual sentiments of friendship. The welfare of the Company is interlinked with his. Now it so happens that there is a Frenchman, John Gentil, in his service. This man, the Court of Directors has discovered, is a secret agent of the French Company. And the French

and English nations are not on the best of terms. As the English Company regard the Nawab's enemies as their own it is expected that he will reciprocate the sentiment. General Barker has instructions to speak to him on this subject,

May 17. (31) To Birj Kishor, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}n$ of Burdwan. Has received his 'arz\(\bar{\imath}\) intimating the transmission of the sum of Rs 1,57,615 being the revenue of Burdwan, in bills and cash, together with a statement of particulars.

May 17. 32. To Jasārat Khān, Nāih Nāzim of Dacca. Is happy to receive his letter congratulating him on the assumption of his office. Expects to hear from him often.

May 22, 33. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Sends a translation of the charges framed against him by the Court of Directors in their letter dated 28 Aug. 1769:—(1) That during his zamīndārī of Jahangirnagar (Dacca) he realized large sums of money, being balances of revenue, and never paid them into the Treasury. (2) That for three years he granted sanads to merchants for trading in salt although he knew that this was against the Company's orders. The result was that the Company's revenue suffered. (3) That he oppressed the people of Bengal and committed acts of injustice. For instance in the famine of 1769 when boats laden with rice and other foodstuffs were proceeding to Murshidabad, he stopped them, and having forced the owners to sell him the rice at 25 to 30 seers for the rupee he resold it to the people at 3 or 4 seers for the rupee. (4) That in abuse of the trust placed in him as Naib Dīwān of the Company, he raised very considerable sums of money by unjust means and appropriated them to (5) That he never gave an account of the large sums of his own use. money that were annually paid through him to Nawabs Najmu'd-Daulah, Saifu'd-Daulah and Mubāraku'd-Daulah for the up-keep of their household and expenses on their dependants and soldiery.

May 23.

34. To Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Has received his letter intimating his departure from Azimabad (Patna). Has not replied to his several letters, for friendly correspondence can hardly be maintained in the altered circumstances. The orders concerning him that have been sent to Mr [George] Vansittart are those of the Honourable Company. Personally he has had no hand in the matter, he is simply carrying out the commands of his masters which as a matter of course he must carry out.

May 24.

35. To the Rani of Burdwan. Has learnt from a letter received from Mr Stuart that owing to her injudicious acts and the machinations of designing persons, who are aided and countenanced by her, the affairs of the [minor] Maharaja's household and zamīndārī have greatly About a year ago his predecessor, Mr Cartier, with a view to removing the dissensions in the Maharaja's house had it decreed by the Council that Ramkanta Ray was to be the Maharaja's tutor and Birj Kishor his Diwan, that both were to superintend the affairs of his household and control the disbursements, and that the Rani was to receive an allowance of Rs 4,000 a month and to refrain from interfering in matters of business. The orders of the Council were communicated to her but it now appears that she exercises a selfconferred authority over the expenditure of the household, that she has in her possession the Maharaja's seal and uses it whenever she likes, and that she does not allow the Diwan and the tutor to see the Maharaja. These are measures detrimental both to the proper training of the Maharaja and the management of his zamīndārī affairs; they are likewise a blemish on her own reputation. Such being the case, instructions are now issued to Mr. Stuart to remove the Maharaja from her charge and place him under the guardianship of his tutor and the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$. It is hoped that she will acquiesce in the arrangements now decided upon.

C I 6, p. 15, no 37.

May -. 6 36. Regulations for the Settlement and Collection of Revenue.

- (1) That the farms shall be let for the fixed term of 5 years, to commence from 1 Baisakh 1179 or 10 April 1772.
- (2) That the farms shall consist of entire parganas, provided they do not exceed the annual amount of one lākh of rupees, in which case they shall be divided into such equal proportions as shall reduce the amount of each considerably below that sum, unless the acknowledged responsibility and good character of the farmer supports his pretensions to rent the whole pargana, and that all villages or portions of lands which have hitherto been let in separate farms shall be re-annexed to the parganas to which they originally belong.
- (3) That the Governor together with some members of the Council shall make a circuit through the province and attend to the bandobast or settlement at the Sadr kachahrī of each district.
- (4) The settlement of Hooghly, Hijili, the several parganas of Calcutta and the districts of Midnapore, Birbhum, Bishnupur, and Panchet shall be determined by Members who will remain in Calcutta.
- (5) That a Dīwān shall be chosen to accompany each Sāhib (Collector) and act as his treasurer; he shall keep separate accounts of the collections and according to the established forms of the country countersign all orders circulated in the mufassal, all receipts granted to the farmers and all invoices and accounts transmitted to the Board.

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- (6) That the Collector shall not use his own private seal in the execution of his business, but that a public seal be struck in the name of the Company as $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}n$ of the provinces, and that one be lodged with each Collector to be affixed by him to all public deeds and orders where the custom of the country and rules of the service render it necessary. And wherever this seal is affixed, the Collector shall attest it with his name.
- (7) That neither the Collector nor $D\bar{v}w\bar{a}n$ shall send Sepoys, peons or any other persons with authority, into the lands belonging to farmers, except only on such occasions as shall indispensably require it for the maintenance of the peace or the immediate execution of justice; that on such occasions a warrant under the public seal and signed by the Collector shall be given in writing to the officer employed and be recorded in the judicial proceedings with the reasons for issuing it; but that no person is to be summoned on ordinary occasions except by a regular summons or order issued to the farmer requiring him to produce the person summoned within a certain space of time.
- (8) That the farmer shall not receive larger rents from the ryots than the stipulated amount of the pattahs on any pretence whatsoever, and that for every instance of such extortion the farmer, on conviction, shall be compelled to pay back the sum he shall have so taken from the ryot besides a penalty equal to the same amount to the Sarkār, and for a repetition or a notorious instance of this oppression on his ryots the farmer's lease shall be annulled.
- (9) That the farmer's payments to Government shall be ascertained and fixed, and no demand shall be made upon them above what shall be specified in the daul or rent-roll.
- (10) That no mathauts¹ or other taxes shall be imposed upon the ryots, and that those articles of $abw\bar{a}b^2$ which are of recent origin shall be carefully scrutinized and at the discretion of the Committee abolished if they are found to be oppressive and pernicious.
- (11) That all nazrs and salāmīs to officers of the Government and zamīndārs be discontinued.
- (12) That the farmer who has been superseded shall settle his accounts with such of the ryots as are forthcoming, in the presence of the new farmer or his agents, and the balances which shall be found outstanding against him shall be transferred to the account of the new farmer.

An extra or occasional cess or tax which was imposed upon the cultivators for some special purpose or under some incidental pretext either by the Government or the zamīndār or the principal revenue officer of a district.

² Unauthorised taxes or cesses; extra charges levied by revenue officers.

- (13) That a muharrir shall be appointed on the part of the Government to every zamīndārī who shall take an account of all the receipts of the rents with the farmer, and transmit the same monthly to the Collector at the Sadr kachahrī of the province, but without any authority to interfere in the collections.
- (14) That no peshkār, mutaṣaddī¹ etc., of the Collector, or relation or dependant of any such servant shall be allowed to farm lands or hold directly or indirectly a concern in any farm nor stand security for any farmer; that if it shall be discovered that any one under a false name or by some underhand means has succeeded in evading this order, he shall be subject to a heavy fine proportionate to the amount of the farm, and the farm shall be re-let; and that no European, directly or indirectly be permitted to rent lands in any part of the country.
- (15) That the 'mutaṣaddīṣ, 'āmils and other dependants of the Collector be forbidden to lend money to the zamīndārs, ta'lluqdārs, farmers, ryots, etc. within the districts of which they shall have charge, that in like manner the zamīndārs, ta'lluqdārs, etc., are not to lend money to the ryots except as $taqāw\bar{\imath}$, 2 when they can charge interest at 2 per cent. per month. The money is to be repaid in cash, not in kind.
- (16) That in order to relieve the farmer from the necessity of borrowing money for the payment of his qists or instalments the qistbandī for the ensuing leases be regulated so that the qists may be made payable at the usual periods of the harvest proportioned to the estimated quantity and value of the crops.
- (17) That all $zam\bar{\imath}nd\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}$ chaukis shall be abolished, and none kept but such as immediately depend on the Government under the $Pachotra^3$, $Bakhshbandar^4$ and $Sh\bar{a}hbandar^5$.
- (18) That such farmers as desire it shall be permitted to pay their gists immediately into the Treasury at Calcutta instead of the Şadr kachahrī of the district; but in such case the payments shall be made in ready money, not in bills; nor shall a longer delay be allowed in the payment after the expiration of the stipulated term of the gist than 20 days for the most distant parts of the province and a proportionate time for the rest.
- (19) That the offices and forms which are now established for the administration of justice in the districts of the province shall be examined and regulated upon such a footing as shall be most conducive to the security of property and the general case of the people by facilitating

¹ An Agent.

² Advances of money made to cultivators at the time of sowing, to be repaid when the crop is gathered.

³ A custom or toll-house for inland traffic.

⁴ Custom-Master.

⁵ Harbour-Master.

the access to justice, by expediting its decrees and rendering equal justice to all men. If the party in any cause is not satisfied with the decree of the Court of the district he shall be allowed an immediate appeal to the Governor in Calcutta where the cause shall be re-heard and finally decided by Courts duly constituted for the purpose.

(20) That all persons shall have access to the papers of the Jam' $W\bar{a}sil\ B\bar{a}q\bar{a}^1$ at the $Sadr\ kachahr\bar{\iota}$ of each district and at the Collector's office in Calcutta.

Jun. 8. 37. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is happy to receive his letter containing news about his welfare. Is in good health himself and ever thinking of the Nawab. Has left Calcutta in order to have the pleasure of meeting him. Will make short sojourns on the way. Expects to hear from him in the meantime.

Jun. 8.

38. To Babbū Begam, mother of Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Is happy to receive her letter. Has left Calcutta and will shortly be there (at Murshidabad) and expects to have the pleasure of knowing more about her welfare.

Jun. 15.

39. To Raghunath in charge of the Chaukī of Birpur. Summons him to Calcutta to answer the charge against him of having ignored the Company's dastak and extorted Rs 22 from the person or persons who were carrying hay for Mr Darell.

Jun. 15. 40. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating that accompanied by Mr Middleton he went and paid his respects to the [Munnī] Begam, mother of the late Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah, that she received him well and showed him much favour and that he himself greatly appreciated the interview. Is glad to hear of the reconciliation between him and the Begam.

Jun. 15.

41. To Munnī Begam, mother of the late Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive her letter intimating that Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah accompanied by Mr Middleton saw her and that she was much pleased with him. Expresses satisfaction at the reconciliation now effected between her and the Nawab.

Jun. 19.

42. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. The late Raja Balwant Singh, his father, was famous throughout India for his administrative ability, breadth of vision and discernment. In the imposition of duties on merchandise he was impartial, with the result that trade flourished and revenue increased. As it is always desirable to follow in the footsteps of one's elders it is hoped that the Raja will do the same. This will promote his interests. In case the Raja is subject to influence

¹An account showing the particulars of the revenue to be paid, of the instalments discharged and the arrears due.

from other quarters and has to be partial to some parties, he expects that his friends Mr Thomas Motte and Mr Joseph Fowke who are residing in Benares will be allowed concessions in the matter of trade duties similar to what are enjoyed by the Raja's own friends. Has given Messrs Motte and Fowke letters of introduction with which they will present themselves to the Raja.

Jun. 19. 43. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Mr Joseph Fowke who will present himself to the Raja with this letter is his friend. Mr Fowke is a wise, trustworthy and well-mannered person and is at present engaged in trade in Benares. Trusts that the Raja will show him favour and assist him in every way.

Jun. 19. 44. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Will be greatly pleased if the Raja will render Mr Thomas Motte who is a very old friend of the Governor and is residing in Benares such assistance as he may need.

Jun. 19. 45. To the Raja of Burdwan. Is happy to receive his letter. Should always like to hear from him.

Jun. 19. **46**. To Birj Kishor, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. Has received his 'arzi through Prān Kishan and is duly assured of his loyalty.

Jun. 23. 47. To Maharaja Shitab Rāy. Has received his letter relating to the balances of the revenue of Bihar and has learnt that a few of the men from whom money is due are either dead or have absconded but that the majority are living in Bihar and Murshidabad. The Maharaja has referred to the fact of a guard being placed over his house. Assures him that in this no indignity is meant and that Mr George Vansittart has been instructed to see that none is offered. The Maharaja's rakīl, Muhammad Ḥasan, has delivered the accounts of the balances of the Bihar province for 1173-1178 Faslī. Will look into these later.

Jun. 26. 48. To Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letters and asks him to keep up the correspondence till they meet.

Jun. 26. 49. To Mirzâ Dāūd. Has received his letter intimating his arrival at Plassey. Will himself be there in a day or two.

C I no. 6, p. 25, no 51.

Jun. 28. 50. To Nawab Shujāu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter in which he states that he sent for the English troops because it was necessary to do so and that he would pay them as he had done since the days of Nawab Ṣābit Jang [Lord Clive]. Has been informed by General Barker that the Mahratta sardārs have recrossed the Ganges and that they do not at present intend to disturb the tranquillity of the Nawab's territories. Would therefore ask the Nawab to allow the troops to return to the province of Bihar which at present is depleted of its garrison. Does not propose to press the matter if the troops cannot be spared.

Jul. 2. 51. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of the Nawab's letter together with some papers of intelligence.

Jul. 5. 52. To Raja Kishan Chand. Has received the Raja's letter intimating that he has safely arrived at Cossimbazar, and that he has had to struggle through heavy rain and storm. As requested by him, has written to the Chief [at Cossimbazar] to allow him to return to his zamīndārī.

Jul. 8. 53. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has deputed Mr Goddard to the Nawab who will speak to him about certain matters.

Jul. 14. 54. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter stating that the proposal made to him to dismiss Mons. Gentil will receive proper consideration. Has also learnt that the Nawab has succeeded in preventing Hāfiz Raḥmat Khān and other Rohilla sardārs from effecting a combination with the Mahrattas. From a letter received from General Barker it appears that the Nawab really intends to dismiss Mons. Gentil from his service. Is very pleased at this mark of his friendship for the Company. His diplomatic success in alienating the Mahrattas from the Rohilla sardārs is another cause for satisfaction. Notes with pleasure that the Nawab appreciates the services rendered by General Barker. Adds that the Company will ever be found ready to help him with troops whenever he should need them.

Jul. 17. 55. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. From the Nawab's previous letter it appeared that his skilful diplomacy had succeeded in removing the menace to his territories from Mahratta aggression. The letter that he has now written discloses that the danger is expected to reappear after the rains have subsided. Hopes that the Mahrattas will be frustrated in their evil designs. But it is certainly advisable to supplement the steps taken by the Nawab to counteract their schemes by other measures. Is expecting advices from the Court of Directors and would like to awa

their arrival, for it is believed that they contain definite instructions as to the line of policy the Company's servants are to pursue. Refers him to General Barker for further particulars.

Jul. 17. 56. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. The Nawab's stipend having lately been fixed at 16 lākhs of rupees a year, the Governor and Council view with alarm his expenditure which is lavish as of old, and is by no means in keeping with his present income. As his welfare is the object of the Company's solicitude, would urge the curtailment of his expenses.

Jul. 17. 57. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letter with some papers of intelligence relating to events in Northern India.

Jul. 17. 58. To 'Alī Ibrāhīm <u>Kh</u>ān Bahādur. Has received his 'arzī and given an audience to his "ārb Saiyid Muḥammad <u>Kh</u>ān who has interviewed him several times.

Jul. 19. 59. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter intimating that the Mahrattas are near his territories and desire him to surrender to them Kora, Allahabad and Benares as well as his claim¹ on the Rohillas, that he is unable to meet these demands, and that he proposes to have recourse to arms, after the rains have subsided, and settle matters once for all. Will think over the contents of his letter and let him have a reply in due course.

60. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter in which Jul. 26. he states that the Mahrattas are very near his territories, being separated from them only by the Ganges, that they are making impossible demands on him such as the surrender of Kora, Allahabad and Benares and that it is his intention to take the field with the assistance of the Company's troops and frustrate their designs. Says that according to the treaty subsisting between the Company and the Nawab, to which the latter has now appealed, the Company's troops can only be sent to his aid when his territories are invaded by an enemy, and not when he may want them for the execution of ambitious schemes or in pursuance of causes which have their origin in the part he may have taken in the quarrels of different parties. From a letter received from General Barker it appears that the Nawab has concluded a treaty with the Rohilla Chiefs in which, for the consideration of an assignment of 40 lākhs of rupees, he has promised to send his troops to their assistance and expel the Mahrattas from their country. The Mahrattas have

¹ Shujā'u'd-Daulah had concluded a treaty with the Rohillas under the terms of which they were to pay him 40 lākhs of rupees and he was to protect them against Mahratta aggression.

among other demands on him insisted on his surrendering to them that assignment which was given as the price of his declaration against them. Now he is seeking the aid of the Company's troops to help him out of a situation that he has himself created. In view of the friendship that has existed between him and the Company, the Governor will not hesitate to help him when he is actually threatened with danger, and on this consideration alone, and not from any treaty obligations, will get the British troops in Bihar ready to take the field when occasion demands; but if it is the Nawab's intention to enter into an offensive war with the Mahrattas and to carry his arms into remote quarters or fulfil his engagements with others, does not think that he is authorised to send out the Company's troops. Is daily expecting instructions from the Court of Directors, and when these are received, will act accordingly.

Jul. 29. **61.** To Jasārat <u>Kh</u>ān, *Nāib Nāzim* of Dacca. Is delighted to receive his letter in which he expresses his pleasure at the arrival of the Governor at Murshidabad. Acknowledges the *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs sent with the letter.

Jul. 29. 62. To Rūḥu'd-Dīn Khān Bahādur. Complimentary.

Aug. 2. 63. Notification issued by the Governor in Council calling for information about persons who during the famine that lately ravaged Bengal, were guilty of having hoarded grain and sold it at exorbitant rates.

Aug. 3. 64. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of a file of papers of intelligence.

Aug. 3. 65. To Sāliḥa Begam. Has received her two letters regarding her pension. Will write to Mr Middleton about it.

Aug. 8. 66. To Mir Muḥammad Kāzim Khān Bahādur. Has, in compliance with his request, written a letter of recommendation to Capt. Ironside, Commanding at Rajmahal, but as this officer should be approached through Mr Harwood, Collector of Bhagalpur, a note to the latter also has been drawn up. He should therefore send the letter to Capt. Ironside through Mr Harwood.

Aug. 9. 67. To Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter about the reduction in his stipend. Has already written to him that the Company's orders in this connection cannot by any means be

set aside. These orders have not been issued in contravention of existing treaties. The amount now fixed [16 $l\bar{u}khs$ of rupees a year] ought to be sufficient for the expenses of his establishment. Requests him to ask Jodhā Rām and other $mutasadd\bar{u}s$ to prepare accounts of the $Niz\bar{a}mat$ expenses for a particular period and submit them to the Governor.

Aug. 10. 68. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. With a view to remedying the existing defects in the management of the Nizāmat, the Governor and Council have appointed Munnī Begam to superintend the affairs, and Raja Gurū Dās, son of Maharaja Nanda Kumār, to act as Nāib Dīwān. Trusts that the Nawab will consult the Begam in all matters and abide by her counsel. Is desirous of paying him a visit in order to discuss details.

Aug. 20. 69. To Maharaja Nanda Kumār. Congratulates him on the appointment of his son Raja Gurū Dās to the office of Dārān of the Nizāmat Adds that Jagat Chand has been appointed Peshkār to Raja Gurū Dās,

Aug. 21. 70. To Nawab Mubarak u'd Daulah Jodha Ram has brought with him certain accounts but they do not include files of Sarishta papers. Requests that he may be asked to bring these papers as well.

Aug. 26. 71. To Mir Ghulām Ḥusain Khān Bahādur. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter together with a nagr of 1 gold mohur.

Aug 33. 72. To Dhīr Singh, Dīwān of Kishanganj. Has received his arzī reporting how he is performing his duties and how the ryots are flourishing. Hopes he will ever be attentive to his work and will continue to send satisfactory reports.

Sep. 1. 73. To Munnī Begam, mother of the late Nawab Saifu'd-Daulais. Acknowledges her letter and says that a reply will be sent shortly.

Sep. 10. 74. To Mir Saidū, son of the late Nawab Miran. An order for Rs 15,000 on account of his subsidy has been issued. If the whole amount does not reach him at once, he may rest assured the balance will soon follow.

Sep. 11. 75. To Saliha Begam. Has had a search made for papers relating to her pension of Rs 1,000 a month but they could not be traced. Calls for particulars.

Sep. 14. 76. To Munnī Begam. Has not been able to find time [at Murshidabad] for answering her letter as he has had to receive numerous visitors. Will send his reply from Calcutta. Is leaving behind Babu Krishna Kanta for attesting some papers. Requests the Begam to allow him to return to Calcutta soon.

Sep. 17. 77. To Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Is glad to receive through Diwan Birj Kishor Ray his letter together with its accompanying nazr.

Sep. 23. 78. To Munnī Begam. Intimates that he safely arrived at Calcutta on Friday, 19 Jumada II.

79. To Munni Begam. Has received her letter saying that certain Sep. 23. officials do not explain their accounts properly and that there are persons who pass themselves as servants of the Nizāmat and draw salaries as such, about whom she knows nothing. She asks for complete freedom in the matter of appointing and dismissing officials and complains that the absence of a Fanjdar for the town will tend to lower the prestige of the Nizāmat. She also suggests that if the servants of the Nizāmat appeal to the Council or go to the Courts they should not be given a hearing but referred back to her. Says in reply that he has consulted with the Members of the Committee [of Circuit] and they agree with him that there should be no interference with her authority in the matter of appointing or dismissing servants of the Nizāmat but that no change is desirable in the case of the appointments already made by the Committee. The Fanjdarī system has been abolished under the present arrangements, but in deference to her wishes sanctions the appointment of Mir Yusuf Ali Khān as a nominal Faujdār on Rs 600 a month in addition to Rs 400 he is already receiving from the Nizāmat. As regards servants of the Nizāmat going to the Courts, no reference to her is necessary when cases are dismissed but when a decree is issued against a person, that person together with a copy of the decree will be sent to her and the execution thereof will depend on her orders.

Sep. 26. 80. To Munnī Begam. Requests her to send Sheobans Rāy down to Calcutta where his presence is needed in connection with certain business. He will be sent back after he has been here for two or three days.

Sep. 26.

81. To the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges his letter. Has not been able to correspond with him having been away for four months at Murshidabad. Encloses a letter from Shaikhu'l-Islam who has been deputed by the Nawab to the Court of the Vazir. As the latter is preoccupied with important political affairs connected with the incursion of the Mahrattas into the Rohilla country he has not been able to attend to Shaikhu'l-Islām Khān. The Vazir will doubtless lose no time in doing so as soon as he is free.

C I 6, pp. 42-3, no 83.

Sep. 29. 82. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān. Has received his letter through 'Alī Ibrāhim <u>Kh</u>ān. Is sorry to hear of his sufferings which the Governor has always tried to mitigate as far as he possibly could, but being a servant of the Company he is unable to ignore their orders. Is now going to take up his case.

C I 6, pp. 43-4, no 84.

Oct. 3.

83. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter stating that it is rumoured that he proposes to station an officer at the Nawab's Court to act as his reperesentative there. Says that no such course is intended. Captain Harper who has been for some time at the Nawab's Court is by no means his deputy: he is merely a Captain in the Company's army and but for the Nawab's request to Gen. Barker to allow him to remain at his Court for some time would before this have joined his regiment. Has no intention that he should continue to reside there, and if the Nawab has no objection, would ask the Captain to join his regiment.

C 16, pp. 43-6, no 85.

Oct. 5.

84. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter intimating that provided he agrees, it is the Nawab's intention to remove once for all the Mahratta menace, that the Nawab is not disinclined towards peace if the Mahrattas would have it but if they should continue bellicose he is prepared to meet them and proposes to march against them with the aid of the Company's troops. Points out in reply the advantages of peace in contrast to the horrors of war, adding that the late famine in Bengal and the consequent devastation of the province renders it difficult for him to help the Nawab in foreign enterprises. Moreover has no authority to allow English troops to proceed beyond the Nawab's dominions. Assures him of the Company's support in case of trouble within the limits of his territories.

C I 6, pp. 46-8, no 86.

Oct. 7. 85. To Nawab Shuja'ud-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter requesting that General Barker may be sent to him with the Company's troops. Has already issued orders for the troops to hold themselves in readiness. The General is expected in Calcutta in a day or two. As soon as he arrives the troops will march.

C I 6, p. 48, no 87.

Oct. 27.

86. To Munnī Begam. While in Murshidabad had received a draft of an agreement sent by her with the request that it might be signed by him and other members of the Council. Says that they are unable to do so without the orders of the Court of Directors with whom they are soon going to communicate on the subject.

Oct. 27. 87. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges with thanks the file of papers of intelligence from Northern India enclosed by him in his letter.

88¹. To Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. The Court of Directors have expressed their dissatisfaction with the Maharaja's seven years' administration of Bihar resulting, as it has, in very considerable accumulation of arrears of revenue. He will have to be brought down to Calcutta to furnish particulars and offer explanations that may be required in connection with the investigation that will be made into his accounts. This letter is being sent to him through Messrs Goddard and Wynne to whom he can communicate any statements he may wish to make.

Oct. 30. 89. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letter with papers of intelligence from Northern India.

Oct. 31. 90. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect.

Nov. 18. 91. To Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Desires the Maharaja to attend the Council House and to send Khwāja Muḥammad Aḥsan to him.

92. To the King. Is honoured by His Majesty's shuqqu. Nov. 26. Majesty writes that in the days of Lord Clive and Mr Verelst the tribute from Bengal was sent regularly but that from the time-Mr Cartier assumed the reins of office its transmission has been suspended. Says that during the administrations of Lord Clive and Mr. Verelst the country was prosperous but such is not the case now, the great famine of Bengal having very considerably reduced the revenue. The effects of the famine are still evident everywhere: men cannot be found to cultivate the lands and the utmost misery prevails in the Hopes that with the advent of better times he will be able to resume the transmission to his His Majesty of the Bengal tribute. Gratefully acknowledges the receipt, through Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah, of a khilfat with jewelled sarpech and a necklace of pearls for himself together with more khil'ats and jewelled sarpeches for other [English sardars.

Nov. 26. 93 To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received several letters from the Nawab on the subject of His Majesty's commands concerning the Bengal tribute. Says that the Nawab has himself seen the effects of the famine that lately ravaged Bengal. Hopes that when there is improvement in the condition of the peasantry and the revenue is normal, arrangements will be made to resume the payment to the King of the tribute from Bengal. Will always be happy to see the Nawab who has expressed a desire to pay him a visit in Calcutta but says that it will not be necessary to take the trouble of such a long journey. Will himself proceed in a few days in that direction and hopes to have the pleasure of meeting the Nawab.

Nov. 16. 94. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received several letters from the Nawab. Orders have been issued to Col. Champion, Commanding the Company's forces in Bihar, to proceed towards the boundaries of the Nawab's dominions. Capt Harper is allowed to remain there till the arrival of Col. Champion. The presence of General Barker in the Nawab's territories is no longer necessary but if the Nawab should require his services he will be promptly sent to him.

Nov. 26. 95. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges a file of papers of intelligence received from Northern India.

Nov. 26. 96. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Complimentary.

Nov. 26. 97. To Raja Chait Singh of Benares. Has received his several letters from the Raja through Mir Jabbār 'Alī. Expresses regret at not being able to reply to them earlier owing to his absence for some time at Murshidabad and to pressure of work. Hopes to hear from him often.

Dec. 4. **98.** To the Raja and the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. Acknowledges their letters intimating the transmission of instalments of the Burdwan revenue.

Dec. 4. 99. To Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges a file of papers of intelligence from Northern India.

Dec. 7. 103. To Munni Begam. Has received her letter together with one addressed to the Court of Directors. Has been acquainted with the contents of the latter from the copy enclosed by her. Will forward it to England with his remarks.

Dec. 7. 101. To Sadru'l-Haq Khān. Has received his letter concerning the post of the Vārogha in the 'adālat and his jāgīr. During his stay at Cossimbazar the Governor offered him the post of the Dārogha of the 'adālat in Calcutta but he did not accept it. It was then thought to give him a similar post in the Murshidabad 'adālat but the vacancy there had already been filled up. Offers him again the post of Dārogha in Calcutta. It will be kept vacant until a reply is received from him. The question of his jāgir is still under consideration. The result will be communicated to him later.

Dec. 7. 102. To Raja Kishan Chand, Zamīndūr of Nadia. Has received the Raja's letter expressing a desire to come to Calcutta to see the Governor and that his life would depend on his being able to secure an interview. Asks the Raja to state clearly why he is so anxious for the interview.

Dec. 7. 103. To the Raja and the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. Acknowledges their letters saying that as they received orders for making $D\bar{a}dn\bar{\imath}$ advances on behalf of the Company, they have deducted the required amount from the instalment of the Burdwan revenue, and despatched the balance, viz. Rs 30,284.

Dec. 10. 104. To Gauri Charan, son of Dhīr Singh. Has received his letter intimating the death of his father. Offers condolence.

Dec. 10.

105. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. The expenses of the Company's troops that were previously sent to the Nawab's aid amounted to Rs 4,24,874—8—7. Of this sum Rs 1,26,923—9—6 was paid by him. The remainder, riz. Rs 2,97,944—15—1 has still to be paid. Requests him to clear the account. Says that Col. Champion has been ordered to march with the Company's troops from Bihar and join the Nawab's forces. Requests that these troops may be regularly paid.

Dec. 18.

106. To the Nawab of Arcot. Is delighted to receive his letter.

Sends through Rev. Mr Sleeman some of the things requisitioned by him.

These will be handed over to Mr DuPré who in his turn will make them over to the Nawab. The remaining things will be sent later.

Dec. 25. 107. To Muḥammad Eraj <u>Kh</u>ān. Is glad to receive his letter through 'Iṣmatu'llah and Bābū <u>Kh</u>ān. Will look into the question of his jāgīr later.

Dec. 28. 108. To Nawab Mir Saidū, son of Nawab Miran. Complimentary.

C I 6, p. 60, no 111.

Dec. 28. 109. To Mir Muhammad 'Alī Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Has received the Faujdār's letter congratulating him on his being invested with a khil'at from the King. Acknowledges also the nazr of b gold mohurs sent by him on the occasion.

Dec. 28. 110. To Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter through Mirza Wāriṣ 'Alī. The increase sanctioned in the pensions of his sons will take effect in due course. Does not think it expedient to write to Munnī Begam on the subject as suggested.

Dec. 29. 111. To Munnī Begam. When he was at Murshidabad it was decided to establish a Nizāmat 'adālat at Calcutta. Has now selected officers for the 'Adālat and requests confirmation of their appointments.

Dec. 29. 112. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing, together with a list of the appointments which are as follows: $D\bar{a}rogha$ —Şadru'l Haq Khān; $Q\bar{a}z\bar{\imath}u'l$ -Quzāt—Maulavi Muḥammad Shākir Khān; $Muft\bar{\imath}$ —Maulavi Aḥmad 'Alī; Maulavis—Maulavi Muḥammad Fāzil, Maulavi Muḥammad Sājid, Mīr Buzurg 'Alī.

Dec. 29. 113. To the Pasha and Sharif of Jeddah. Has been informed by the Captain of the ship that went to the port of Jeddah last year that he and the crew were very well treated by the Pasha and that facilities were given them for the disposal of their merchandise. This year also a ship is proceeding there in charge of Captain Kirk. Hopes that the Captain and the crew will be accorded the same kind of treatment. This will strengthen the ties of friendship.

Dec. 31. 114. To 'Alī Bek, [Pasha] of Egypt. Has learnt from Captain Thornhill that the Pasha has written to the Captain asking him to arrange to take the Company's ships to Egypt and resume trade relations. Says that as the Captain arrived late this year, no ships could be sent out but that one will be despatched next year with considerable merchandise. Meanwhile sends some presents for favour of his acceptance.

C I 6, pp. 62-65, no 118.

¹ The purport of the letter is also given in Arabic.

Dec. 31. 115. To Saliha Begam. Acknowledges her letter intimating that she has received through Mr Middleton Rs 3,000 being her subsidy for 3 months.

1773

Jan. 1. 116. From Maharaja Kishan Chand, [Zamīndār of Nadia], sends a nazr of 2 gold mohurs and 5 rupees to the Governor on the occasion of his receiving a khilat from the King.

Jan. 4. 117. From Sukul Chand. Requests a dustak to enable him to proceed to Tirhut and says that his son Mūl Chand will continue to wait upon the Governor during his absence.

118. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Is greatly pleased to receive the Governor's letter. Requests the Governor to correspond frequently with him. Relies mainly upon the protection of the Company.

119. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Encloses papers of intelli-Jan. 5.gence which he has received from the Capital [Delhi]. The Governor will see from them that a battle between the King and the Mahrattas is imminent. Proposes to stay in the confines of his territory and, with the aid of the English troops, provide for its security and defence. Will oppose there any enemy who attempts to march upon his country. If the Mahrattas gain a victory over the King the situation will be grave. Is very uneasy on this account. Hopes the Governor will not overlook his interests in determining the Company's plan of action, inasmuch as his country is the gate of Bengal and he is acting as a Affairs have now taken a serious turn and the Governor must barrier. exercise great circumspection. After they have dealt with the King the Mahrattas are sure to turn their attention to Oudh. It is now highly desirable to send General Barker to him; the advantages that will be derived from the General's presence cannot be over-estimated. The Company's cause and his will both be helped thereby. Requests therefore that the Governor will send the General speedily to him. Now is the time of action. Further intelligence from the Capital will be transmitted immediately on receipt.

Jan. 5. 120. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Encloses some papers of intelligence from the Capital.

Jan. 5. 121. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has sent 2 letters together with papers of intelligence to the Governor before. The further accounts which have since been received from the Capital have

also been forwarded to him. The Governor will learn from those papers that His Majesty's [Shah 'Alam's] affairs are 'at an end'. Is prepared to fight the Mahrattas and hopes the Governor will also co-operate with him and make the effort a success. The victory gained by the Mahrattas over the King will produce many evil consequences. The Governor, when he thinks over the matter, will come to the conclusion that as soon as the Mahrattas get the King into their power, they with their increased strength will turn their attention towards him (the writer) as well as the Company. If no opposition is offered now, there will be trouble in the future. As the English sardars stand foremost in knowledge and experience, he trusts that the Governor, will be equal to the occasion and will speedily form some regular plan of action. It seems desirable that General Barker should be sent to him at once, that the Governor should advance with his camp and stay at Patna and that a brigade should be held in readiness for emergency. Requests the Governor to communicate his views and intentions.

T R 11, p. 3, no 6. A R 3, p. 26.

Ian. 5.

122. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Repeated letters have been written to the Governor and papers of intelligence received f om the Capital have also been forwarded to him. The Mahrattas have gained a victory over the Imperial forces. His Majesty has consented to appoint Zābiṭah Khān Bakhshī of the Empire, to relinquish the conquered territory of the Jats and to cede to the Mahrattas the provinces of Kora and Kara. The King's cession of the two places to the Mahrattas has made the situation dangerous. Proposes to oppose and repel the enemy and requests the Governor to despatch General Barker hastily in company with two or three members of the Council. Encloses papers of intelligence.

Purport of the papers of intelligence received by the Vazīr (Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah) from the camps of His Majesty and the Mahratta sardars. On 22 Ramazan (18 December 1772) the Division of Visājī amounting to 15,000 men marched to Arabsarai about 4 kos from the Capital. Takojī and Zābiţah Khān with 20,000 horse marched along the banks of the Jumna to oppose the troops of His Majesty which were under the command of Najaf Khan. Madee with 2 battalions trained by the English and His Majesty's other regular troops attacked Vīsajī and the action lasted till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Mahrattas then made a general charge and a severe struggle ensued His Majesty's troops were obliged to give way but retreated in order. The Mahrattas seized 11 pieces of artillery and 5 elephants together with a large number of camels and horses. The casualties were heavy on both sides. Saiyid Muhammad Baluch a Risāldār of merit in the King's Army, and several reputed Jam'adars of the Mahrattas were killed. It is believed that about 3,000 to 4,000 men fell in the day's action. The tents of Najaf Khān and Mons. Madec were captured by the Mahrattas. The Khān was much ashamed of the conduct of his Mughals upon whom he had placed great reliance and he joined Madec's retreating battalions who kept on resisting the Mahrattas till the close of the evening. It is

reported that Najaf Khān has been wounded. One or two detachments of the Mahrattas entered the city and plundered a great part of it. The inhabitants fled and took shelter in the King's fort. With the exception of 2 disciplined battalions under Mons. Madec and a few chosen men under Najaf Khān the whole of the King's forces were completely routed but they continued resolutely to defend themselves under the walls of the fort till 8 o'clock at night.

From the intelligence received under date 24 Ramazān (20 December 1772) it appears that the King agreed to comply with all the demands of the Mahrattas and sent Ḥusainu'd-Dīn Khān to negotiate with them. His Majesty will deliver Kora, Kara and Saharanpur to the Mahrattas, appoint Zābiṭah Khān Bakhshī of the Empire and cede to them the conquered territory of the Jats.

Jan. 5. 123. To Ṣāliḥa Begam. Has received her letter requesting that her subsidy may be paid to her regularly every month. Says that Mr Middleton has been asked to pay her along with others of the family of the late Mīr Muḥammad Ṣādiq.¹ Adds that Mirzā Dāūd who is now in Calcutta is enjoying good health.

Jan. 5. 124. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges a file of papers of intelligence from Northern India.

Jan. 6.

125. To Basant Rāy, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Hooghly, Jagannāth, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Chunakhali, Rāmkanta, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Birbhum, Shahidi Rām, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Chittagong, Jayrām, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Akbarpur, Raja Durlabh Rām, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Rajshahi, Birjkishor, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwān, Har Tilak, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of, Jahangirnagar, Rām Kishan, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Mahmud Shahi, Gauri Charan, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Krishnagar, Balrām, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Yusufpur, Hādī Lāl, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Jahangirpur, and Kantu, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$.— Notifies them of the appointment of Maharaja Rājballabh as $R\bar{a}y-R\bar{a}y\bar{a}n$ of the province and desires them to send to him regularly every month their accounts and other particulars regarding the administration.

Jan. 8. 126. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter reminding him that when he was at Murshidabad he (the writer) had agreed with him that the Nizāmat 'adālat should be transferred from that city to Calcutta and that suitable judges should be appointed for conducting the business of the 'adālat. Has perused the list of officers recommended by the Governor and thinks they are very well qualified. Sends sanads for their appointment.

¹ Better known as Miran.

Jan. 8. 127. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

128. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Hopes that his previous letters have been received by the Governor, and encloses some papers of intelligence for his information. It is now believed that the Mahrattas who have sent for Qāsim 'Alī Khān and Samrū, are determined to attack him (the writer) with some 100,000 men. [The subject of the remaining part of the letter is the same as that of the Nawab's letter of 5 January no. 122 above.]

Papers of intelligence.—(1) Vīsājī has set guards upon Najaf Khān and demands from him the expenses incurred in the war; he says that the King has not fulfilled any of his promises beyond appointing Zābitah Khān $Bakhsh\bar{\imath}$.

- (2) Vīsājī intended to set out for Farrukhabad but Sindhia ordered Mīr Razī to go there and also to visit the Vazīr. The Mahrattas have asked their *Munshi* to write letters both to the Vazīr and to Muzaffar Jang.
- (3) It is reported that Zābiṭah <u>Khān</u> will go with the Mahrattas to pay his respects to His Majesty. A camp has been pitched accordingly where they will meet the King.

(4) Najaf Khān thinks of leading the life of a faqīr. The King

has sent Akbar 'Al Khān to persuade him to change his mind.

(5) The rumour that an army of 20,000 Sikhs is approaching is strong. It is said that they have arrived in Butana.

Jan. 11. 129. From Raja Tej Chand. Sends a qist of Rs 4,84,115 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

Jan. 11. 130. From Birj Kishor Rāy, Dīrān of the Raja of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Jan. 11.

131. From Muniru'd-Daulah. Has written before that the $Taz\bar{\imath}r$ had summoned him to Fyzabad as he was anxious to send him to the King in company with Muḥammad Elich Khān and that he had arrived in Cawnpur and was waiting for the Khān. Is still in Cawnpur.

PS.—Hopes the Governor has received the <u>khil'at</u> from the King which was entrusted to Dayārām Pandit for delivery. Places great reliance upon the friendship of the Governor and the English sardārs. Is a true well-wisher of theirs and always at their service. Requests the Governor to communicate his views on the subject of the Bengal tribute so that he may properly represent them to the King. Has received no reply to his previous letter.

Jan. 12.1

132. To Nawab Shujāu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter containing news from Shahjahanabad relating to the war between the King and the Mahrattas. Is exceedingly sorry to hear of the misfortunes that have befallen His Majesty. It is however gratifying to note that the Nawab's territories have so far escaped the attention of the Mahrattas. Should they at any time think of launching an attack, the Nawab's army is strong enough to give them a thorough defeat. The Officer Commanding the Company's forces at Azimabad has also orders to march to the Nawab's assistance whenever required. Does not think it necessary to send General Barker at the present moment for there has hitherto been no hostile move on the part of the enemy. Will not however hesitate to order him to proceed should circumstances render this imperative.

Jan. 12. 133. To the Raja and the Diwan of Burdwan. Acknowledges four instalments of the Burdwan revenues.

Jan. 12. 134. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Acknowledges with thanks their present of a shawl and some silk stuffs, received through Lāla Jīwan Lāl.

Jan. 12. 135. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Has received their congratulatory letter together with a nazr of 5 gold mohurs on the occasion of Christmas.

Jan. 12. 136. To Gauri Charan, Dīwān of Rishanganj. Has received his letter together with a nazr of 1 gold mohur and 5 rupees. Hopes he will attend to his duties with the zeal and devotion of his late father.

Jan. 12. 137. To Rani Bhawānī. Has received her congratulatory nazr on the occasion of his being invested with a <u>kh</u>il'at by the King. Has noted that besides Hatu Biswas she has now appointed another rakīl by name Parmānand.

Jan. 14.

138. From Najaf Khan. Has repeatedly communicated to the Governor the state of affairs in Shahjahanabad and hopes he is now fully acquainted with it. The Mahrattas having thrown off their allegiance to the King encamped with their whole army within 4 kos of Shahjahanabad. He with all the troops in his command held himself in readiness in front of the old fort to give them battle. After five or six days' skinmishes, on the morning of 22 Ramaçãn (18 December 1772) the Mahrattas attacked with their whole force, and

^{&#}x27; Jan. 7 is the date given in the Abstract.

the fighting continued till nightfall. The newly raised men of his army were put to flight, but he kept the Mahrattas engaged with a handful of Mughals and the well disciplined English battalions till 7 o'clock in the evening. The Mahrattas then gave up the attack and returned to their encampment. Mirza Muhammad Husain was killed in this day's action. Again on the following morning the fighting began near Nila rampart but in the evening the Mahrattas asked for a truce which the King granted. On 2 Shawwāl (27 December 1772) Vīsājī and Takoji brought Zābiṭah Khān before His Majesty who conferred a khil'at on him. The artifice and machinations of His Majesty's servants have disturbed the affairs of the Empire. Will write to the Governor if anything important happens hereafter.

Jan. 15.

139. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the file of papers of intelligence of Northern India sent by the Nawab. Also thanks him for sending sanads of appointment for the posts of Dārogha, Mufti, etc of the 'Adālat at Calcutta. Says that the nominees were duly invested with khilfats and appointed to their respective posts. Two of the sanads however were not in order and are returned. They are to be re-written in accordance with the accompanying directions.

Jan. 22. 140. To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Bahādur, Qā'im Jang, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Acknowledges with thanks his letter together with its accompanying present of winter clothing, received through his vakīt Mansūru'd-Dīn.

Jan. 22. 141. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān. Intends to take up the examination of the Nawab's accounts in a day or two. Calls for certain papers.

Jan. 22. 142. To Jagat Anand. Desires him immediately to come to Calcutta and see him (the Governor).

143. From Munīm'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter stating the cause of delay in the remittance of the Bengal tribute. The Governor ascribes it to the severe famine which lately visited the country reducing its inhabitants to utter destitution, and says that it will be some time before the people and the country recover from its effects. What the Governor has said is quite true for he himself was in Calcutta at the time and saw everything with his own eyes. In fact, he informed His Majesty of the state of things when he returned from Calcutta. His Majesty is fully aware of the loyalty and good

services of the English sardārs and considers the Governor a well-wisher and supporter of his throne. Is confident that the country will soon flourish under his administration and hopes the tribute will henceforth be transmitted regularly every month.

Jan. 23.

144. From Munīru'd-Daulah. It is believed that the Mahratta sardārs after settling their affairs in the capital will either proceed towards Farrukhabad and the Vazīr's territory or return to the Deccan. Says that he was stationed at Kora with 10,000 horse and foot and eight pieces of cannon, but under the direction of the Vazīr he marched with his troops from there and encamped in Cawnpore on the banks of the Ganges on 6 Shawwāl (31 December 1772). Is determined to oppose the Mahrattas and will never retire before them; will rather sacrifice his life in the service of the Vazīr, the Governor and the English sardārs. Considers it desirable that General Barker with six or seven battalions should immediately join the Vazīr. The Governor has sufficient troops and artillery to subdue the Mahrattas, and therefore victory is certain. As desired by the Vazīr has begun recruiting new men both for the cavalry and the infantry. A copy of the Vazīr's letter to him is attached.

The Vazīr to Munīru'd-Daulah. Desires him to hold himself in readiness for the defence of Kora, and promises to join him in a short time. Directs him to raise an army of twenty or twenty-five thousand men and not to be uneasy about the means for paying them.

T R 11, p. 16, no 16. A R 3, p. 12.

Jan. 23.

145. From the King. Has received the Governor's letter in which he acknowledges the receipt of the Royal shuqqah calling for the remittance of the Bengal tribute. The Governor says that Munīru'd-Daulah has also repeatedly written to him on the same subject but that he is unable to collect any money at present owing to the ruin caused to the country by the late famine. He also expresses a hope that the country will soon flourish when he will have the honour of transmitting the tribute. From the previous conduct of the English sardars the King had understood that they would under no circumstance deviate from their engagement but will continue to pay the stipulated tribute regularly. It now transpires from the Governor's letter that although he is fully aware of the monetary difficulties of His Majesty he has still failed to adhere to the terms of the treaty which in no way justify him to withhold the tribute. Probably designing men and liars have poisoned the Governor's ears. Will send a letter to Europe giving an account of this affair and demanding an explanation. Desires the Governor to act with promptitude and send the tribute as before. In view of His Majesty's present difficulties the Governor ought to have made an addition to the stipulated tribute instead of withholding its transmission altogether, as he has done.

Jan. 24. 146. From Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Encloses some papers of intelligence received from the west [Upper India].

TR 11, p. 20, no 18. AR 3, p. 9.

Jan. 26. 147. To the King. Thanks His Majesty for conferring khil'ats on him and other English sardārs, and sends a nagr of 101 gold mohurs.

C I 6. p. 70, no 133. A I 3, p. 4.

Jan. 28. 148. From Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah. From intelligence received it appears that sooner or later he will have to fight the Mahrattas. Is ready to meet them. Hopes to repulse the enemy with the assistance of the English forces. The enemy's troops are mainly composed of bodies of cavalry and it is feared they will cross the river [Ganges] and devastate the country. It is therefore desirable that some five or six battalions should proceed and station themselves near Benares in order to arrest the progress of the enemy towards Azimabad. Benares and Allahabad. Desires the Governor to despatch speedily General Barker who is well acquainted with the state of affairs in this part of the country and whose presence will therefore be of great service. Is of opinion that the General's presence in Calcutta is not very necessary while the Governor is there. Asks the Governor to communicate to him everything that he may write to Colonel Champion relating to military preparations and the affairs of this quarter [Oudh] so that he may co-operate with the Colonel and not act discordantly.

TR 11, p. 20, no 19. AR 3, p. 26.

Jan. 28. 149. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has duly received two sanads, prepared according to drafts supplied by him (the writer) for the appointment of Ṣadru'l-Haq Khān Bahādur as Dārogha of the 'adālat' and Maulavi Muhammad Shākir Khān as Qāzīu'l-Quzāt. Also acknowledges the receipt of a file of papers containing intelligence of Northern India.

C 16, p. 71, no 134.

Jan. 28. 150. To Nawab Muhammed Rizā Khān. Says it is not necessary for him to send Maharaja Amrit Singh with the paper called for. All he has to do is to send the paper.

C 1 6, p. 71, no 135.

Jan. 28.

151. To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter intimating that she has sent Lāla Sheobans Rāy to him (the Governor). The Lāla has arrived and the papers with which he was concerned have been examined. He will return [to Murshidabad] in a day or two.

C I 6, p. 71, no 136.

Jan. 301. 152. To Nawab Shujāu'd-Daulah. Has already replied to his several letters concerning the projected hostilities of the Mahrattas. It is now reported that a rupture between them and the Nawab is imminent. He suggests that five or six battalions of the Company's troops may be stationed in Benares. Says that the Officer Commanding the forces at Bihar has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for an immediate march. Another force also has been got ready for the same purpose. As regards sending General Barker it is desirable to consult that officer first. The Nawab says that he expects to be regularly informed of what is written to Colonel Champion regarding military operations. As the interests of the English and the Nawab are identical nothing that is communicated to the Colonel is withheld from the Nawab.

Jan. 30¹. **153.** To Munnī Begam. Has received her several letters requesting that Lāla Sheobans Rāy may be allowed to return to her. Says that the Lāla has already taken leave of him. The papers of the *Nizāmat* establishment have been checked with his help.

Jan. 301. 154. To Nawab Mubārak'ud-Daulah and Raja Gurū Dās. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Feb. 2. 155. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Duplicate of no 152 above.

Feb. 3. 156. From Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Sends a present of grapes.

Feb. 3.

157. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating the despatch through Raja Dayārām of the khil'ats sent by the King for him (the Governor) and the other English sardārs. The khil'ats were duly received. An 'arzī thanking His Majesty for his gifts has been handed over to Raja Dayārām, together with a nagr of 101 gold mohurs.

Feb. 3. 158. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter accompanying a present of some fruits from Shahjahanabad.

Feb. 3.

159. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. General Champion has been ordered to defend Kora and Kara. In compliance with the Nawab's repeated requests General Barker will be sent to him. He will start in a day or two.

C I 6, pp. 74-75, no 143.

Feb. 4. 160. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letter accompanying a present of fruits.

C I 6, p. 75, no 144.

Feb. 4. 161. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has already written to him that General Champion has been instructed to defend Kora and Kara and that General Barker will shortly proceed towards the Nawab's dominions. Reminds him that a part of the payment for the Company's troops sent to him last year is still due. If it remains unpaid any longer it may be necessary to recall the troops. Trusts the Nawab will duly realize the situation.

C I 6, pp. 75-76, no 145. A I 3, p. 18.

- Feb. 6.

 162. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has written to the Governor several letters which, it is believed, have been delivered to him by Raja Dayārām Pandit. Received on 4 January a shuqqah from His Majesty, a copy of which is sent to the Governor while the shuqqah itself has been forwarded to the Vazīr. Under the orders of the latter is now encamped in Cawnpore and is engaged in raising a levy of horse and foot. Is a well-wisher of the Company, the Governor and the Vazīr and is always at their service. The Vazīr is also a true friend of English sardārs and he knows that his own safety depends upon his alliance with the Company.
 - P S-(1) In spite of the repeated requests of the Mahratta sardars the King has refused to join them in an attack upon Farrukhabad and the Vazir's dominions on the ground that it is against and $_{
 m the}$ Vazīr—a between him treaty which exists treaty he has confirmed by taking an oath upon the Koran, which he will observe faithfully all through his life. The King has further pointed out that he has a great respect for the fidelity and attachment of the English sardārs (who are allied with the Vazīr) and that it is not an easy task to fight the combined forces of the Company and the Vazīr. Raja Dayārām Pandit will ask the Governor for a letter to Colonel Champion and it is hoped he will accede to the request.
 - PS-(2) Has written a letter to the Vazīr enclosing the original shuqqah received from the King and requesting him to communicate his views early, as the reply to the shuqqah will be based upon them. Will address His Majesty as soon as ne hears from the Vazīr.

The King to Munitu'd-Daulah.—Informs him that the provinces of Kora and Kara have been given to the Mahrattas. A Royal farmān is being drawn up and will be issued to him later. Directs him to deliver possession of the provinces to the Mahratta deputies

in pursuance of the orders contained in the $farm\bar{a}n$. The provinces of Kora, Kara and Allahabad were farmed out to him for an annual sum of $16\ l\bar{a}khs$ of rupees. The sum of $8\ l\bar{a}khs$ was due on account of the autumn harvest for $1180\ Fasl\bar{\imath}$ of which $5\ l\bar{a}khs$ have been received. Desires him to send without delay the balance of $3\ l\bar{a}khs$ after deducting what he has paid to His Majesty's creditors. The Nawab has in his possession an account of the $Tankhw\bar{a}hd\bar{a}rs$ for the sum of $18\ l\bar{a}khs$. Directs him to dismiss the $Tankhw\bar{a}hd\bar{a}rs$ from $1\ Shaww\bar{a}l$ (26 December 1772) and not to pay them anything.

Feb. 6. 163. To the Raja of Burdwan. Acknowledges his two letters intimating the despatch of Rs 2,50,000 with one, and of Rs 2,00,000 with the other, on account of Burdwan revenues.

Feb. 4. 164. To Pirj Kishor, Diwän of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Feb. 8

165. From Munni Begam. Reports the death of Faqir Muhammad, dāroghak of the Nawab Nāzim's household, and says that Saivid Fitrat Khān has been appointed in his place.

Feb. 8. 166. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Feb. 8. 167. From Rāja Dhīrāj Nārāyan. When the Governor was at Cossimbazar Kanta Bābū had spoken to him about the refractory conduct of his servants Rādhā Kānta and Gangā Gobind. Reports that the attitude of the two brothers continues unchanged and that they pay no attention to what is told them. Since the <u>Khālisah kachahrī</u> has been removed to Calcutta repeated directions have been given them requiring one of the brothers to proceed there in order to attend the <u>kachahrī</u> but no notice has been taken by either of them of those directions. Is now sending Bhawāni Chakrabarti who will wait upon the Governor. Requests him to direct Rādhā Kānta and Gangā Gobind to settle their accounts with him (the writer).

Feb. 8. 168. From Mirzā Muḥammad Ḥusain, late Faujdār of Rangpur. Thanks the Governor for the attention he bestowed on him during his stay in the city (Calcutta). Has despatched Mirzā 'Abbās 'Alī to His Excellency with a message.

169. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Arrived at Lucknow on 29 Shaw-wāl (23 January). Will reach the banks of the Ganges on 4 Zu'l-q'adah (28 January). Has strengthened the fort of Allahabad and devised a plan for its defence as well as for that of Kora and Kara. Is ready, in conjunction with the English forces, to oppose and fight the Mahrattas if they create disturbances. Hopes to counteract their attack and punish them properly. Enquires what will be the proper course to take should the enemy leave their artillery and camp equipage at a distance of twenty or thirty kos from his army and begin a guerilla warfare. Thinks that in such a case the war will be prolonged unless an attempt is made to capture their whole artillery and equipage at once. Desires the Governor to work out an effective plan and communicate it as early as possible.

170. From Sālihah Begam. Requests His Excellency to issue the necessary instructions to Mr Middleton to pay her the allowance settled on her. Is badly in need of money not having received anything for her subsistence for the last seven months. Reports that Mir Saidū and his mother quarrel with her servants and give her much trouble. Requests the Governor to direct Mir Saidū to refrain from annoying her and ask Mr Middleton to guard her against injury.

Feb. 11.

171. To Nawab Shujā'ud Daulah. Has received his letter saying that in the event of the Mahrattas leaving their artillery within 20 or 30 kos of the Nawab's territories and sending out parties of horsemen to plunder the country he would suggest that an attempt might be made to seize the artillery. Says that should the enemy leave his artillery so near the Nawab's boundaries, Col. Champion is not the man to fail to take advantage of the situation and capture the guns. The Colonel has also been written to on this point. General Barker will shortly join the Nawab. Requests that nothing of any importance may be done till the General arrives there.

that he had been desired by the Governor to send an English battalion with the requisite number of officers from his brigade to Allahabad and to collect grain in the fort there. In view of the danger with which his forces as well as those of the Company were threatened, did not think it advisable to part with a battalion from the Colonel's brigade, but despatched one of his own battalions with muskets, 500 additional men with both muskets and matches, 4 large pieces of artillery and 4 small ones to the fort of Allahabad. Thus there is now a force of 3,000 men there and provisions enough to last for 4 months. The Colonel has been asked to appoint his own officers to the command

of the battalion. Having left Fyzabad has now reached the banks of the Ganges on the other side of Cawapore. After making a bridge of boats he will remain there in order to repel attacks on Allahabad, Kora and Kara. Is not actuated by any warlike motives but has been obliged to take this course in defence of his own dominions. It is known to all that Kora, Kara and Allahabad were formerly in his possession but were subsequently handed over to the King agreeably to the desire of the English sardars, whose pleasure and satisfaction was the foremost object of his heart. But being averse to the transfer of these places to the Mahrattas, is determined to defend and retain them in his own possession. Is confident that in keeping with the terms of the treaty the English sardars will always help him and support his cause. Najaf Khān, who is coming with the Mahrattas, has written that he wants to leave them and side with him on the field of action. The Khan has been informed that his proposal has been accepted. Mons. Madee who has also asked leave to join him, has been permitted to do so. Colonel Champion, who was consulted, said that there was no objection to complying with Mons. Madec's request when the Gentlemen of the Council had pardoned him for his previous conduct.

TR 11, p. 29, no 29. AR 3, p. 26.

Feb. 12. 173. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riza Khān]. Today the inquiry into his case was taken up in the Council. On Wednesday next the charge against him of having bought and sold rice during the late famine will be inquired into. He is requested to be present in the Council on the aforesaid day in order to watch the proceedings.

C I 6, p. 78, no 150. A I 3, p. 7.

Feb. 12. 174. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Munnī Begam. Has received their letter intimating that Faqīr Muḥammad, Superintendent of Works, is dead, that they have appointed Saiyid Fiţrat Khān in his place and that Shaikh Bhikkhan, son of the deceased Faqir Muḥammad has been appointed Deputy Superintendent. Says that no reference to him (the Governor) is needed in the case of such appointments as they are entirely in their gift.

UI 6, p. 78, no. 151. A I 3, pp. 5-8.

Feb. 12. 175. To Munnī Begam. Thanks her for sending him some pomegrapates she had received from Shahjahanabad.

C I 6, p. 78, no 152. A I 3, p. 8.

Feb. 13. 176. From Raja Tej Chand. His two sisters were betrothed to their intended husbands about 3 years ago by his late father. They nave now attained marriageable age, and the nuptials will be performed in the month of Māgh. Formerly a mathaut was levied upon the

country in order to defray the expenses on such occasions but as this practice has been discontinued, he depends upon the bounty of the Company. Finds it difficult to acquit himself of this heavy responsibility without their assistance and support. Requests the Governor therefore to direct Mr Stewart to assist him in raising funds for the purpose. Mr Stewart will also write to the Governor on the subject. Although the present state of affairs will not allow him to perform the ceremonies in a manner consistent with the grandeur of his ancestors, yet he will do all that may be necessary for the occasion. Lal Bihāri Rāy, his vakīl, will fully explain the situation to the Governor. (Birj Kishor Rāy, Dīwān of Burdwan, also addresses a letter to the Governor on the above subject.)

I' R 11, p. 31, no 30. A R 3 p. 20.

Feb. 16. 177. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Is very uneasy, not having received any letters from the Governor for a long time. Occasionally hears news of him from Mīr Jabbār 'Ali and this affords him some consolation. Is loyally attached to the Company, who bestowed to many favours on the deceased Raja (his father) and who have likewise supported him. It is his firm conviction that his interests are inseparable from those of the Company. Shaikh 'Alī Naqī is going to pay his respects to the Governor and will assure him of his attachment and devotion to the Company.

T R 11, p. 33, no 31, A I 3, p. 19.

178. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. The Mahrattas have Feb. 19. crossed the Jumna and are only at a distance of ten or twelve days' journey from him; he is encamped on the banks of the Ganges, on the other side of Campore. Now a few marches on both sides will bring him and the enemy to an engagement. Desires the Governor to send another detachment with General Barker as a precautionary measure and also for the protection of his (the writer's) family. The expense of this force will be borne by him as in the case of the one already with him. There is a strong rumour that the Rohillas have joined the Mahrattas. It seems to be correct from the fact that 'Inayatu'llah Khar, son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, who was in Lucknow, left the place immediately after his departure from there. It is presumed that his father had sent for him. Is not in the least afraid of the situation created by the union of the Rohillas and the Mahrattas, Is fully confident that in conjunction with the English forces his army will be able to inflict condign chastisement on the enemy. Colonel Champion is consulted in everything relating to the plan of action and he is well acquainted with the state of affairs.

TR 11, p. 33, no 32. AR 3, p. 26.

I'eb. 19. 179. To Ṣāliḥa Begam. Is sorry to hear of Mīr Ṣaidu's unbecoming conduct towards her. Mr Middleton will speak to him so that he may behave better in future.

Feb. 19. 180. To Mirzā Muḥammad Ḥasan. Has received his letter through Mirzā Abbās Alī. Is always pleased to help persons of high birth and should certainly have commended him to the notice of the Committee [of Circuit] if he had only written earlier. The Committee have already settled the bandobast of the mahals and not one remains [which could be farmed out to him].

Feb. 19. 181. To Nawab Najaf Khān. Has not been able to reply to his several letters. Is much concerned to hear of the confusion in the King's affairs which has naturally affected him. Offers him his sympathy, and assures him of his friendship.

Feb. 20.

182. From Raja Durlabh Rām. Has received the Governor's parwānah intimating that Raja Rajballabh has been appointed Rāy Rāyān for the province of Bengal, and directing him to transmit to the Rāy Rāyān regularly every month the accounts and papers of the mufassal together with the monthly treasury accounts, etc. Has already transmitted to him the treasury accounts as well as an account of collections and balances from the mufassal and will continue to do so in future. Is also sending a letter to the Rāy Rāyān who will explain its contents to the Governor.

183. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter stating that he has not agreed to Colonel Champiou's proposal to send a battalion of the Company's troops to the fort at Allahabad. Says that it was at his (the writer's) suggestion that the Colonel made the proposal. Would drop it since the Nawab thinks differently. Observes that it is very necessary to defend Kora and Kara against Mahratta encroachments. Adds that on Wednesday, February 17, General Barker left Calcutta with a view to joining the Nawab. Mirza Najaf Khān, the Nawab says, proposes to come over to him. This is very gratifying. Nor is there any objection to Mons. Madee taking service under the Nawab for his faults have been pardoned.

Feb. 21.

184. To Nawab Shuja'u'd Daulah. During the administration of Mr John Cartier several letters from the Nawab and Captain Harper were received requesting the services of a thoroughly qualified English

Engineer for erecting fortifications in the Nawab's capital. No one has been available so far, but if the Nawab wishes, Major Polier who is an expert Engineer can be sent to him now.

Feb. 24. 185. To Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Requests him to send his explanation of the accounts submitted by him.

186. From Muniqu'd-Daulah. Hopes the Governor has received Feb. 25. his letters. Having set out from Fyzabad the Vazir nalted at Lucknow for 3 days and from there proceeded on a Zu'l-q'adah (25 January) towards Cawnpore accompanied by his army and the contingent. As the Mahrattas have marched from Company's Shahjahanabad towards Farrukhabad an engagement with them is imminent. Repeats his request to the Governor about sending General Barker with six or seven more battalions to the Vazīr in order to guard the confines of his dominions. By complying with this request the Governor will be protecting his own province as well, because the Vazir's country is regarded as the gate of Bengal. Is a well-wisher of both the English and the Vazir and is always at their Requests the Governor to correspond frequently with him. service.

Feb. 25.

187. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Requests permission to have an interview with the Governor at his residence and says that Saiyid Husain 'Alī Khān, Saiyid Muḥammad Naqī Khān and Maharaja Amrit Singh also desire to pay their respects to him.

188. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that it is publicly rumoured that the Rohillas are in league with the Mahrattas, and that this is borne out by the fact of the Rohilla Chief Hāfiz Raḥmat Khān recalling his son Ināyatu'llah Khān [from the Nawab's country]. The Nawab accordingly requests that another Company of English troops may be sent to his aid. Replies that General Barker has already proceeded with the Company's troops and it is believed that the Nawab will not need further assistance. Besides, the Company's possessions are now insufficiently garrisoned. Should however General Barker, when he joins the Nawab, call for reinforcements, the Governor will not hesitate to send them.

Mar. 3.

189. From the Sūbahdūr of Cuttack. Is very much Jelighted to hear from Mr Allen of the Governor's friendship for him (the Sūbahdūr). Requests His Excellency to send to him an English

battalion to punish some of the neighbouring zamindārs who are his enemies. Will meet the expense of the battalion, and the money will be paid through Mr Allen.

Mar. 4. 190. From Mirza Eraj Khān. Complimentary.

191. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Professes his friendship for and attachment to the Company. Realizes that the stability of his zamīndārī and the maintenance of his position depend upon the prosperity of the Company. The zamīndārī has been placed on a strong footing by Captain Harper who came to Benares under the orders of the Company after his father's death. He wanted also to raise his status and dignity but could not persuade the Vazīr to agree. The Captain always took a keen interest in his welfare and succeeded in removing the Vazīr's suspicions about him. In fact he holds his zamīndārī through the Company's help, and therefore counts himself among their dependants. The Governor will have other particulars from 'Alī Naqī.

Mar. 9. 192. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of some ice sent by him through Saiyid Fitrat Khān.

Mar. 9. 193. To Mîr Saidō, son of [the late] Nawab Mîran. Has received his letter, and in order to prevent further quarrels in his family has settled a monthly allowance of Rs 1,000 on Ṣāliḥa Begam. Has also written to Mr Middleton on the subject.

Mar. 9. 194. To Mir Saidū's mother. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Mar. 10. 195. From Nawab Shuja'ud-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter on the subject of the balance of money due on account of the expense of the English troops sent to assist him last year, as well as the future monthly payment of the troops that are now with him. Says that the accounts of the pay of the English forces who came last year have been entirely settled. Wonders why General Barker, who knows all about this affair, did not inform the Governor of it. Had delivered to Colonel Champion a copy of the letter which was written to the General on this subject. Encloses a copy of the same for the Governor to peruse. The amount fixed for the expense of the English

troops now with him will be paid here every month and Colonel Champion, their Commanding Officer, who is to receive the payment, has been informed accordingly. Desires the Governor to correspond frequently with him.

The Vazīr to General Barker written on 23 November 1772.—The sum of Rs 2,74,874 is due on account of the pay of the English forces. Directs him to pay this amount to the Gentlemen of the Council out of his (the Vazīr's) money which will hereafter be deducted from his account with the General.

Mar. 10. 196. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his several letters including two from Cawnpore. In compliance with his request as well as that of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah has directed General Barker to join the latter with the Company's troops.

Mar. 10.¹

197. To Nawab Shujā'u'd Daulah. Has received his letter concerning the case of Hāji 'Λbdul Karīm. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Council who are sure to arrive at a just decision.

Mar. 11.

198. From Gauri Charan, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}n$ of Nadia. Has received the Governor's $parw\bar{\imath}nah$, under the seal of the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}n$ of the $Kh\bar{\imath}lisah$, enclosing an account of the outstanding balance due to the end of $M\bar{\imath}agh$. The account differs from that of the remittances which include the instalment for $M\bar{\imath}gh$. Encloses a copy of the account together with an abstract of the Jam'a $W\bar{\imath}sil$ $B\bar{\imath}q\bar{\imath}$ and requests him to direct his $muta\bar{\imath}add\bar{\imath}$ to re-examine them. Reports that there are considerable outstanding balances against Ramji Singh, a $Nil\bar{\imath}md\bar{\imath}r$ of Mulghar, Dulāl Muharrir; a farmer of Bagwan, Bhārat, an $Ij\bar{\imath}r\bar{\imath}dd\bar{\imath}r$ of Krishnagar, and Munshi Yāsin-u'd-Din, a farmer of Anwarpur. Munshi Yasinu'd-Din has absconded and is now in Calcutta. The other $Ij\bar{\imath}r\bar{\imath}dd\bar{\imath}rs$ are in custody. As Chait is the last month for collection, will exert himself to the utmost in securing the balances from the mufassal.

Mar. 11. 199. From Ghulām 'Alī Khān. Has not heard from the Governor for a long time and is therefore anxious to learn how he is. Is very glad to understand that His Excellency regards him as a friend, and has provided him with employment.

Mar. 11.

200. From Muḥammad Yār Beg Khān. Is anxious to hear about the health of the Governor. Says that he held the office of the Faujdūr of Hooghly during the time of his brother Mahābat Jang and the manner in which he discharged his duties is known to the Governor. Relying upon the latter's patronage and friendship applies

¹ Mar. 20 is the date given in the Abstract.

for the same post although it has now lost its former importance. If he is appointed, he will have the pleasure of paying his respects to the Governor and at the same time have an opportunity of displaying his zeal in the performance of his duties. Raja Nanda Kumār also will speak to the Governor about this. Is awaiting a reply in the meantime.

Mar. 11.

V 201. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has now received a shuqqah from the Vazir desiring him to go to Fyzabad. It is undoubtedly his duty to carry out the commands of the Vazīr, but if he goes to Fyzabad the bandobast of his country will be disturbed and he will then be unable to pay the Vazīr the stipulated sum of money. Is certain that his present relations with the Vazīr will cease to exist if he fails to pay the stipulated money. Requests the Governor therefore to prevail upon the Vazīr to suspend his orders for the present with a view to giving him (the writer) an opportunity to improve the condition of his country. Is a well-wisher of the Company and is ever ready to sacrifice his life and fortune in their service. Shaikh 'Alī Naqī will represent matters more fully to the Governor.

T R 11, p. 40, no 43, A R 3, p. 19.

Mar. 11. 202. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Sends him some pieces of broadcloth and China crockery.

Mar. 13. 203. To Nawab Muhammad Riza Khān. It is reported that last year in the month of Chait he carried on secret correspondence with the King and the Mahrattas and that even since his arrival in Calcutta he has been doing the same thing. As this act of his is inimical to the interests of the Company the Council expects an explanation from him and he is desired to have one ready.

Mar. 14. 204. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges his letters accompanying papers of intelligence from Northern India.

Mar. 14. 205. To the Raja of Burdwan and his $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$. Has received Rs 2,00,000 on account of Burdwan revenues.

Mar. 14. 206. To Ifāzu'd-Dīn Ḥusainī, Maulavi of the 'adālat at Murshidabad. Has received his 'arzī giving a report of the work done by him, and is pleased to see the papers which he submitted to Mr Middleton.

Mar. 14. 207. To Mahindar Nārāyan Singh, Qānūngo. As requested by him Bhawānīcharan Chakrabatī has been appointed his assistant, and Mr Middleton has been instructed to examine the accounts of Rādhakanta and Ganga Gobind who have been dismissed.

Mar. 15

208. From Nawab Mubāraku'd'a-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter of 6 Zu'l-q'adah (30 January) stating that Lala Sheobans Ray has completed the accounts of the Shagird-pesha and is going with the papers to Murshidabad for his (the writer's) approval and signature, and that the Lala is a capable man and deserves some notice from Says in reply that diligent and capable servants are respected everywhere but as the person has been recommended by the Governor. special attention will be paid to him. Adds that the Lala has arrived and his papers have been examined. It appears that several important items of expenditure have been altogether omitted. There are several names in the list of the shagird-pesha of whom he knows nothing, while the names of those whom he is anxious to provide for, have been entirely left out. As the Governor directs all the affairs of the Nizamat he should see that his (writer's) friends and dependants are duly provided for The allowance which the Company have now allotted to him is entirely inadequate for his necessary household expenses, he has a large family of relations and dependants to support leaving alone many other unavoidable expenses. Will lose his prestige if he is not given the authority to appoint his own servants in the Shagird-pesha. As the Governor is endowed with knowledge and foresight, it is hoped he will take into consideration all that has been said in this letter. The omissions in the accounts are being supplied and the papers will be sent later. Hopes to receive a letter in the meantime from the Governor authorising him to take up the management of the affairs of his own household.

T R₁11, p. 40, no 44. AR 3, p. 9.

Mar. 15. 209. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

T R 11, p. 42, no 45. A R 3, p. 10.

Mar. 16.

210. From Nawab Muḥammad Riṣā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter stating that during the month of Chait last year, he (the writer) carried on secret correspondence with the King and the Mahrattas with a view to disturbing the Company's affairs in this province and that as this conduct was highly incompatible with his duty the Gentlemen of the Council, after finishing their preliminary enquiry, would call upon him to answer the charge laid against him. Is therefore desired to remain prepared with his answer and submit it when called upon to do so. Says in reply that he never carried on any such correspondence either with the King or with the Mahrattas, but on the contrary has always been firm in his duty and attachment to the Company. Is prepared to answer the charge brought against him and to remove every suspicion from the minds of the Gentlemen of the Council.

T R 11, p. 42, no 46. A R 3, p. 13.

Mar. 18. 211. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Suggests, with a view to promoting the interests of the Nizāmat and the Company, that Saiyid Muḥammad] 'Alī Khān may be removed from the office of Faujdār of Hooghly and Khān Jahān Khān appointed in his place.

C I 6, pp. 86-7, no 171. A I 3, p. 5.

Mar. 18. 212. To Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

C I 6, p. 87, no 172.

Mar. 18. 213. To Saiyid Muḥammad 'Ali <u>Kh</u>ān Bahādur, Faujdār of Hooghly. Acknowledges his congratulatory letter on the occasion of the 'Idu'z-Zuḥā together with a nazr received through his rakīl, Mansūrud-Dīn.

Mar. 19. 214. From Nawab Shujā'u'd Daulah. A dependant of his, the son of Ḥājī Muḥammad Karim, a merchant, has complained to him of the loss caused to his father at Hooghly by one Khwājah Mirza over a certain dispute. Desires the Governor to see that full justice is done in the matter.

Mar. 19. 215. From Munī Begam. Sends a present of 9 maunds of ice to the Governor.

Mar. 19. 216. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Sends a present of two horses, a saddle and some fruits to the Governor.

Mar. 20. 217. From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Reports that Sultān Dāūd Mirzā arrived in the city [Murshidabad] and presented the Governor's letter to Mr Middleton, who ordered the payment of Rs 2,000 to the Mirzā on account of his allowance.

Mar. 20. 217A. From Dāūd Mirzā. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Mar. 21. 218. From Raja Birja Nand. Has received the Governor's parmanah calling upon his father to go and see him. Says that his father is ever ready to wait upon the Governor in obedience to his commands but that his absence at the present moment will greatly hamper the work of cultivation and the manufacture of salt and at the same time put him (the writer) to an enormous expense. Has already remitted Rs 9,000 to the Governor and is engaged in further collections. Hopes to send another instalment shortly. Has always paid his rents regularly and never fallen in arrears. Notwithstanding this Rādhā Charan Malik sent an 'āmil for 3 years who caused quite a panic in the district. It was with difficulty that he soothed the 1yots and induced them to pay their rents regularly. Requests the Governor to allow his father to wait upon him after the season for cultivation is over. His rakīls who are in Calcutta will carry out the Governor's commands.

Mar. 21. 219. From Saiyid Husainu'd-Din Khān. When he had the honour of paying his respects to the Governor in Murshidabad, ho was told that his pension from the Nawab would be continued. But after the Governor left for Calcutta, he was informed that his name had been removed from the list of pensioners. Says that a large number of his dependants will now be reduced to misery and starvation. Requests the Governor therefore to issue a parwānah to the [Munnī] Begam directing her to continue to pay him his pension.

Mar. 21. 2.0. From Raja Kunja Bihari. Asks for an employment, he being an old servant of the Company.

Mar. 21. 221. To Munni Begam. Has received 9 maunds of ice sent by her through Saiyid Figrat Khān.

Mar. 21. 222. To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter saying that she does not approve the budget of the Nizāmat expenses as prepared by Lāla Sheobans Rāy under the Governor's directions. She points out that in the list of establishment she finds the names of persons whom she does not know, while the names of those who have long been in the service have been omitted. Replies that in revising the budget he took special care to see that it did not include items of expenditure which would make it exceed the amount sanctioned, and with this end in view, has had to make several alterations. However, he will now go through it again and try to make it agreeable to her wishes as far as possible. Jagat Chand has submitted to him the budget as proposed by her. Will soon look into it. Has instructed Mr Middleton about regulating the affairs of the Nizāmat.

Mar. 21. 223. To Sultān Manṣūr, son of Sultān Zainu'l-'Ābidīn, Ruler of Tarangano. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of his letter accompanied by the present of a pair of elephant's tusks and a kind of seed which is called faltaqā in the Javanese language and is used for medicinal purposes. He has requested that he might be supplied with some pieces of artillery. Replies that these are not available here nor have they been received from England. Will send them as soon as they are received. Is unable to supply saltpetre as the quantity that was manufactured has been exported. Commends Mr Crommelin to his notice.

Mar. 23. 224. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates the arrival of General Barker. The Maḥrattas have now made upon him a peremptory demand for Kora. They have sent Bānū Pandit and Dādū Mulkar, two of their confidants, together with Zābiṭah Khān to Ḥāfizu'l-Mulk

with a view to securing his alliance with them. It has therefore become very necessary for him to push forward in order to prevent Hāfizu'l-Mulk from co-operating with the Mahrattas and he is accordingly on the march. Will try to prevail upon Hāfizu'l-Mulk to side with him.

From Munīru'd-Daulah. Thinks that the Governor is very Mar. 23. busy with important affairs and hence no reply has been given to his several letters. Is with the army of the Vazīr and Col. Champion. Has always been a well-wisher of the Company and the Vazīr: he knows that his own safety is linked up with theirs. The Vazīr and Col. Champion have probably informed the Governor of the arrival of Akbar 'Alī Khān and Parsotam Pandit from the Mahratta sardārs and also of the particulars of their negotiations. The Governor has acted very wisely in sending General Barker to Kora, which is regarded as the gate of Bengal. The military strength of the Mahrattas is now half of what it was before. Mahdāji Sindhia with a body of 10,000 troops has left for Jaipur and Sivaji with 5,000 horse returned to Gwalior. The army that now remains under the command of Vīsājī and Takojī is so much dispirited that these commanders have several times thought of returning to the Decean. If they fail to get possession of Kora, the Mahrattas who owing to lack of sufficient force are not in a position to fight a pitched battle with the combined forces of the Company and the Vazīr will spread rapine and desolation throughout the country. The Company's army and that of the Vazir have arrived near Farrukhabad. The Mahrattas, it is reported, are waiting at Ramghat, on the other side of Farrukhabad, to hear the result of the negotiations that are being carried on by Akbar 'Ali Khān and Parsotam Pandit. They have also despatched Mūrājī Pandit who is expected to arrive here in 2 days' time. The Governor will hear the result of Mūrājī's negotiations from the letters of the Vazīr and Col. Champion. If an encounter takes place, the Company is sure to win. His desire to see the Governor is so great that it cannot be stated in words. Had it not been for the disturbed state of the country he would have certainly paid him a visit.

Mar. 23. 226. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulsh. Replies to Governor's letter in which he recommends Khān Jahān Khān for the office of fanjdār of Hooghly, which requires an abler man than Muḥammad Alī Khān, the present incumbent. Approves of the selection and thanks the Governor for the care he bestows on the affairs of the Nizāmat.

Mar. 23.
 227. From Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.
 T R 11, p. 50, no. 58. A R 3, p. 10.

Mar. 23. 228. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Sends a present of fruits to the Governor.

T R 11, p. 50, no 59. A R 3, p. 12.

Mar. 23. 229. From Sahānand Rām, Dīwān of Sylhet. Replies to the Governor's letter intimating that Raja Rajballabh has been appointed Rāy Rāyān for the province of Bengal and that all the Company's Dīwāns have been placed under him, and directing him to transmit the mufaṣṣal papers, the account of the proceedings in the mufaṣṣal together with that of the monthly collections and the proceedings of the 'adālat to the Raja and ohey all parwānahs that are issued under his seal. As iti his principal duty to carry out the commands of the Government, will pay prompt attention to any parwānah which is received from the Rāy Rāyān, and will transmit to him the papers and accounts.

T R 11, p. 50 no 60. A R 3, p. 30.

Mar. 24. 230. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. The ever-increasing friendship and regard which he has for the English cannot be adequately stated in words. Says that the Mahrattas are adventurers from the boundaries of islands and ports in Hindustan and are always engaged in conquering countries. They are ambitious, and hope to make large acquisitions and conquests in order to establish their supremacy over the whole country. Doubts whether any cordiality will hereafter subsist between the Company and the Mahrattas, because the latter, in their mad desire for conquests, will soon commit acts of hostility. The present time therefore seems to be the best for the Company to oppose them. His forces combined with those of the Company can easily counteract their progress. It is recognized that this combination is too strong for any army now in Hindustan. After much deliberation and forethought makes some suggestions and desires the Governor, who is endowed with wisdom, to reflect upon them. There subsists a treaty between him and the Company according to which he is to pay the latta of such troops as are sent by the Company for his assistance and support. But he has now resolved to pay the whole of the wages of the men in the English brigade that is with him if the English sardars assist him in fighting the Mahrattas and allow the brigade to accompany him when he goes to Delhi or elsewhere. prepared to clear the account of the Bengal tribute which the Company pay annually to His Majesty. The Governor is possessed of wisdom and foresight and can well gauge the trend of events. It is believed that the terms of amity now subsisting between the English and the Mahrattas will soon cease and then it will be absolutely necessary for the English to fight the Mahrattas. It is therefore impolitic to give them time to increase in strength, for then the present opportunity of punishing them will be lost. There goes a saying that 'the source of a spring may be choked with a clod but if it is allowed to flow, it would be difficult to cross it even on an elephant.' It is not advisable 'to put off till tomorrow what can be done to-day'. It appears to him that this is the proper time for operations, for an opportunity like this will no

happen again. Hopes the result will be satisfactory both for the Company and himself. Desires the Governor to send a reply quickly and order the brigade of the English troops to follow his (the writer's) instructions closely.

Mar. 26. 231. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter and present of a pair of horses with silver trappings as well as a consignment of fruits, received through Jān Muḥammad, <u>Khidmatgār</u>.

Mar. 26. 232. To Sāliha Begam. Acknowledges her letter intimating that [Sultān Dāūd] Mirza has safely arrived, and that Mr Middleton has paid her Rs 2,000 being her pension for 2 months.

Mar. 26. 233. To Sultān Diūd Mirza. Acknowledges his letter intimating that he has safely arrived at Murshidabad, and that Mr Middleton has paid Ṣāliḥa Begam Rs 2,000 being her pension for 2 months.

Mar. 26. 234. To Lakhmājī Jāchak. Introduces Mr Allen, a relative of the late Mr Allen, who has been appointed Chief of the Factory [at Cuttack].

Mar. 31. 235. To Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter accompanied by a present of a bottle of attar of roses, some woollen stuffs, etc.

Apr. 2. 236. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. After much discussion between the Vazīr and the General [Barker] it was decided that he (the writer) should devote himself to collecting the outstanding balances due from Kora and Allahabad during the season of the spring crops. Accordingly on 20 March he took his leave of the General and the Vazīr and set out for Kora. Probably the Governor has been informed of this by the General. Requests the Governor to correspond frequently with him.

Apr. 5. 237. To Raja Chait Singh, Zamīndār of Benares. Has received his letter intimating that Captain Harper, directed by the Company, came to Benares after the death of the Raja's father, and by his good offices secured him many concessions from the Nawab Vazir [Shuja'u'd-Daulah] and placed his zamīndārī on a solid focting. In another letter he writes that the Vazir has called him to Fyzabad. This, he says, will be very inconvenient for him inasmuch as it will interfere with the work of the collections. Says in reply that Shaikh 'Ali Naqī, his vakil, has also represented these facts to him (the Governor). The Company will always support him if he follows in the footsteps of his late father. Will intercede with the Vazīr in his behalf.

C I 6, pp. 91-2, no 182. A I 3, p. 14.

Apr. 9. **238.** Parwānah addressed to Chaudhrīs, Qānūngos, Mutaṣaddīs, etc., of Pargana Kusum Karar, in the Sarkār of Kara in the province of Allahabad. The pargana is to continue as the jāgīr of Maharaja Shitāb Rāy and they are to see that the revenue is duly transmitted to him.

C I 6, p. 92, no 183.

Apr. 9. V 239. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Wrote to the Nawab some time ago about Major Polier. Has not received a reply yet. Believes that the Nawab has not been able to write owing to pressure of business. As the Major had made every preparation to proceed [to Fyzabad] he was allowed to start. He is a very capable Engineer and it is hoped that the Nawab will find him satisfactory in every way.

C I 6, p. 92, no 184. A I 3, p. 18.

Apr. 9. 240. To Munnī Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of a present of pomegranates through Saiyid Fiţrat Khān.

C I 6, p. 92, no 185.

Apr. 9. 241. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of a file of papers of intelligence from Northern India.

C I 6, p. 92, no 186.

Apr. 11. 242. To Birj Kishor, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. On receipt of this $parw\bar{a}nah$ he is to report himself at Calcutta where his presence is urgently needed in connection with some business.

C I 6, p. 93, no 187. A I 3, p. 2.

Apr. 12. 243. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Relying upon the Governor's friendship and kindness, waited one whole year and never thought it necessary during this period to inform him of his troubles and difficulties. A sense of shame also prevented him from doing so.

But he had hoped that his case would be settled soon. His misery has however now reached its climax and he is obliged to seek the Governor's aid. Requests advice as to how he is to meet his expenses pending the settlement of his case.

Apr. 12. 244. From Saiyid Muḥammad ['Alī] Khān. Has been offered by Sheobaus Rāy Rs 260 instead of Rs 800 a month which is the amount he used to receive formerly, although he was told by the Governor at Cossimbazar that he would receive his previous salary. It is almost impossible for him to maintain himself with this sum when he found it difficult to do so even with his former pay. Requests the Governor to write to Mr Middleton and the [Munnī] Begam on the matter and thus save him from misery and want.

Apr. 12. 245. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter accompanied by files of papers of intelligence from Northern India dated 26 and 27 Zi'lhijjah (21 and 22 March) relating to the defeat of Takojī and other Mahratti sardārs who had encamped at Ramghat and the precipitate flight of Vīsājī and his confiderates. Is very pleased at this news and congratulates the Nawab on what must be to him likewise a matter for rejoicing.

Apr. 12. 246. To Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Apr. 13. 247. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has received his letter through 'Ali Ibrāhīm Khān, representing his financial troubles. Is ready to assist him but should like to know how this can be done. Will be glad to have definite proposals.

- Apr. 13. 248. Parwinah to the gumāshtahs of Faujdārs, 'Āmils and Zamīndārs of the parganas of Balia and Mangalkot in the chakla of Burdwan. Mr Hancock and Mr Lacam have been deputed to these parganahs to manufacture lime. They should be assisted in every way.

 CI6, p. 94, no 191.
- Apr. 13. 249. To Raja Dayārām Pandit. Requests to be furnished with information as to the distances between (1) Moradabad and Farrukhabad, (2) Bareilly and Farrukhabad, (3) Kanauj and Lucknow, and (4) Bisauli and Farrukhabad.

C I 6, p. 94, no 192.

Apr. 14. 250. From the King. The loyalty of the English sardārs and the attachment they have for the Throne lead His Majesty to hope that they will view with care his financial embarrassments. It is a long time since no instalment of the Bengal tribute has reached him. The English sardārs are reputed to have a great respect for their treaties and it will be very disappointing if further delay occurs in the remittance. His Majesty always takes a keen interest in the welfare of his loyal subjects the English sardārs, and is convinced that his faith in their pledges will continue to increase.

PS.—Desires the Governor to send six lākhs of rupees immediately.

TR 11, p. 57, no 65. AR 3, p. 7.

251. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. On hearing that the Maha-Apr. 14. rattas were going to cross the river [Ganges] and commence hostilities in the territories of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, he along with General Barker moved forward by rapid marches to protect that country from the aggression of the Mahrattas. Takojī, not being able to re-cross the river, took to flight with his army on this side, and Vīsājī who had recrossed it ran off with his men on the other side. On the following day it was reported that Takoji was a considerable distance off on this side and Vīsājī had halted on the opposite side of the river. It was then decided to cross the river and attack Vīsājī in order to put an end to the present disturbance. Accordingly the General crossed it with the English troops but Visāji having obtained previous information of the step that was to be taken, retreated to a distance of 20 kos. The General was then obliged to get back on this side of the river. Having learnt that Takoji with his forces is preparing to plunder Bisauli and other places belonging to the Rohillas, Hafiz Rahmat Khān has already gone to afford relief to those places. Will, in company with General Barker, proceed there the following day. Hāfiz Haḥmat Khān has entered into an agreement with him that when the Mahrattas will be driven out of his country, he will pay him 40 lakhs of rupees. Has promised the General that half of the stipulated amount, when received. will be given to the English sardars. If the Khan fails to adhere to his agreement, the English sardārs will seize his country and place it in his hands. He will then pay them 50 lakhs of rupees in ready money and arrange to get them exempted from paying any tribute to the King out of the Bengal revenues. The General will also write to the Governor on this subject.

TR 11, p. 58, no 66. AR 5, p. 27.

Apr. 14. 252. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. At his request General Barker and Captain Harper wrote to the Governor asking for the services of an Englishman skilled in architecture and fortification. The Governor has recommended Major Polier. Requests that the Major may be sent to him as soon as possible. Now all will fully know that the bonds of friendship between him and the Company are so far strengthened that nothing is done without mutual concurrence.

TR 11, p. 60, no. 67. AR 3, p. 27.

Apr. 14. 253. Hukmnāma to merchants, traders and other inhabitants of the provinces. Calls for tenders for supplying the articles required by the Company according to samples which can be seen in their factories. All tenders are to be addressed to the Governor and Council before the 1st of June. Weavers are free to work for anyone they like. They will not be forced to accept $d\bar{a}dn\bar{i}$ from the Company's servants.

Apr. 15. 254. From Ray Dayal Chand. Intimates that his brother Kalyan Mal is going to pay his respects to the Governor. Hopes the Governor will condescend to receive him and show him favour.

Apr. 16. **255**. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Munnī Begam. Asks for a sanad for the appointment of <u>Khā</u>n Jahān <u>Kh</u>ān to the Faujdārī of Hooghly in place of Muḥammad 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān dismissed.

Apr. 16. **256.** To Muḥammad 'Alī <u>Khān</u>. His continuance in the office of Faujdār of Hooghly is not approved of by the Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah who has decided to confer that post on <u>Khān Jahān <u>Kh</u>ān. In fact, the latter has already left for Hooghly. Asks him to hand over charge to <u>Kh</u>ān Jahān <u>Kh</u>ān and report himself at Calcutta.</u>

Apr. 16. 257. To Munnì Begam. Replying to her letter, regrets inability to allow Rs 5,000 a day being coined at Murshidabad for her expenses.

Apr. 19. 258. From Raja Chait Singh. Sends a letter professing his duty and attachment to the Company.

Apr. 20. 259. From Ray Mohan Lal. Reports the death of Raja Dhíraj Narayan. Intends to wait upon the Governor shortly.

Apr. 20. 260. From Gaurī Charan, Dīwān of Nadia. Mr Cottrel [Collector of Nadia] arrived at Krishnagar on 30 Chait [8 April]. Paid him his respects and explained to him the state of the mufassal and the particulars of the bandobast settled by the Committee [of Circuit]. Rāmjī Singh, Dulāl Muharrir and Bhārat Chakrabarti, who have considerable outstanding balances against them, have been despatched to the Governor. There is an outstanding balance of Rs 10,000 against Durgārām Malik and Durgārām Bakhshi, his security, has agreed to pay Rs. 4,000 by 1 Baisākh (19 April). They are unable to pay the whole amount at once

because of the encroachment of the river on their lands. The balance, they say, will be paid later. Will therefore wait till they have paid Rs 4,000 and then send them both to the Governor. Rām Kanta and an amīn have been detained here for the present. They will be sent to the Governor when they have furnished some papers wanted by Mr Cottrel. Is exerting his utmost to realize the balance and is still adopting strict and rigid measures for the purpose although it is the season of cultivation for the ensuing year. As ordered by the Governor, people have been sent on behalf of the Government to take measures for securing the cultivation of the parganah from where balances are due. The account of collections and balances and of receipts and disbursements for the whole year has been sent to the Governor in a letter from the Collector.

Apr. 20. 261. From Rāmjī Jāchak. Requests the Governor to send the effects of Bhagwant Bishnū, Raja Jānūjī's vakīl, who died in Calcutta, and release the servants of the deceased, who are in custody.

Apr. 21. 262. From Muhammad Anis, Naib at Chittagong. In the days of the Mughal Government the revenues of Bengal increased every year. The inhabitants of each sūbah were in a state of affluence and all sorts of imported merchandise met with a ready sale. Since the Company's administration the revenues have been declining. The indigence of the people is everywhere noticeable, and imported goods do not meet with such ready sale as they did before. Says that during his term of office the revenues have increased but nobody knows the secret of his success. If he is allowed to see the Governor he will explain everything to him fully. The manner in which he has discharged the Company's affairs may well be seen from a letter given to him by Mr Wilkins. Will send the letter to the Governor for his information through Dalilu'r Raḥmān. His brother, Muḥammad Ghaus, who was once recommended to the Governor by Mr. Scrafton, is now dead. The deceased has left behind a son who looks upon the Governor for protection and favour.

Apr. 21. 263. From Saiyid Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Has received the Governor's parwānah calling upon him to make over the charge of his office to Khān Jahān Khān, who has been appointed to succeed him, and to report himself in the Governor's presence. Says that there is no suitable place in Hooghly where he can leave his family in order to go and see the Governor. Requests permission to leave his family at Murshidabad before going down to Calcutta.

Apr. 21. 264. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. To the same effect as his letter of 19 April (no. 258 above).

Apr. 21. 265. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter asking for the loan of a brigade to accompany him to the Capital, and intimating that he will try to obtain from the King the remission of the Bengal tribute for the English. Approves of the plan agreed upon by the Nawab and General Barker to protect the Rohillas against the aggressions of the Mahrattas but declines to lend a brigade on the ground that the measure is likely to affect the interests of the Company. Doubts whether his proceeding to the Capital will be productive of good results.

Apr. 21. 266. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter intimating the despatch of a commission to Hāfiz Raḥmat Khān and that he himself is marching to the frontier with a view to winning him over to his side. Approves of the step taken by him and hopes that he will succeed in dissociating the Rohillas from the Mahrattas.

Apr. 22. 267. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Is happy to receive the Nawab's letter intimating that in conjunction with General Barker he is engaged in chasing the Mahrattas out of Robilkhand where they have been creating disturbances and that he has come to an agreement with the General to the effect that after the Maharattas have been driven away and the Robillas have paid to the Nawab the stipulated sum of forty lākhs of rupees, he will pay the English twenty lākhs out of that amount, but in case the Rohillas fail to keep their word, the English are to expel them from their country and annex it to his dominions. In lieu of their services he will pay them 50 lakhs of rupees in cash and secure the remission of the Bengal tribute from His Majesty. Agrees with the Nawab that the possession of Rohilkhand whether it is acquired by a treaty of peace or by the force of arms will be an acquisition of great value to him. Is however unable to promise him help in subjugating the country without the consent of the Court of Directors. The distance between Bengal and Rohilkhand is so great that an expedition will entail enormous expense and trouble. Admits that on past occasions the English have helped the Nawab, but the enterprise now in view is one of great magnitude, while the advantages that will accrue to the English are vague and uncertain. Suggests a conference with him in order to discuss the question in all its bearings. Intimates that Mr Lawrell is proceeding to Kora.

Apr. 22. 268. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Directs him to seize Kālī Parshād who is indebted to the Company and has absconded to Benares.

Apr. 27.

269. From Munnî Begam. Formerly she was authorised to coin Rs. 5,000 a day to enable her to meet her extenses. This fact has already been made known to the Governor through Mr Middleton. Transmits a separate note on the same subject and asks the Governor to give it his consideration and communicate to her his decision thereon.

Apr. 27. 270. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Cannot adequately express his gratitude to the Governor for kindly granting him letters to General Barker and Colonel Champion. May the Almighty ever preserve him in the seat of Government! Looks to none but the Company for protection. The aforementioned letters have been forwarded to both the officers.

Apr. 27. 271. From Raja Shitab Ray. Informs the Governor of his arrival in the city [Murshidabad] where he is undergoing medical treatment. Will return to Calcutta after his recovery.

Apr. 27. 272. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating that the Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] has appointed him to manage the affairs of Kora and Kara. It is desirable to have a representative of the Company in those places; this will have a sobering influence on the ambitiously inclined Mahrattas. With this object in view has put Mr Lawrell, a Member of the Council, in charge of those Districts. Requests his co-operation with him.

Apr. 27. 273. To Lakhmāji Jāchak. Has received his letter asking the Governor to send the articles and money belonging to the late Bhagwant Bishnū, Maharaja Janujī's $rak\bar{\imath}l$ at Calcutta, and also to release his men. The deceased made an inventory of his articles and left instructions regarding their disposal. The inventory is with his men and nobody has kept them in confinement.

Apr. 28. 274. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.² Requests the Nawab to confer the title of 'Raja' both on Huzūrī Mal and Rāy Dālchand who have been appointed to receive on behalf of the Company and transmit to them the revenues of the different mahals of Bengal.

¹ Wrongly numbered 77 in the Abstract.

² Copy of the letter was sent to Munni Begam, which appears in the volume.

Apr. 29. 275. From Muḥammad Khudā Banda Qādirī, Company's Munshi at the factory at Chinapatam. Is delighted to hear that Mr W. Hastings has been appointed Governor of Bengal and that the country is in a flourishing condition. Has despatched a ship to Calcutta. Hopes the master of the ship will receive the Governor's attention.

P.S.—Hopes to be favoured with a reply to his letter.

T R 11, p. 65, no 79. A R 3, p. 14.

Apr. 30. 276. To Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Is glad to hear of his arrival at Murshidabad for a change of air. Hopes the climate of the place will do him good.

C I G, p. 102, no 205.

Apr. 30. 277. To Gaurī Charan, Dīwān of Nadia. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and exhorts him to attend to the duties of his office.

C I G, p. 102, no 206. A I 3, p. 3.

- May 2. 278. From the King. Is much concerned, not having received any 'arzī from the Governor for a long time. He has never enquired after His Majesty's situation although he must have heard that it has been far from being agreeable. He has totally ignored the financial distress of His Majesty and remitted no instalment of the Bengal tribute. This behaviour is inconsistent with the loyalty, allegiance and attachment of the English sardārs, who shine conspicuous for possessing these qualifications. Desires the Governor to send through the merchants the amount of the different instalments which are due up to the present time. The loyalty and faithful attachment of both the Governor and other English sardārs to the throne are now more needed than before. Expects to receive 'arzīs from the Governor every now and then.
 - P.S.—The difficulty of His Majesty with regard to the Royal expenses is not a secret to the Governor, who has been informed of his circumstances by Raja Dayārām. Desires the Governor to send some money immediately after the receipt of this shuqqak.

TR 11, p. 65, no 80. AR 3, p. 7.

May 2. 279. From Munnī Begam. Has received the Governor's letter stating that he has written to Mr Middleton, by whose assistance and interposition, it is hoped, the present differences which subsist in her family will be satisfactorily settled. It appears from the letter that the Governor takes much interest in her affairs. May the Almighty ever protect him! Her welfare and that of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah depend entirely on the friendship of the Governor. Rāy Jagat Chand may have explained very particularly to the Governor the differences subsisting in her family but Mr Middleton, who is now gone down to Calcutta, has complete information of this affair and will be able to explain to the Governor more fully if asked to do so.

TR 11, p. 67, no 81. AR 3, p. 10.

May 3. 280. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Requests him to assist Captain Brown in the purchase of horses.

May 3. 281. To Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Asks him to answer certain questions respecting the hereditary rights of samīndārs.

May 3. **282.** To Rām Chand, Naib of a pargana² in chakla Krishnagar. It has been reported that his men have seized the oyster shells collected by Kirpārām Majamdar, gumashtah of Mr P.———. Desires him to have the shells restored to Mr P.———'s agents immediately.

283. From Sitārām Rāj. When the Governor was at Chinapatam May 4. his (the writer's) rakils, Jagannath Raj and Debra Boku Pandit, paid their respects to him through the intervention of Narayan Ballabh Dobhāshā. The cordial attachment and sincere friendship, which existed between his ancestors and the Company are well known to the Governor. Is much pleased to learn that Mr Hastings has been appointed Governor of Bengal. Under his instructions the Dobhāshā has forwarded to the Governor a paper of particulars but no reply has yet been received. Requests permission to send a trusty rakil to the Governor to explain those particulars more fully to him. The proposal made in the paper, if carried out, will be of advantage both to the Company and himself. Kachnī Rāj, the deceased Raja, remained firm in his friendship for the English Company in spite of the growing power of the French at Masulipatam and Vizagapatam. He wrote to Lord Clive to despatch Colonel Ford to that direction and spent a large sum of money in assisting the Company in driving the French out of those places.

Mr DuPré and Mr Andrews have left for England. Mr Wynch has been placed at the head of the administration at Chinapatam and Mr Stratton at Vizagapatam. These gentlemen are very much in favour of the proposal which he has made in his paper of particulars. Requests the Governor to write to them commending him to their favour. If letters for him are enclosed in the tappi 3 of Mr Crawford they will reach him safely.

May 5. 284. From Rām Chand. Says that he is at Patno and his gumāshtah, Lāl Chand, in Calcutta. The gumāshtah will represent to the Governor some particulars concerning Raja Bidya Nath of Dinajpur, who owes him a considerable sum of money. Hopes the Governor will give Lāl Chand a hearing.

¹ Not given in the volume.

² Name illegible.

⁸ Tappi-Tel. post; letter bag.

May 5. 285. From Ibrāhīm, an Armenian residing at Murshidabad. An 'arzī was formerly addressed to the Governor, who was pleased to grant him a letter of introduction to Mr Middleton desiring the latter to assist him in the recovery of his outstanding debts. When the letter was presented to Mr Middleton, he said that he was then going down to Calcutta but that on his return he would give him all the assistance in his power. Requests the Governor now to direct Mr Middleton to collect the money from the district and pay it to him. Is in great difficulties for want of it.

May 5. 286. From Munitu'd-Daulah. A complimentary letter with a present of pomegranates and attar.

May 6. 287. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has already written to him that Mr Lawrell has been appointed to conduct the administration of Kora and Kara on behalf of the Company. He is now proceeding there. He will co-operate with Munīru'd-Daulah. Hopes the Nawab will help him in the discharge of his duties.

May 6. 288. To Muniru'd-Daulah. Desires him to co-operate with Mr Lawrell who has been appointed to conduct the administration of Kora and Kara on behalf of the Company.

May 6. 289. To Raja Chait Singh Notifies him of the appointment of Mr Lawrell to the administration of Kora and Kara and hopes the Raja will help him in the discharge of his duties.

May 11. 290. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a present of attar and a betel-box.

May 11. 291. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Munnī Begam. Disputes generally take place between the Directors of the Dutch and French Companies at Chinsura and Chandernagore and the officials of the Nizāmat concerning their respective rights and privileges. It is desirable to put a stop to such disputes. Asks the Nawab and the Begam to call upon the said Directors to produce copies of the farmāns in their possession.

May 12. 292. From Asadu'z-Zamān <u>Kh</u>ān, Zamīndār of Birbhum. Informs the Governor that having received a letter from Captain Brooke he immediately sent his brother, Muḥammad Taqī <u>Kh</u>ān, to him at Deogarh.

May 13. 293. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter, intimating that he is at Ramghat with the English army awaiting the advance of the Mahrattas who are on the other side of the Ganges, and that in his opinion General Barker should be directed to attack them as the time is singularly opportune for dealing a decisive blow. Does not think that the Mahrattas will risk an encounter. If they do so at all, they will feel the consequences. Refers the Nawab to General Barker for the instructions which have been sent to him.

C I 6, pp. 105-6, no 215. A I 3, p. 19.

May 14. 294. From Gangā Gobind Singh, Amīn at Birbhum. Arrived at the kachakrī of Birbhum on 31 Chait and found that Mr Sumner had already left for Calcutta. It being the last day of the month the officers of the kachahrī had also gone to their homes. Will transmit particulars of this place as soon as the papers are examined.

T R 11, p. 72, no 87. A R 3, p. 5.

May 14. 295 From Mahindar Nārāyan, Qānūngo. His two dismissed nāibs Ganga Gobind and Rādha Kānta, have from their self-sufficiency in the discharge of their duties added to his financial distress and obliged him to run considerably into debt. They have even appropriated to their own use the fees of Qānūngo, which according to the orders of the Government should go to him. A large sum of money is thus due from them. Has been informed that Ganga Gobind has gone down to Calcutta in order to screen his fraud and embezzlement. Requests the Governor to set two harkārahs upon Ganga and send bim to explain his accounts.

T R 11, p. 72, no 88. A R 3, p. 14.

May 15. 296. From Hariji Pandit. Having been appointed by his master to the Nizāmat of Orissa, has entered that province with a considerable body of troops. As the zamīndārs have withheld payment of the revenues for the present year, will stay for ten or fifteen days at the fort of Kundaparah to collect them and will then proceed to the fort of Lal Bagh. Hopes the friendship which subsists between his master and the English Company will daily increase.

TR 11, p. 72, no 89. AR 3, p. 5.

May 15. 297. From Raja Gurū Dās. Has received the Governor's letter through Lāla Sheobans Rāy. Thanks the Governor for all the favours bestowed upon him. Is discharging the business of his office with zeal and attention. An enemy of his in conjuction with I'tibār 'Alī Khān, Khwājasarā¹, and others had begun to put obstacles in his way. Having gained over a few self-interested people to their side they were bent upon oversetting his affairs. As desired by the Governor, Mr Middleton called at the fort and explained everything in a proper manner to the [Munnī] Begam and delivered all the papers and accounts to Lāla Sheobans Rāy. Now that his enemy has been removed, it is hoped his business will flourish to the satisfaction of the Begam and her parties, but if he is allowed to return he will create the same troubles again.

TR 11, p. 73, no 90. AR 3 p. 22.

May 15. 298. From Raja Partab Singh, Zamindar of Deorampur in Tirhut. Has lately written to the Governor about his zamīndārī. Says that he was originally appointed an 'āmil at Tirhut by Raja Shitab Ray and was placed under Mr Keighley, Supervisor, in the year 1178 Fasli. A considerable revenue had at that time fallen due from the district because it was much depopulated through the mismanagement of the former 'āmils. He took particular care that no balance should stand against him and so he always made up the deficiency with his nankar1, dasturāt², etc. In 1179 Faslī the Supervisor took the district together with the nankar villages in his own hands and fixed a salary of Rs 1,200 upon him in lieu thereof. The payment of this sum depended upon the pleasure of the Supervisor. The mismanagement of the district again brought the lands to so ruinous a condition that the Supervisor being unable to collect the revenue of that year from the ryots exacted the deficit from him. Requests the Governor, therefore, to restore to him his $n\bar{a}nk\bar{a}r$ villages, and says that he will express his gratitude by a strict attention to the Company's affairs. Solicits permission to have an interview with the Governor.

T R 11, p. 73, no 91. A R 3, p. 22.

May 15. 299. To Nawab Mubārak u'd-Daulah and Munni Begam. Expresses satisfaction at Rāy Jagat Chand's performance of his duties and intimates that he is proceeding to Mursbidabad. Commends the Rāy to their notice.

C I 6, p. 106, no 216. A I 3, p. 8.

May 15. 300. To Munnī Begam. Rāy Jagat Chand has now completed his business to his (the Governor's) satisfaction and is now returning to Murshidabad. The budget of the expenses of the Nizāmat to which the Begam originally objected has been revised and amended, and it is hoped will now meet with her approval. Mr Middleton will communicate to her some particulars concerning the budget.

C I 6, pp. 106-7, no 217.

May 18. 301. From the Seths of Murshidabad. Intimate that Mr Middleton has paid such part of their loan as has, according to the annual adjustment, fallen due to the end of the year 1179 Faslā excepting the sum of Rs 60,000. When he was reminded of this money he said he was unable to pay it without a fresh order from Calcutta. Say that on similar occasions, the matter was referred to the Governor, who at once ordered payment. Hope that he will again intervene. Although the money in question is a just debt, yet the payment of it will be regarded as a favour shown to them. Upon this payment depends their subsistence as also that of their large families. Request the Governor to write to Mr Middleton in such terms that it may not be necessary for him to repeat the same orders every year.

T R 11, p. 75, no 92. A R 3, p. 31.

¹An assignment of a portion of the land or revenue of an estate, made to the occupant or zamīndār as an allowance for his subsistence.

² Fees; Perquisites; Commission on the collections allowed to zamindars.

May 18. 302. From Muḥammad Eraj Khān. Informs the Governor that Asad 'Alī Khān is going to pay his respects to him. Hopes he will listen to what the Khān represents on his behalf. Sends a present of a few things together with a list. Requests the Governor to correspond frequently with him.

May 19. 303. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Desires the Governor to supply him with 1,000 new English firelocks, as the old ones in his service are all worn out and spoilt.

May 19. 304. From Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Has received the Governor's letter desiring him to answer several questions on the right of inheritance to zamīndārīs. Forwards their answers on a separate paper. Has also written to Patna with a view to finding answers to these questions from the records of the Qānūngos. It is believed the answers that are now transmitted to the Governor will not differ from those obtained by the aid of the records.

May 20. 305 To Munnī Begam. Expresses surprise that the Nawab has sold to an Englishman of Calcutta his garden house which Mr Aldersey, a member of the Council, wanted to purchase.

May 21. 306. From Maharaja Shitab Ray. A complimentary letter accompanying a present of melons.

May 21. 307. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Governor's letter desiring him to arrest Debī Parshād Singh if he is found in his territories and to hand him over to Mr Motte. Says that Mr Motte has already arrested the man, and he (the Raja) has given several men to be placed as guards over him.

May 21. 308. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has already informed him that he was asked by the Vazīr and the General [Barker] to go to Kora and Allahabad. Having placed the affairs of Kora on a satisfactory footing he came down to Allahabad where the affairs were in great confusion. The reason was that here the zamīndārs, ta'lluqdārs and farmers had all withheld payment of their rents. However they are now attentive to their liabilities, and the rents are beginning to flow into the treasury.

¹ Is not given in the volume.

Intelligence about the Mahratta $sard\bar{a}rs$ is regularly transmitted to the Governor by the $d\bar{a}ks$. Encloses a shuqqah from His Majesty in which a nazr of 101 gold modurs from the Governor has been acknowledged. His desire to see the Governor is greater than can be expressed in words. Is anxiously waiting for the occasion when it can be accomplished.

May 21. 309. From the King. Has received the Governor's 'arzdāsht replete with expressions of faithful allegiance and attachment to the royal person, acknowledging the royal presents of khil'ats and carrying a present of 101 gold modurs to His Majesty. Is much pleased to learn that the Governor has made over the royal presents to the sardārs of rank. As the Governor is fully acquainted with the exigency of the royal expenses, he should immediately send an instalment of the Bengal tribute which will afford the utmost satisfaction to His Majesty. May the Almighty ever keep the Governor under the shadow of His protection!

May 21. 310. To Rāni Bhawāni. Requests her to send Kishan Jiwan to Calcutta immediately.

May 21. 311. To Maharaja Shitab Ray. Thanks him for a present of musk-melons.

May 21. 312. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for a present of musk-melons.

May 22. 313. From Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Sends a present of melons.

May 23. 314. From Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. In view of the fact that papers of intelligence from the 'west' (Northern India) are regularly transmitted to the Governor, he has hitherto thought it unnecessary to communicate the same to him. The Mahrattas had for some time been encamped at a place called Pahasu, waiting for the result of the conferences between their vakīls and the Vazīr. When their vakīls returned on 7 Safar [30th April] and informed them of the result of the conferences, they removed their encampment 2 kos towards the Deccan. It is now believed they will return to the Deccan. Will inform the Governor if he hears of any further developments hereafter.

315. From the Seths of Murshidabad. Have not heard anything May 23. from the Governor for a long time. Request to be favoured with correspondence every now and then.

316. From Nawab Ihtiramu'd-Daulah. Is much delighted to re-May 23. ceive his letter through Mirza Waris 'Ali. Says that Munni Begam, who is not well disposed towards him, has not yet paid the allowance to his family. When he had the pleasure of waiting upon the Governor at Murshidabad he never spoke a single word against the Begam but now that she has offended him, he is obliged to tell him everything. Says that the family of the deceased Nawab Muhammad Ja'far is absolutely in a state of misery while the eunuchs and the dependants of the Begam are living in affluence. If it is desired to maintain the members of the family of the deceased Nawab, a letter may be written to Mr Middleton directing him to deduct the amount of their tankhwahs from Nizāmat stipend and to pay the same to them. Mirzā Wāris 'Alī will represent other particulars to the Governor.

Mirza Waris 'Alī has already represented to the Governor some particulars concerning the village of Fatehkhani. He will speak to him again on this subject. Hopes the Governor will grant a sanad exempting the ryots and the inhabitants of the village, who are silk manu-

facturers, from the extraordinary demands of the farmers.

May 23. 317. To Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter intimating his arrival at Allahabad with a view to systematizing the collection of revenue in that province. Has already notified the Nawab of the posting of Mr Lawrell to Kora. He has started for the place. Hopes through their mutual co-operation the irregularities in the collection of revenue will be removed and the work will proceed smoothly.

318. To Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. Asks him to furnish May 23. particulars as to the instalments paid by him on account of the balances of the revenue of Dacca for the year 1170-1 Fasli amounting to Rs 22,01,086-14-0.

319. To Muḥammad Anīs,—Chittagong. Has received his 'arzī May 23. through Dalīlu'r Rahmān. He need not leave his station in order to pay him (the Governor) a visit. His loyalty and devotion are too well known. Is sorry to hear of the death of Muhammad Ghaus. The question of mainterance of Muḥammad Rizā, the latter's son, will be duly taken up.

May 23

320. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Reports that Ṣadru'l Haq Khān is sending to the Nawab for favour of signature some papers containing his judgments together with the seals of other officers of the 'Adālat in several cases of murder and robbery. Is himself communicating his remarks in English on those cases to Mr Middleton, who will explain them to the Nawab.

321. From the mother of Raja Tej Chand. Has repeatedly re-May 24.presented to the Governor that after the death of Raja Tilok Chand, Biri Kishor Ray was sent down to Calcutta to procure a parwanah of succession for her son Raja Tej Chand, but instead of doing that he got himself appointed Diwan without her concurrence, and that on his return he forcibly took upon himself the charge of the zamīndārī. When she complained of this, Biri Kishor Ray gained over to his side a few ungrateful wretches to calumniate her and thus managed to get himself confirmed in his appointment; he has taken charge of the seals of the Raja and has misappropriated the mālguzārī to the great disadvantage of the Company and herself. The zamīndūrī will collapse if the mālguzārī is thus squandered away and if a deceitful and unworthy servant is allowed to triumph over his master. It is astonishing that notwithstanding the most manifest crimes an ungrateful wretch should be allowed to prosper. Such crimes cannot be proved against a person so long as he is in power. They will be brought to light if the man is removed from his present position in compliance with her request.

May 24. 322. From Munnī Begam. Has received the Governor's letter stating that Rây Durlabh Chand and Bâbū Huzūrī Mal have been invested with the charge of remitting the revenues from the different districts and that as they are men of reputation and credit they may be honoured with the title of Raja. Says in reply that as the Governor has nominated these men to so important a trust and desires to grant them honours, the Nawab and herself have no hesitation in giving their consent. The titles have accordingly been prepared and are herewith transmitted. Hopes the Governor will be pleased to present the men with khil'ats.

May 25. 323. From Shahbāz Beg Khān. Sends a present of pomegranates. T R 11, p. 83, no 106. A R 3, p. 31.

May 25.

324. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān. As an enquiry has now been set on foot with a view to examining the charge against him for monopolizing the supply and sale of grain during the late famine in Bengal, he finds it necessary to say that when a person of character is impeached it is the duty of the Government to see whether his guilt has clearly been proved or not. It has already been decided that after

all the witnesses have given their evidence he will be allowed to defend himself. Is now surprised to learn that some of the witnesses whose depositions have not yet been recorded are about to go away to different places. Hopes orders will be issued asking them not to leave their quarters until they have given their evidence.

325. From Lakhmājī Jāchak. Replies to the Governor's letter $May \setminus 25$. intimating that Mr Allen has been appointed to succeed his deceased brother in the factory at Cuttack and requesting him to give the same assistance to that gentleman as he gave to the brother. Will never be negligent in the business of the Company and will assist Mr Allen more than he assisted his deceased brother.

326. From Munni Begam. The infantry in her service knows very May 26. little of exercise and discipline. Is anxious to have an English officer to i instruct it. Requests the Governor to write to Mr Middleton on the su bject so that with his concurrence an officer may be appointed.

327. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has received his letter May 26. calling for an account of the payment of the qistbandi for the Dacca balance's amounting to Rs 22,01,086-14-0 which he had during the administration of Mīr Ja'far 'Alī Khān agreed to pay into the treasury. Says in reply that according to a plan of adjustment subsequently decided upon by the officers of the deceased Nawab the qistbandī in question no longer stands against his name. It is hardly necessary for him to explain the nature of this adjustment for it is a well-known fact. Is nevertheless and to explain everything in detail if asked to do so. Forwards through Ali Ibrāhīm Khān the abstract copy of an account of the collections and balances of Dacca for the years 1170-1 Fasti which was delivered to the Khālsa under his own seal.

$$T R 11, p. 84, \frac{11}{20} 110. A R 3, p. 13.$$

328. To Nawab Muhamm, Rizā Khān. Observes that the Nawab's accounts of the revenues of Pacca are not clear in their details. Asks him to furnish particulars as far as can.

CI 6, p. 111, no 226. AI 3, r. 7 May 26.

Encloses an 'arzī in reply to 329. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. May 26. the King's shuqqa, for submission to His Majesty.

330. To Lakhmaji Jachak. Refers him to the men of the late Bhagwant Bishnu for particulars regarding the articles left by the May 26. deceased in Calcutta.

's id

181. From Nawab Mubārakūd-Daulah. Replies to the Governored letter desiring him to write to the Directors of the French at Chinsura and Chandernagore for authentica the copies of their farmāns and grants from the King by virtue the which they hold any privileges in this sūbah. Has written to the Directors of both the Companies as desired and has forwarded letters to Khān Jahān Khān to be delivered to them. Copies of letters are now transmitted to the Governor.

T R 11, p. 85, no 111. A R 3, p. 9.

May 27. 332. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the forego:

1. 11, p. 85, no 112. AR 3, p. 10.

 Bodh May 27. V 333. From Pirthi Narayan Singh, Raja of Gurkligh, has anxious to cultivate cordial relations with the Governor re in the Karan, a treacherous Diwan of his brother Kamdat Sir, anish the usurped the countries of Amirpur and Bijepur, which we lea, which possession of his brother. Proposes to send a force to putter to the Diwan who, it is suspected, might take refuge in Puri the Diwan. is a neighbouring district. Requests him to write a learnirpur and Chief at Purnea asking him not to give any assistance to a the seal of The Company have hitherto received a tribute from evernor by the Bijepur as will appear from a copy of a patta granted undesar. Adds that the Naib at Azimabad which is transmitted to the Gosaid Diwan and hands of the writer's vakils Parsodh Pandit and Aka M: merchandize and if he is successful in his attempt to punish the aforriting by his rakils. recover the countries, he will send the Governo curiosities, an account of which will be given in .

TR 11. p. 85, no 113. AR 3, p. 23 hi Nārāyan Singh. The May 27.

334. From Deota Sahāi, Dīvān of Raja Pinka Misar, to pay their resnow sends his vakīls, Parsodh Pandit and eginning of the year. Hopes the Raja will send him nazr at the Bijepur.

Governor will grant him a patṭa of the countries of Amirpur and 114. AR 3, p. 4.

May 27.

335. From Shee calculars about the appointment of Râm Sankar as communicated in plains of the conduct of Ram Nārāyan, the dismissed in the sawārs and chobdārs placed upon his house by Rām Nārāyan the manager of his private affairs. They now demand the reinstatement of Rām Nārāyan. Besides the bandobast settled by the Gentlemen of the Committee [of Circuit] they collect a separate tax and compel the ryots to desert with a view to rendering the payment of the Government revenue impossible. His naib is now going to wait

upon the Governor. Hopes the latter will confer upon him the management of the business so that the revenue may be properly collected.

Murshidabad and expresses his gratitude for favours bestowed upon him by the Governor. Says that Tās Beg, his newswriter in Northern India intimates that the Sikhs and other independent Rajas of that part of the country together with Ghaziū'd-Din Khān are forming a confederacy and carrying on correspondence with one another. Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah also corresponds with the Mahrattas apparently on behalf of the Company but in reality with a view to making an alliance with them. Requests him to write to the English officers in Upper India cautioning them not to trust Shujā'ud-Daulah with their secrets or act upon his advice but to use their own discretion in their affairs.

May 31 337. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that he has issued orders for the supply of 1,000 firearms and bayonets as requisitioned by him.

Jun. 1.

338. From Mūl Chand. At his request the Governor favoured him with a letter to Mr Middleton concerning the payment of Rs 27,000 due to him from the Nizāmat. The letter was delivered to that gentleman who explained the matter to the [Munnī] Begam. Not withstanding this he has not yet received the money nor does he see any likelihood of receiving it. Requests him to write another letter to Mr Middleton on the same subject.

31. 339. From Munīru'd-Daulah. After settling the handohast of Kora and satisfying himself that there is every prospect of receiving money from the villages he left Haidar Beg Khān at Cawnpore to act in his stead with a force of 43,000 men and 8 pieces of cannon and went to Allahabad to set the handohast there in order. He then proceeded further to settle the handohast of Arail, Bara, Gangapur, etc., and to receive the collections from those places and the stipulated money from Bikarmajit. Will now go back to Kora after a stay of 10 days at Allahabad on his way. Professes, in conclusion, his fidelity and attachment to the Company and expresses his desire of having an interview with the Governor.

Jun. 4. 340. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. In the beginning when his adversity came upon him suddenly and unexpectedly he had

the strongest hopes that the investigation into his conduct would be speedily terminated and that he would obtain his liberty. Is subjected to great distress, as 14 months have passed and the case is still pending. Had great hopes of gaining his liberty through the Governor's humanity and benevolence. Is now much disappointed to hear the rumour of his departure. If the Governor did not take compassion upon him, he would despair of his life. Other particulars will be represented to him by 'Alī Ibrāhim Khān.

Jun. 5.1 341. From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Sends an instalment of Rs 2,30,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

Jun. 5. **342.** From Muhammad Eraj <u>Khān</u>. Believes that his brother Asad Alī <u>Kh</u>ān has by this time presented himself to the Governor and represented to him some particulars with which he was entrusted. Hopes the Governor will favour him with his attention.

Jun. 5.

343. From Munnī Begam. Is much delighted to receive his letter through Jagat Chand. The omission of some items of expenditure in the former accounts may be attributed to the ignorance and negligence of Lala Sheobans Rāy. Is much gratified to learn from Jagat Chand that the Governor has shown him great favour and attention and has satisfactorily adjusted the accounts of expenditure. Jagat Chand has been recommended by him as a faithful servant and this she will bear in mind.

Jun 3. 344. From Sāliha Begam. Has sent a person to represent some particulars to him. Hopes he will give them his consideration.

Jun. 8. 345. From Sultan Daud Mirza. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Jun 3.

346. From Raja Kishan Chand, Zamīndār of Nadia. Has already transmitted an 'arzī to the Governor enclosing accounts of the collections and balances. The form of the bandobast patta of the farmers and accounts of the collections have been prepared. As the mufassal accounts of the present year did not appear sufficiently clear and explicit, the farmer's people caused the patwārīs to abscond. Orders were issued for their production but with the exception of a few they have not appeared. Considering that this is the season for cultivation and that urging them further on this subject might give rise to fresh complaints he has refrained from taking any such steps without orders from the Governor. The people refuse to sign the daul bandobast and qauliat and say that it is their masters who should sign them. They are also dilatory in

¹ Jun. 4 according to the vol. of Abstract.

collecting the outstanding balances. Proposes to see the Governor with all the necessary papers and leave his mnharrir to adjust the accounts here and to follow him later. With regard to the plea of $nad\bar{\imath}$ shikast $\bar{\imath}^1$ does not think it necessary to send an $nm\bar{\imath}n$ to the mnfassal as he has himself inspected the accounts and papers of a few villages and discovered nothing that could justify the plea preferred.

Jun. 8. 347. From Jagat Chand. Intimates that on the last day of Sufar (22 May) he arrived safely at Murshidabad and had the honour of paying his respects to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Munnī Begam. He presented to them the Governor's letters and as directed explained other circumstances verbally. The reply to the letters will be transmitted by the Nawab and the Begam later. Expresses his gratitude to the Governor for all the favours shown to him.

Jun. 8. 348. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter through Jagat Chand. Is much pleased to note that the Governor bestowed so much care and attention on his affairs. Jagat Chand will be duly rewarded for his good work.

Jun. 8. 349. To Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Is perfectly satisfied with the record of his services, which shows that he has always been loyal to the Company.

Jun. 8. 350. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter giving the programme of his tour for the collection of the revenues of Kora and Allahabad. Praises his experience in business and expresses desire for a personal interview with him. Has directed the Chief of Patna not to interfere with the tenants of his $j\bar{a}g\bar{v}r$.

Jun. 8.

351. To Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter complaining that Munnī Begam has withheld the payment of his sons' allowances. Believes that the Begam has delayed the payment owing to a discrepancy in the two lists which were prepared at Murshidabad and Calcutta. Has issued instructions to Mr Middleton to look into the matter and see that the allowances are regularly paid. Has written to Mr Hurst about his (Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah's) house in Azimabad. As regards his request for a parwānah [exempting] the village Fatehkhani [from the extortion of the Company's agents] has already communicated orders to the gumāshtahs who buy silk for the Company at that place.

Jun. 9. 352. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is much delighted to read the Governor's letter. "His desire to see him is greater than can be expressed in words." Will now return to Fyzabad and meet him at Benares if he comes up there. In this interview many affairs which remain unsettled will with mutual advice and concurrence be established upon a proper and advantageous footing. This meeting will be a means of strengthening the bonds of friendship subsisting between them and of establishing a uniform line of policy for both to act upon.

T R 11, p. 93, no 128. A R 3, p. 27.

Jun. 9. 353. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Probably the Governor has received the several letters sent to him. With respect to the affairs of the Rohillas nothing has yet been definitely settled. They are a very treacherous people indeed. Is now on his way to Fyzabad.

TR 11, pp. 93-4, no 129. AR 3, p. 27.

Jun. 9.

354. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. As for the last 14 months he has been kept under surveillance he has been obliged to borrow a considerable sum of money for his subsistence. It would be very humiliating to sell the effects of his house in order to meet the demands of his creditors. Has repeatedly written to the Governor asking for a loan but received no reply. Proposes to sell his house in Calcutta. It will be quite suitable for the Company to purchase, because it is located near the Government House. If the Company are unable to pay for it at present, a bond may be given for the price of the house. Will assign it to some of his creditors on account of their dues. With regard to his own expenses he will be content with the decision of the Governor whatever it may be.

TR 11, p. 94, no 130. A I 3, p. 13.

355. From Raja Gurū Dās. The [Munnī] Begam has already Jun. 9.written to the Maharaja [Nand Kumār?] and the Nawab [Mubāraku'd-Daulah] to Ray Radha Charan and Faqir Muhammad that Mr Aldersey should remain in the house occupied by him as long as he pleases, and that it would be very improper to take it from him and give it to Mr Barwell. But a few days ago I'tibar [Ali Khan], a Khwājasarā, agreeable to the orders of the Begam, prepared a qabālah [assigning the house to the use of Mr Barwell] and wanted him (the writer) to affix his seal to it but recognizing the impropriety of such a proceeding he refused to do so. Subsequently the Begam sent I'tibar and Ray Agnū Singh, a harkārah, with the gabālah to Mr Middleton at Maidapur where he (the writer) happened to be present. The gentleman after inspecting the qabālah gave it to him with orders to affix his seal to it as a witness. Thinking that Mr Middleton will not give him such orders without the Governor's consent he unhesitatingly put his seal to the document. From a letter the Governor has addressed the Begam it appears that His Excellency considers him blamable in this affair. Is much perturbed in consequence. Has been placed in office by the Governor and it is impossible for him to act contrary to his pleasure. Mr Middleton will address him a separate letter on this subject making the whole fact clear to him.

T R 11, pp. 94-5, no 131. A R 3, p. 22.

Jun. 10. 356. From Khān Jahān Khān. Reports his arrival at Hooghly on 27 Jeth [3 June] and thanks the Governor for his favour and friendship. Requests him to write to Mr Hosea on the subject of his allowance and to comply with what his vakīl may represent to him respecting the Dutch and the French.

Jun. 10.1 357. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that Maharaja Shitāb Rāy has been re-appointed $N\bar{a}ib$ $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Bihar. Requests the Nawab to appoint him $N\bar{a}ib$ $N\bar{a}zim$ of the province as well.

Jun. 10. **358.** To Mutasaddīs, Qānāngos, &c., of Sūlah Bihar. Informs them that Maharaja Shitāb Rāy has been re-appointed Nāib Dīwān of Bihar and that Tappa Balwa and a part of the pargana Sanda have been settled upon him for his maintenance. Henceforth they are directed to pay the revenue of those places to the gumāshtah of the Maharaja.

Jun. 10.1 359. To Munnī Begam. Asks her to send the papers of receipts and disbursements of the Nizāmat during the tenure of office of Muḥammad Riza Khān as an enquiry on the subject is being held under orders from the Court of Directors.

Jun. 10.1 360. To the Nawab of Arcot. Informs him that English troops have been sent towards Oudh in order to protect the frontiers of the Company's possessions as well as the dominions of the Vazir against the incursions of the Mahrattas who have extorted a farmān from the King for Allahabad and Kora.

Jun. 14. 361. From Birj Kishor Rāy, Dīwān of Burdwan. Intimates that on 1 Safar (24 April) he arrived at Burdwan and paid his respects to Mr Bathoe and to the Raja. He represented all particulars to them and agreeably to the Governor's instructions took charge of his office. Will hereafter transmit him regular accounts of proceedings of this place.

Jun. 14. 362. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Governor's letter stating that Mr Lawrell has been appointed to collect and arrange the accounts² of Kora and directing him to assist that gentleman. As it is a pleasure to him to obey the orders of the Governor will set out to meet Mr Lawrell when he arrives and will render him any assistance he may require.

¹ Jnn. 12 is the date given in the Abstract.

² Press List of Sccret Dept., Proc. 1763-75, p. 159.

Jun. 14. 363. To the King. Acknowledges the receipt of His Majesty's letter, and apologises for inability to reply to it earlier. Had no peace of mind when His Majesty was beset with difficulties. Was all the time engaged in making arrangements for sending General Barker and the Vazir to punish His Majesty's enemies. The devotion of the Company and English sardārs to His Majesty is too well known to need recapitulation. Is aware of his financial embarrassments. Will try to remove them after the disturbances have been suppressed.

Jun. 15. 364. From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to confer on the Governor a title and dignity, agreeably to the accompanying memorandum² which is transmitted to Raja Dayārām Pandit to be delivered to him. Congratulates him and all his friends on this occasion.

Jun. 15. 365. From the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges the receipt of a present of attar and hawks sent by the Governor.

Jun. 15. 366. From Hindu Pat, Raja of Bundelkhand. Professes his friendship for and attachment to the English Company. The Governor's arrival in Calcutta has given him much pleasure and satisfaction, since it may tend to perpetuate and establish their friendship on a firm basis. Mr Motte will write him particularly on this subject.

Jun. 15. 367. To Gangā Gobind Desires him to come to Calcutta with all the revenue papers of Birbhum, for 1179 Ben.

Jun. 15. 368. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. The Directors of the French, the Dutch and the Danish Companies will not recognize <u>Khān Jahān Khān</u> as the Fanjdār of Hooghly unless they receive the Nawab's parwānah communicating to them his appointment. Asks him therefore to issue to them a parwānah announcing <u>Kh</u>ān Jahān <u>Kh</u>ān's appointment as Fanjdār of Hooghly.

Jun. 15. 369. To the Raja of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of revenue for Burdwan for 1179 Ben.

Jun. 15.3 370. To Mirza Dāūd and Ṣāliḥa Begam. Has received their letter intimating that they have sent a man to represent certain matters to him (the Governor). Will listen to his representation when he comes.

¹ Jun. 4 is the date given in the Abstract.

² Not given in the Volume.

⁸ Jun. 16 is the date given in the Abstract.

Jun. 15¹. 371. To Muḥammad Eraj <u>Khān</u>. Is coming to Murshidabad soon when the question of his subsidy will be discussed with him. It is not therefore necessary to write to Mr Middleton on the subject as suggested by him.

Jun. 152. 372. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter intimating that the King has graciously conferred on him (the Governor) a title and written him a shuqqa and that these will be delivered to him by Raja Dayārām Pandit. Acknowledges their receipt through Dayārām. Will write to His Majesty expressing his gratitude. Hopes to enjoy the pleasure of a personal interview with the Nawab at Benares where he (the writer) intends to go shortly.

Jun. 16. 373. From Birj Kishor Rāy, Dīwān of Burdwan. Informs him that the Punia ceremony for the mufassal has been fixed on 12 Asārh (17 June) and that for the sadar on the 23rd. The excessive expenses incurred on this occasion are well known to the Governor; they are very necessary both for the management of the business in the mufassal and in the sadar as well as for giving encouragement to the officers engaged in the collection of revenue. If it is not observed according to the established custom the Raja's position in the mufassal will be lowered in the estimation of the people and the officers will also be dispirited. Requests him to direct Mr Bathoe to provide the Raja with the customary allowance and to assist him in holding the ceremony in his house, so that the people may exert themselves in their respective duties with cheerfulness and alacrity. Mr Bathoe will also address him on this subject.

Jun. 16. 374. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter intimating that no settlement could be made with the Rohillas, that he is returning to Fyzabad and that he is anxious to confer with him (the Governor) on urgent matters. Will in a few days start for Benares where he hopes to meet him.

Jun. 19. 375. To Kanta Babu. Repeats his requisition for an English knife.

CI 6, p. 121, no 247.

Jun. 20.3 376. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Acknowledges their letter intimating that they have received from Mr Middleton a part payment of the loan advanced by them to the Company. They complain that Mr Middleton would not pay the balance due without fresh orders from the Governor. Asks them to wait till he receives orders from the Court of Directors which he expects shortly.

¹ Jun. 16 is the date given in the Abstract.

² Jun. 17 is the date given in the Abstract.

⁸ Jun. 12 is the date given in the Abstract.

Jun. 20.1 377. To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that the Council declines to purchase his house in Calcutta for the Company.

Jun. 20. 378. To Alī Ibrāhīm Khān Has received his letter requesting permission to wait on him. Will be back in Calcutta the following morning when he may call on him.

Jun. 21. 379. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter stating that Mr Lawrell has been appointed by the Company to regulate the affairs of Kora, that this appointment will cause no change in his (the writer's) executive function and that he should inform Mr Lawrell of the state of affairs of that district and act in conjunction with him. Says in reply that the appointment of Mr Lawrell is extremely proper and he will assist him in every way. With regard to Allahabad nothing has been said in his letter nor in the letter received from Mr Lawrell, a copy of which is enclosed. Inquires whether it will remain under the King or will come under the control of the Company. No action will be taken in this connection without definite orders from him.

380. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter intimating that Maharaja Shitāb Rāy has been reappointed Nāib Dīwān of Bihar and asking him to confer again upon the Maharaja the distinction of Nāib Nāzim of that province. Says in reply that on 29 Rabi' I (21 June) he bestowed a khilat upon him and granted him a sanad for his appointment. Copy of the sanad is enclosed for the Governor's inspection. Has now learnt that in order to curtail the expenses of the Nizāmat the Naubat Khāna at Azimabad has been abolished. As it is an important place, a Naubat Khāna is necessary to preserve the dignity of the Nizāmat, and it is requested that the Governor will have it continued as usual. A letter may be written to Maharaja Shitāb Rāy for the purpose. The expense, whatever it may be, will be borne by the Nizāmat.

Jun. 21. 381. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Requests the Governor to favour him with his instructions on certain points and with a letter on the subject of his allowance. They are urgently needed and his business is much delayed for want of them.

382. From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Reports that Birj Kishor Ray has arrived. Is much gratified to hear that the Governor is favourably inclined towards him. On 5 Asārh [10 June] at Shahpur he put on the khilat, which the Governor had sent him, in the presence of Mr Bathoe and other public officers of this place. On hearing that the Governor is proceeding to Benares he has sent Kishan Pran Mittar to Bansbaria to convey his respects and to represent some particulars.

¹ Jun. 14 is the date given in the Abstract.

Jun. 22. 383. From Mādhojī Harī. Previous to his arrival at Cuttack he had written a letter to the Governor. Hopes that their friendship and alliance will daily gain in strength. Has learnt from the Fanjdār and Lamīndār of Balasore that the gentleman at Midnapore has stationed sepoys at the fort of Bamanghati which is the residence of Raja Damodar Bhoj and that he is likewise making encroachments on the dependencies of that chaklah. It is believed that this unjustifiable step has been taken without the knowledge of the Governor. Requests him therefore to write to the officers at Midnapore to confine their authority within their own district and not to encroach upon the territory of others and to withdraw the sepoys from Bamanghati.

T R 11, pp. 99-100, no 143. A R 3, p. 15.

Jun. 22. 384. From Mādhojī Harī. Replies to the Governor's letter directing him to assist Mr Allen who has been appointed in the factory at Cuttack in the place of his deceased brother. Will not fail to assist Mr Allen if he conducts himself in the same manner as his brother.

T R 11, p. 100, no 144. A R 3, p. 15.

Jun. 22. 385. From Harirām Malik, Dīwān at Dacca. Thanks the Governor for permitting him to have a sontabardār and a jasāwal at his service and to keep a carriage as well, and sends him a nazr on the occasion. Requests to be favoured also with a seal of office.

TR 11, p. 100, no 145. AR 3, p. 6.

Jun. 22. 386. To Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Directs him to submit a weekly report of cases disposed of and to enforce the personal attendance in Court of every complainant and defendant whether he be a subject of the Nawab Nāzim or the French or the Dutch. He is also to see that the Fort of Hooghly is kept in a state of repair and that the fort employees regularly receive their pay from the Collector of Hooghly.

C I 6, p. 122, no 250.

Jun. 23. 387. From Munnī Begam. Has received the Governor's letter intimating that the Directors of the French, Dutch and Danish Companies raise objections to Khān Jahān Khān's authority as Faujdār of Hooghly, because no parvānahs have been issued to them on the subject. Says that three parvānahs have been made out under the seal of the Nawab in the names of the three Directors and are transmitted.

T R 11, pp. 100-1, no 146. A R 3, p. 10.

388. From Munnī Begam. Has received his letter calling for the accounts of Muḥammad Riṇa Khān's administration of the Nizāmat together with other particulars in order to enable him to conduct the enquiry into the Khān's case properly as directed by the Company. Says that it will take time to look into the expenses dishursed by the Khān during his administration of the Nizāmat, for the accounts of several years back will have to be referred to. Strict orders have however been given to the mutaṣaddis and mubarrirs to prepare these accounts with the utmost expedition.

TR 11, p. 101, no 147. AR 3, p. 11.

Jun. 23. 389. To Rāy Harīrām Malik. Several persons from Dacca have complained that he does not attend the Adālat regularly nor does he decide cases within a reasonable time. The parties concerned are thus subjected to much inconvenience. Warns him.

Jun. 23. 390. To Raja Hindu Pat. Thanks him for his letter and asks him to write frequently.

Jun. 23. 391. To Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah. In reply to his enquiry whether Allahabad belongs to the King or to the Company, says that it belongs to the Company in the same way as the chaklas of Kora and Kara and that Mr Lawrell will conduct the affairs of Allahabad and the two chaklas. Asks him to help Mr Lawrell in the discharge of his duties.

Jun. 23. 392. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Intimates that he will leave Calcutta for Benares on 4 Rubi' II (25 June).

Jun. 24. 393. To Munnī Begam and Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Notifies them of his intention to leave Calcutta on 4 Rabi' II (25 June).

Jun. 24. 394. To Nawab Muḥammad Riza <u>Kh</u>ān. Intimates that the Council has decided to take his house on lease at a monthly rental of Rs 1,000 from the next month.

Jul. 5. 395. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates his arrival at Murshidabad on his way to Benares.

Jul. 10. 396. From Raja Gurū Dās. Encloses a letter addressed to the Governor by the Raja [Nanda Kumār] and promisses a report on the affairs of the Nizāmat.

Jul. 10. 397. From Raja Nanda Kumār. Thanks the Governor for the favours bestowed upon his son, Raja Gurū Dās. Says this will prevent to some extent I'tibar 'Alī Khān and others from obstructing his son's management of the affairs of the Nizāmat. Requests him however to warn these men not to harass his son in future.

Jul. 11. 398. To Munnī Begam. Advises her to personally ask her Dīwān, who is a responsible officer, to execute her orders concerning her household affairs. She should not allow irresponsible persons to wield any kind of authority. Refers her to Mr Middleton for particulars.

Jul. 11. 399. To Maharaja Nanda Kumār. Regrets the misunderstanding that has for some time existed between Munnī Begam and Raja Gurū Dās. Asks him to discontinue his correspondence with the latter since it can lead to no useful purpose, and refrain in future from writing anything on matters relating to the Nizāmat. Any letters that he may write to persons at Cossimbazar or Murshidabad should be handed over to Mr Aldersey who will transmit them to Mr Middleton for delivery to the addressees.

Jul. 17. 400. From Rūḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān. Has decided to go to Karagola and pay his respects to the Governor when he arrives there. Is now residing in Purnea where the climate is most agreeable to him. Complains of irregular payment of pension from the treasury at Murshidabad. Requests him to issue a parwānah to the mutaṣaddīs at Purnea for regular monthly payment of pension from the revenues of that place.

Jul. 18. 401. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is very anxious to have an interview with the Governor for the settlement of several matters. Last year he was obliged to increase his army which involved additional expense. Will maintain it until some ultimate plan is decided upon. Requests the Governor to come up quickly so that the meeting may take place within a month at Benares. It will then be determined what course of action they are to follow. Nothing can be done until some definite plan is thought out.

Jul. 19. 402. From Maharaja Shitāb Rāy, Nāib Nāzim of Bihar. Reports that he has arrived at Patna and seen Mr Hurst and the other gentlemen of the Council.

Jul. 20. 403. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has already witten to the Nawab that he has left Calcutta and reached Murshidabad, where several urgent matters needed his attention. Did not stay there for more than a couple of days, and is proceeding in all haste to Benares Is looking forward with pleasure to his meeting with the Nawab.

Jul. 20. 404. To Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah. Was greatly upset when he heard of the accident to the boat in which the Nawab and his children were travelling. Offers congratulations on their miraculous escape.

Jul. 22. 405. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, Nāzim of Bengal. Proposes to forward in future the papers of intelligence that are furnished by the gumāshtah of Rāy Agnū Singh to Mr Aldersey, as the Governor has gone upcountry where he will be personally attended on by the gumāshtah.

Jul. 22. 406. From Raja Rājballabh. Is pleased to hear the news of the Governor's arrival at the city [Murshidabad]. Agreeably to his orders, constantly attends on Mr Aldersey and reports to him the proceedings of the <u>khālisah</u>. Is always exerting himself in the business of his office.

Jul. 22. 407. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received the paper of intelligence sent by him. Asks him not to send the newspapers to him for the present but to Mr. Aldersey.

Jul. 22. 408. To Raja Rajballabh. Has received his letter reporting that he has been duly co-operating with Mr. Aldersey in the administration of the <u>Khāl</u>sa. Desires him to continue his co-operation and support.

Jul. 23. 409. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has learnt that the Governor has left Calcutta [for Benares]. When he arrives between Murshidabad and Patna, will proceed to Benares and await his arrival there.

Jul. 23. 410. From the King. The Governor is well aware or the financial difficulties of His Majesty. A shuqqo was issued to General Barker when he was at Anupshahr on the subject of the revenues from Bengal, Allahabad and Kora. In the General's reply it was stated that something would shortly be done agreeably to the pleasure and satisfaction of His Majesty. As the English sardārs are well-known for their allegiance, loyalty, and strict observance of treaties the Governor is desired to remit as quickly as possible the revenues of these places. It is needless to insist more on this point upon one who is endowed with wisdom and foresight and is loyally attached to the Throne. He is further directed to remit the arrears to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah Bahrām Jang who has been invested with the charge of the royal affairs and also to make future payments to him.

Jul. 22. 411. From Majdu'd-Daulah Bahrām Jang. Professes loyal affection for His Majesty, and friendship for and attachment to the English sardārs. Says that there also subsisted a long friendship between him and Lord Clive. Intimates that His Majesty has been pleased to invest him with the charge of the affairs of his royal house. Is sending through General Barker, a shuqqa from the King addressed to the Governor in which His Majesty recapitulates his financial difficulties. Requests him to transmit his reply through General Barker with whom he has for some years been intimately connected. Is one of the Governor's well-wishers and requests to be honoured with his commands which will be cheerfully executed.

PS. Is desirous of waiting upon him personally. As he has for many years been a well-wisher of the Company he feels confident that the Governor will extend to him his favour and friendship.

Jul. 27. 412. From Nawab Intirāmu'd-Daulah. Thanks the Governor for his letter congratulating him on his being saved from drowning when his boat capsized.

Jul. 27. 413. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Complimentary.

Aug. 1. 414. To the King. Is extremely grateful for the title of Amīru'l Mamālik which His Majesty has chosen to confer on him, but in view of the fact that he has not had the good fortune like his predecessors to render any conspicous service to the Throne, would respectfully request that the title might be held in abeyance until he gets an opportunity to prove his loyalty and devotion to His Majesty.

Aug. 1. 415. To the King. Has received the royal shuqqa demanding the revenue from Bengal, Allahabad and Kora. Regrets that his utmost efforts to regulate the royal affairs have failed as a result of untoward circumstances. Though he has been unsuccessful in this respect, his mind is full of loyal sentiments. The disturbances in this quarter have prevented him from displaying his zeal in His Majesty's service but he hopes that the situation will alter with the advent of better times.

Aug. 1. 416. To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah Bahrām Jang. On the same subject as the foregoing.

Aug. 4. 417. To Nawab Muḥammad Riza Khan. Complimentary States that he has reached Patna on his way to Benares.

Aug. 4. 418. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Notifies the Nawab of his arrival at Patna.

Aug. 4. 419. To Raja Chait Singh. Has reached Patna. Refers for particulars to 'Alī Naqī who is returning to Benares on account of ill health.

Aug. 5. 420. To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Complimentary reply.

Aug. 5. 421. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter stating that incessant rain and consequent flooding of roads and swelling up of rivers have retarded his journey to Benares. Has himself had to face similar difficulties but hopes to leave Azimabad 'to-morrow' and expects to reach Benares before the Nawab arrives there.

Aug. 6. 422. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has despatched his tents towards Benares. Is ready to proceed there but has been detained by the incessant heavy rain. The roads are so much flooded that horses and elephants are unable to move. If the Governor arrives there a day or two before him, it is hoped he will excuse the unavoidable delay on his part.

Aug. 6. 423. From Raja Kishan Chand, Zamīndār of Nadia. Reports his safe arrival at Nadia after taking his leave of the Governor. It is believed the Governor has by this time left Murshidabad and is proceeding on his journey [to Benares]. Gobind Rām, his vakīl, will wait upon him and represent the state of the zamīndārī business.

Aug. 6. 424. From the Rānī of Burdwan. Reports that Birj Kishor Rāy has dismissed all the old servants and filled their places with his own men. Requests the Governor to write to Mr Bathoe not to suffer the old servants to be dismissed.

Aug. 6. 425. From Maulavi Muḥammad Shākir Khān. Agreeably to the orders of the Governor, constantly attends to his duty along with other officers of the 'adālat. After making an abstract of the papers received from the mufaṣṣal he makes them over to Mr Bogle The latter will represent everything to him in detail.

T R 11, p. 107, no 162. A R 3, p. 16.

Aug. 6. 426. From Babbū Begam. A complimentary letter requesting the Governor to write to her frequently.

T R 11, p. 107, no 163. A R 3, p. 3.

Aug. 6. 427. From Majdu'd-Daulah Bahrām Jang. On 4 Rabi' II (25 June) he sent the Governor a letter enclosing a shuqqa from the King, through General Barker. On hearing that the Governor was coming up to Benares and Fyzabad His Majesty desired him to go and meet him [at Benares] and communicate to him the royal commands as well as other particulars. Will therefore set out in a few days. Requests the Governor to postpone the conference until his arrival as he has many important things to communicate to him regarding the affairs of Hindustan. His Majesty has great reliance upon the Governor and has invested him with the charge of the affairs of his empire.

T R 11, pp. 107-8, no 164. A R 3, p. 15.

Aug. 6. 428. From the King. Lacking both men and money, has hitherto been obliged to comply with all the demands the Mahrattas made upon Now that they have returned to their homes, he is left free to attend to the affairs of the empire. The loyalty and allegiance of the English sardars and their firm adherence to their engagements are known to him. Is confident that as a well-wisher of the Throne the Governor will remit the balances due from the revenues of Bengal and deliver Allahabad and Kora to Munīru'd-Daulah so that the revenues of these places also may be remitted to His Majesty every month. Is sending to him Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah Bahram Jang, an old and trusty servant of the royal household, who will wait upon him in conjunction with Muriru'd-Daulah. Desires the Governor to form a permanent and solid plan for regulating the affairs and warding off the enemies of the empire. The Governor is fully acquainted with the difficulties His Majesty has been labouring under, particularly in connection with the arrears of pay due to the royal troops. Directs him to defer the conference at Benares till the arrival of His Majesty's envoy.

T R 11, pp. 109-10, no 167. A R 3, p. 7.

Aug. 6. 429. To Raja Chait Singh. Instructs him to arrest and imprison Mr Osborne's servants who are alleged to have broken into Mir Ashraf's house and carried away some property under their master's orders, if after enquiry the report appears to be true.

C I 6, p. 131, no 267. A I 3, p. 14.

Aug. 6. 430. To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating the King's desire that nothing should be settled at Benares till the Nawab arrives there with instructions from His Majesty. Says that His Majesty's orders will be obeyed.

Aug. 6. 431. To the King. Has received the royal shuqqa announcing the departure of Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah for Benares to discuss and settle the question of the revenue from Bengal, Allahabad and Kora. Is rejoiced to hear this and hopes to arrive at a favourable settlement of the royal affairs in consultation with the Nawab.

Aug. 6. 432. To Ajit Rāy, Dīwān of Purnea. Intimates the despatch of a khil'at for him.

433. From Raja Nanda Kumār. Has received the Governor's Ang. 13. letter directing him to refrain from writing in future any more letters to his son, Raja Guru Das, either on the affairs of the Nizamat or on the subject of the Nawab's household, and to send his letters addressed to persons residing at Cossimbazar or at Murshidabad to Mr Aldersey to be forwarded to Mr Middleton who will deliver them to their addressees. Says that the satisfaction of the Governor is the foremost object of his heart and his commands will therefore be strictly followed. Has written only three or four times to his son relating to the affairs of the Nizāmat but it has either been with a view to promoting the interests of the sarkar or on some particular points desired by the Governor. Since he has left the city the enemies of his son have begun to put obstacles in the management of his business. Requests the Governor not to pay attention to the insinuations of self-interested men. Will represent everything to him when he returns from his journey [from Benares .

Aug. 13.

434. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has learnt that the Governor has arrived at Azimabad. Having left Fyzabad on 17 Jumāda I (7 August) he (the writer) has now reached Akbarpur. Will proceed forward as fast as possible. Is travelling with much difficulty because of the bad roads and a number of rivulets which he has to cross.

Aug. 15. 435. To the King. Announces his arrival near Benares. Is anxious to settle the question of the Bengal tribute with Majdu'd-Daulah whose departure for Benares was communicated to him (the Governor).

Aug. 15. 436. 'To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Complimentary and announcing the progress of his journey to Benares.

Aug. 16. 437. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Communicates further progress in his journey.

Aug. 16. 438. To the mother of Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary.

Aug. 16. 439. To the Qāziu'l-Quzāt. Has received his letter. Asks him to perform his duties diligently.

Aug. 17. 440. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Intimates his arrival near Benares.

Aug. 17.1 441. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates his arrival at Benares and his interview with Nawab Shujā'n'd-Daulah.

Aug. 19. 442. To Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Is glad to hear of the Maharaja's recovery from illness. Intimates his arrival at Benares and his meeting with Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

Aug. 19. 443. To Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

444. From Mirza Najaf Khān. Has despatched Bishan Nāth to communicate to the Governor the state of affairs in this part of the country [Delhi]. Has lately been introduced by His Majesty to 'Abdu'! Aḥad Khan, who has promised on oath not to do anything without his advice and concurrence. Is however very doubtful he will ever observe any consistent plan of conduct. Zābiṭah Khān has sent an 'arzī to the King, and Aplaus Rāy, his rakīl, while presenting nazrs, said that his master as an obedient vassal of His Majesty was prepared to send his son to him with a body of troops and was even willing to come himself, if necessary, provided His Majesty swore upon the Koran and obtained for him a written agreement from Mirza Najaf Khān that no harm would be done to him. The vakīl further asked for a sanad grant-

¹ Aug. 19 is the date given in the Abstract.

ing his master an assignment upon Sirhind in lieu of 20 lākhs of rupees due to the army, so that he may make the bandobast of that country. In reply the King stated that Sirhind had been granted to Mirza Najaf Khan (the writer) and that if his master is only inclined to discharge the duties of a subject he should come himself instead of sending his son, and in conjunction with the Mirza who has been appointed to regulate the country of the Jats, manifest his zeal for the Throne. The revenues of Sirhind would then be divided among His Majesty, the Mirza and The rakil sent a full report to his master and at the same time promised to bring him before His Majesty 15 days after an agreement had been signed. If Zabitah does not agree to this proposal an attack will be made upon him. His (the writer's) departure to Agra for settling the affairs of that place has therefore been deferred for the As 'Abdu'l Aḥad <u>Kh</u>ān is unable to undertake a journey, His Majesty has sent another man with despatches to the Governor, the Vazir and Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah, with a request that the Governor should settle the affairs of Bengal, Allahabad and Kora on his account and in company with the Vazīr march up with his armies to the Presence. If the King's proposal is acted upon the affairs of the empire will be satisfactorily settled and the country will become prosperous.

Aug. 24. 445. To Muḥammad Elich Khān, 'arz-begī.¹ Has received his letter a-king the meaning of certain words used by him (the Governor) on the occasion of their last meeting. Says he need not bother himself about those words as they were uttered by him casually.

Ang. 25. 446. From Munni Begam. Has received the Governor's letter advising her in the matter of management of the affairs of the Nizāmat and desiring her to obtain further particulars from Mr Middleton as he personally could not tell her everything during his short stay at Murshidabad. Has seen Mr Middleton and been acquainted with all that the Governor communicated to him. Adds that nothing has ever been done in the matter of the Nizāmat affairs without the advice of Mr Middleton, who will inform the Governor of what passed at the conference she lately had with him. Every branch of the business is conducted by the person who is responsible for it. Orders are given to the Dīwān with respect to affairs in general. Hopes to explain to the Governor everything when he comes here.

Aug. 25. 447. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Dāks have long been established by the Company on behalf of the Nizāmat, under the management of Rāy Agnū Singh, as far as Akbarabad, in order to receive papers of intelligence from the west [Upper India]. The papers have

An officer who presents letters and representations.

regularly been transmitted to the Governor and agreeably to his desire they are now forwarded to Mr Aldersey. Different kinds of fluits have also been conveyed by this means and they have arrived safely. It has now been reported to him that these $d\bar{a}ks$ are going to be abolished. Says that they have been established to keep up the name of the $Niz\bar{a}mat$ and their abolition will therefore tend to lower its prestige. The Governor has the direction of all the affairs. The credit of the $Niz\bar{a}mat$ and the welfare of his family are inseparably united in his person. Requests him therefore to let these $d\bar{a}ks$ continue on their former footing.

TR 11, pp. 116-7, no 170. AR 3, p. 9.

Aug. 25. 448. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

T R 11, p. 117, no 171. A R 3, p. 11.

Aug. 26. 449. From Sāliḥah Begam. Has not heard anything from the Governor since his departure from Murshidabad. Is anxious to hear about his health.

T R 11, p. 117, no 172. A R 3, p. 30.

Aug. 26. 450. From Sultan Daud Mirza. To the same effect as the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 117, no 173. A R 3, p. 4.

- Ang. 26. 451. From Jasārat Khan, Nāih Nāzim of Dacca. Complimentary.

 T. R. 11, p. 117, no 174. A. R. 3, p. 7.
- Ang. 26. 452. From Hindu Pat, Raja of Bundelkhand. Has received the Governor's letter. Is pleased to hear from Mr Motte that His Excellency is coming to this quarter. Will send a person carrying his confidence to convey his respects to the Governor. Mr Motte will acquaint him with other particulars.

TR 11, p. 117, no 175. AR 3, p. 23.

Aug. 26. 453. From Harīrām Malik, Dīwān at Dacca. Reports that he has despatched 23 new boats to Murshidabad.

T R 11, pp. 117-8, no 176. A R 3, p. 6.

Aug. 26. 454. From Maharaja Shitāb Rāy, Nāib Nāzim of Bihar. Complimentary with a present of 7 baskets of provisions.

T R 11, p. 118, no 177. A R 3, p. 22.

455. From Raja Gurū Dāss. Agreeably to the Governor's command is conscientiously discharging his 'duty as $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$. Expresses a hope that when the Governor returns from Benares his enemies who have

not yet desisted from their evil practices will have to repent of their actions and that the business under his care will be put on a more solid footing. Nawab Mubā aku'd Daulah sends the Governor some pieces of embroidery together with a list.

Aug. 26. 456. From Hariram Malik. Has received the Governor's letter stating that many complaints have been preferred to him by the people of Dacca that their grievances are not redressed there. It has already been represented to the Governor that the people having grievances do not appear at the Dacca Court but go straight to him. Requests him to direct such complainants first to appear at the Dacca Court. Failing to get redress there they can appeal to the Governor. Lately many complaints have been referred to him (the writer) by the Superintendent of the Khālssah for enquiry and action. Is always attentive to his business. The records of the Court are sufficient to refute any allegations against him of inattention to duty. The Governor's commands with respect to the mode of recording suits are duly obeyed.

Ang. 26. 457. From Rūhu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khan. Is pleased to hear of the Governor's arrival at Patna. Requests that the allowance which has been settled upon him by the Company and has hitherto been paid at Murshidabad, may now be transferred to Purnea and that Mr Goodlad and the 'āmils may be directed to pay it to him regularly every month from the revenue of that place.

Aug. 26. 458. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of a paper of intelligence.

Aug. 26. 459. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter intimating his inability to see him. (the Governor) for a few days owing to ill health. Expresses sorrow at his illness and longs for an early interview.

Aug. 27. 460. From Jagat Seth. Complimentary.

Aug. 27. 461. To Mirza Daud. Complimentary reply. Intimates his arrival at Benares.

Aug. 27. 462. To Sāliḥa Begam. Complimentary reply. Intimates his arrival at Benares.

Aug. 27. 463. To Jasārat <u>Kh</u>an. Complimentary reply. Intimates his arrival at Benares.

Aug. 27. 464. To Raja Hindu Pat. Has received the Raja's letter intimating his desire to send his rakil to him (the Governor). Will stay at Benares only for a few days. Asks him therefore to send his rakil to Benares as soon as possible.

Aug. 27. 465. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has learnt from General Barker that the pay of the Company's troops in the Nawab's service is in arrears causing considerable inconvenience. Requests the Nawab to pay 2 lākhs of rupees for the present as early as possible.

Aug. 28. 466. To Raja Kalyān Singh. Has received his letter reporting that since (the Governor) last saw the Maharaja [Shitāb Rāy, on his way to Benares] the latter has been gradually declining in health. The treatment of *Hakīms* has been abandoned and Dr Hunter has been engaged, but there is no improvement. Hopes that God will restore the Maharaja to health and requests that daily reports of his condition may be sent to him (the Governor).

Aug. 28. 467. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of Rs 1,15,000 on account of the pay of the English troops in the Nawab's service, through Muḥammad Elich Khau.

Ang. 29. 468. From Maharaja Shitāb Rāy, Nāih Nāzim of Bihar. Has received the Covernor's letter. Is regularly taking medicine prescribed by his doctor but finds no change in his condition. Is so weak that he is unable to move. Is delighted to hear of the Governor's arrival at Benares and of his meeting with the Vazīr.

Aug. 29. 469. To Jagat Seth Khush-Hāl Chand and Maharaja Uday Chand. Complimentary reply.

Aug. 29. 470. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Is sending, as desired, an estimate of the expenses of a brigade of the Company's troops.

Aug. 36. 471. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates that the proposed conference will not be held to-night as General Barker will not be able to attend.

Aug. 31. 472. From Raja Nanda Kumär. Has sent him a letter through Mr Aldersey but received no reply. Has been ill for some time but is now better and frequently waits on Mr Aldersey.

Sep. 1. 473. From Mirza Najaf Khān. Has already written to the Governor an account of the proceedings and events which happened in Delhi. After leaving the Mahrattas he paid his respects to General Barker, who received him kindly and introduced him to the Vazīr. Under instructions from the General he then went to the King, who showed him favour and honoured him with the post of Bakhshī. His Majesty's financial resources are insufficient for meeting the army expenses. Is anxiously awaiting instructions from the Governor. The General will explain his situation particularly to him. Is in great distress for not having received the allowance granted him by the Company. Requests that it may be paid to him regularly every month. Sends his vakīl Bishan Nāth, who will present the Governor with a few horses.

Representation of Mirza Najaf Khān as delivered by his vakīl.—At the time of the war with the Vazīr there were great disturbances in Kora and Allahabad. Major Munro sent for him from Bundelkhand having offered to him Rs 30,000 and promised him the country of the Vazīr. He accordingly marched to Kora with seven or eight thousand horse and drove out the Vazir's men. He also assisted Col. Fletcher and Gen. Carnac at the seige of the fort of Allahabad and in the war with the Mahrattas. When the Vazīr surrendered himself to the English, Oudh was given to him and Kora and Allahabad to His Majesty. Lord Clive settled upon Mirza Najaf Khān for his support 2 lākhs of rupees annually out of the revenues of Bengal and said that this was in addition to his pay and that of his troops which he would doubtless receive from the King. The condition agreed upon was that he should never side with any person who was an enemy either of the King, the English or the Vazir. Says that he is now in the King's service whom he attended with the permission of General Barker. Has not swerved from the agreement in any way and is still ready to obey the commands of the Governor, who it is hoped, will pay him his allowance together with the arrears.

Sep 1. 474. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates that Muḥammad Elich Khān will call on the Governor and acquaint him with some particulars. Hopes he will agree to what the Khān proposes to him.

TR 11, p. 124, no 185. AR 3, p. 27.

Sep. 1. 475. The Vazīr's narrative of the behaviour of the Rohillas.—Has always met with ill-treatment, treachery and breach of faith at the hands of the Rohillas in return for the assistance he rendered them at critical moments. When the Mahrattas had beseiged Najibu'd-Daulah at Sukartall and Hāfiz Rahmat Khān and others at Allahabad he beat them off and defended the territory, the property and the families of the Rohillas. Later on when the Mahrattas advanced with their troops again and defeated Zābitah Khān, and Hāfiz Rahmat and others, unable to oppose them, retreated to the forests below the mountains on the Kumaon borders, the Rohillas entered into an agreement with him for the payment to him of 40 lakhs of rupees if he would drive the Mahrattas out of his country; in fulfilment of this agreement he went to their assistance with the English troops and stopped the approach of the Mahrattas, who recrossed the Ganges and evacuated Rohilkhand, and released a good many of the Rohilla women who had fallen prisoners into their hands. Again in the following year when the Mahrattas entered Rohilkhand and the Rohillas made an alliance with them and paid them 5 lakhs of rupees, he remained true to his engagements and proceeded there in concert with the English troops to expel them Hāfiz Rahmat having opened negotiations with the from Rohilkhand. Mahrattas was anxious to avoid him but finding this was impossible he joined him. The Mahrattas fled to the Deccan but Hafiz Rahmat neither paid him anything on account of the agreement nor gave him the customary presents. The Rohillas were even prepared to give battle if the payment of the stipulated sum of money was insisted upon. Has hitherto put up with this behaviour but can do so no longer. It now seems to him expedient and just to oblige them to make reparations as he has sustained a heavy expense both on account of his own troops and those of the English.

TR 11, pp. 125-8, no 186. AR 3, p. 1.

Sep. 1. 476. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Hopes that the Company will, in lieu of the stipulated amount, be always ready to protect Kora and Allahabad against hostile attacks, and that he will not be called upon to pay any further sums on account of the English troops until he has paid off the amount referred to above.

TR 11, p. 128, no 187. AR 3, p. 32.

Sep. 1. 477. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah to the Company [Court of Directors]. Transmits an 'arzdāsht to the King of England. Trusts they will send directions to the English chiefs in Hindustan to give him their assistance when required. Has had an interview with Mr Hastings and is highly pleased with his amiable and obliging manners.

T R 11, pp. 128-30, no 188. A R 3, p. 1.

Sep. 1. 478. Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah to the King of England. Professes his friendship for and attachment to the English chiefs in Hindustan and says that he never undertakes anything without their approbation and concurrence. Is much gratified to hear from the English chiefs of the favours which His Majesty has bestowed upon him. Requests that he may be appointed Vazīr to His Majesty in order to conduct his affairs in Hindustan and that a shuqqu to this effect may be issued accompanied with such marks of royal favour as are customary in England. Will always perform his function in consultation with the English chiefs. Is already holding the office of the Vazīr to the King of Hindustan with the support of the English.

T R 11, pp. 130-1, no 189. A R 3, p. 2.

Sep. 1. 479. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Suggests that if the King or the Rohillas offer to carry on any negotiations with the officers of the English army which has been deputed for his service, their offer may be rejected and that they may be referred to him for the purpose. It is necessary that the English forces which shall attend him for conducting the operations against the Rohillas should not be recalled until the war is brought to an end. Should the Company happen to have any important business in hand he will personally attend to it.

T R 11, pp. 131-2, no 190. A R 3. p. 32.

English gentlemen and others carry on a trade in his country to the great detriment of his interests. Has hitherto taken no notice of this in view of his friendship for the English but now he can no longer allow it to continue. Formerly lead and iron were found cheap and in abundance at Mirzapur but since these merchants have established a factory they are hardly obtainable. When he sent for saltpette from Partabgarh the English merchants there refused to supply it. In short Mirzapur and other places have been ruined by the establishment of factories by English merchants. At Benares the ryots are oppressed by the manufacturers in connection with the supply of coolies. Requests that the Governor will see to this and put a stop to this sort of trade.

Sep. 1. 481. From Hāfiz Raḥmat Khān, Chief of the Rohillas. Represents that when the King and the Mahrattas advanced with their troops and crossed the Ganges to enter his country he retired to the forests below the mountains on the Kumaon borders. At this time the Vazīr and General Barker arrived at Shahabad and sent for him and he had an interview with them. An agreement was concluded by which they undertook to drive away the Mahrattas, but eventually they returned towards Fyzabad without doing anything in this respect. When the rains set in the Mahrattas crossed the Ganges and encamped in the

Doab threatening him with hostilities. The General and the Vazīr were repeatedly invited to come to his help but to no effect. When the rainy season was drawing to an end the Mahrattas approached near the banks of the Ganges and demanded of him a sum of money which he was obliged to pay. The Mahrattas then having obtained a sanad from the King for Kora [and Allahabad] wanted him to let them pass through his territories towards Oudh. When such negotiations were going on, the Vazīr and the General arrived and prevented him from entering into any terms with the Mahrattas and assured him that they would do everything necessary both for his present and future security. Enraged at this the Mahrattas plundered Moradabad and Sambhal. The Vazīr and the General then promised that they would canton on the other side and drive away the Mahrattas. But they did no such thing and returned to their homes leaving him at the mercy of the Mahrattas. Has stated the facts above in the hope that the Governor will bear them in mind when the expected conference takes place [at Benares].

T R 11, pp. 133-6, no 192. A R 3, p. 6.

Sep. 2. 482. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Sends General Barker's account of the expenses of the English troops with the Nawab. From the total which amounts to Rs 4,38,821-12-0, will of course be deducted the sum of money paid by the Nawab two or three days ago. As regards the expenses of the 19th Battalion, General Barker has made a statement to the effect that his knowledge of what was settled between the Nawab and Lord Clive is very meagre. He knows nothing beyond the fact that an agreement was reached between the Nawab and General Smith about the expenses of the English troops of the fort of Allahabad. It was agreed that the King and the Nawab were to bear equally the bhatta charges amounting to Rs 30,000 a month. The King paid his share but the Nawab did not. General Barker thinks that the Nawab practically paid his share by contributing to the expenses of the 19th Battalion.

C I 6, pp. 141-2, no 298. A I 3, p. 19.

Sep. 2. 483. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter inviting the Governor and General Barker to a conference. Says the General is living at some distance and to send him notice of the conference and to wait till he attends it will take a long time and will not suit his (the Governor's) convenience. Will shortly meet the Nawab.

C I 6, p. 142, no 299. A I 3, p. 19.

Sep. 3. 484. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has dismissed the English forces stationed at Kora and at Sultanpur as the Governor had proposed to recall them and to fill their places with others.

T R 11, p. 136, no 193. AR3, p. 27.

Sep. 3. 485. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter enclosing an account of the expense of the troops which were sent to him from time to time. Says that it cannot be adjusted until they meet. The presence of General Barker is also necessary there. Sends Muhammad Flich Khān to see the Governor about it. Is surprised to see what he has written about the expenses of the troops stationed at Allahabad with the King. Has had no concern with these troops which the English had stationed there for their own purpose or for some other reason best known to themselves. Is therefore unable to bear their expenses. When he calls on the Governor in the evening he will discuss this matter with him.

T R 11, pp. 136-7, no 194. A R 3, p. 27.

486. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. The account of the money due to him payable from the Bengal tribute and that of the money which was paid to Captain Harper should now be settled. Muhammad Elich Khān was asked to explain it to the Governor but he forgot to do so. As General Barker and some other gentlemen of the Council are with the Governor here the matter can best be adjusted in their presence. If it is delayed now it will never be settled by correspondence and this being so the present opportunity should not be lost. Will not enter into any other discussion until this subject is brought to a close. Sends Muḥammad Elich Khān to explain the whole thing verballg to him.

T R 11, pp. 137-38, no 195. A R 3, p. 27.

487. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's Sep. 3. letter concerning his drafts on the King's Bengal tribute and the payments to Captain Harper's battalion. Has repeatedly asked the Nawab to send an account of the money he received from the Bengal tribute but he has not done so. Has heard from Muhammad Elich Khān particulars about the money claimed by the Nawab. Regarding the expenses of the brigade stationed at Allahabad, says that it was at the Nawab's request that the brigade was sent. It remained there for three years. It was settled between the King and General Barker that out of the Rs 30,000 fixed as bhatta for the troops, half was to be paid by the King and the remaining half by the Nawab every month. But the Nawab never paid his share. He, however, paid a sum of Rs 15,000. This was on account of the expenses of the 19th Battalion in his service. Further, it appears from certain papers now in the hands of the Governor that the Nawab requisitioned a brigade at Allahabad and that a reference to it was made by the Council at Calcutta to the authorities in England. Has no personal knowledge of the affair. Does not know the date on which the brigade was sent nor the date of its dismissal. Has no account of its expenses. The gentlemen in whose presence these transactions took place are either at Calcutta or in England. Is unable to arrive at a settlement without consulting them. It is curious however that the Company's servants like Mr Cartier and

others met the Nawab but this question was never settled. Has requested him to wait till he (the Governor) makes necessary enquiries about this matter. But the Nawab will not listen and has refused to discuss with the Governor any other matter however important unless this point is settled immediately. This is a pity. Important issues are neglected in the pursuit of a trifling matter. Will be obliged to return to Calcutta, since there is little prospect of coming to an agreement in matters that really count.

Sep. 3. 488. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter asking him (the Governor) to withdraw the troops from Sultanpur. Has accordingly directed General Barker to remove them. Reminds the Nawab that according to the agreement arrived at, he shall have to pay for the expenses of the troops till they reach Behar.

Sep. 4. 489. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter. Is surprised at what he has written about the English troops at Sultanpur. They were dismissed only because the Governor wanted to send them to Bihar and to appoint others in their place. The account of the expenses of these troops received from the Governor is with him. Has already sent in part Rs 1,15,000 through Muḥammad Elich Khān. Will next pay what he has got with him and the balance at Fyzabad. Enquires if this arrangement will suit the Governor.

Sep. 4. 490. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulab. Since the days of Lord Clive an English battalion has always stayed with him and he has paid the bhatta fixed for it. As it was too great a distance from Calcutta for the Company to send money for the payment of the lattalion, it was settled that he was to pay not only the bhatta but to advance the whole of the battalion's pay as well and that the money thus advanced over and above the bhatta would be repaid to him. The arrangement continued and he did receive what was spent on that account till the departure of Lord Clive from India. After his departure his rakil Parsodh Ray, once obtained the payment of such dues in Calcutta with which he purchased some articles. When the rakil was bringing them up to him, they were stopped at Patna, where afterwards a fire broke out and they were all burnt. A compensation for this loss was given him in the shape of some 300 firelocks when he was going to Allahabad. General Barker is well acquainted with this fact. As regards the bhatta of the brigade which was quartered at Allahabad, says that when Qasim 'Ali Khan joined the Rohillas and was about to commence hostilities he (the writer) sent for the English troops who were dismissed within a month of their arrival there. If they were subsequently called again General Smith did it of his own accord and without his knowledge. The General had at that time also asked for the assistance

of his (the writer's) troops who were sent to him under Beni Parshad. It seems that he took this course after he had a conference with Hāfiz Raḥmat Khān at Surajpur and heard of the Mahratta depredations in Bundelkhand. No agreement was ever entered into for the payment of Rs 30,000 on account of the bhatta of the English brigade at Allahabad. Now that matters of long standing have come up before them it would be much better to have them entirely adjusted and then settle some clear plan for guidance in future.

T R 11, pp. 139-45, no 197. A R 3, p. 28.

Sep. 5. 491. From the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks the Governor for his letter of 19 Rabī' I (11 June). Denies that he ever agreed to assist the Mahrattas against Ḥaidar Nāik. The Raja of Tanjor is bent upon disturbing the tranquillity of his country and is contemplating a renewal of fresh hostilities at the end of the rains. Hopes the Company will grant him assistance. Is informed that the Governor is going to have a conference with Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Will be much obliged if he will speak to the Nawab about Gopamau and have the question concerning it settled. Says that he still adheres to the agreement which he entered into with the Governor and Council of Madras for the payment of a certain sum of money.

TR 11, pp. 143-5, no 198. AR 3, p. 17.

Sep. 5. 492. From 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān (Majdu'd-Daulah). Is delighted to receive the Governor's letter to him and his 'arzīs addressed to the King intimating his arrival near Benares. The King is highly pleased to learn that the Governor agrees with his intention to send him (the writer) to Benares. It is purely out of regard for the Governor that in his advanced age he ventures upon this journey. Requests him not to come to any final decision or enter into conferences with any one on the subject of Bengal, Allahabad and Kora until he arrives. After being informed of the commands of His Majesty, who considers his own welfare as inseparable from that of the English sardārs, he may do what he thinks best. Has already forwarded a shuqqa together with his own letter to him. Will send another shuqqa on the following day in answer to his last 'arzī.

T. R. 11, pp. 145-7, no 199. AR 3, p. 2.

Sep. 5. 493. From the King. Has received his four 'arzīs. His loyalty and attachment are well known. Is much gratified to learn that the Governor agrees to his proposal to send Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah to him. that he will enter on no business till the Nawab arrives and that he will perform the duties of allegiance in such a manner as will leave nothing for further conferences. Desires him to pay attention to what the Nawab may say with a view to placing the empire on a sound footing. Will be glad if the Nawab is allowed to return soon.

TR 11, pp. 147-8, no 200. AR 3, p. 7.

Sep. 5. 494. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the Nawab's letter. Has already said that the subject of the expenses of the brigade at Allahabad and the sums of money due to Captain Harper are affairs belonging to the time of his predecessors. At present there are neither any papers referring to the subject nor is there any officer here who is acquainted with the affair. The Nawab must not press this point further for it is impossible to come to a settlement immediately. It is to be considered that friendship between the Nawab and the Company is a thing of lasting importance and must not be sacrificed for the sake of a trifling matter like this.

C I 6, pp. 144-5, no 302.

Sep. 5. 495. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Will be much obliged if the Nawab will pay at Benarcs the expenses of the brigade stationed at Sultanpur.

C I 6, p. 145, no 303.

Sep. 6. 496. Qaulnāma¹ executed by Nawab Shujāʿuʾd-Daulah, and made over to Raja Chait Singh provides that Benares, Chunar, Jaunpur, etc., which were under the charge of the late Raja Balwant Singh are now confirmed to Raja Chait Singh. It is necessary that Raja Chait Singh should continue to pay by instalments the revenue of those places to the sarkār of the Nawab.

C I 6, pp. 149-50, no 309.

Sep. 7. 497. From Majdu'd-Daulah. Will soon start to meet the Governor. Has despatched to him shuqqus from the King together with his own letters through Mirza Fidā 'Alī. His friendship for the English gentlemen is so great that notwithstanding his bad health he has decided to have an interview with them. Hopes the Governor will suspend negotiations until his arrival and will not listen to the representations of any person.

T R 11, p. 149, no 201. A R 3, p. 15.

Sep. 7. 498. From the King. Has received the Governor's 'arzī intimating that he has arrived near Benares and is waiting for Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah, and requesting that the Nawab may be speedily sent to him if he has not already started. Says in reply that the Nawab will start very soon. [The subject of the remaining part of the letter is the same as that of the King's letter of 5 September, no 493 above.]

T R 11, pp. 149-50, no 202. A R 3, p. 7.

Sep. 7. 499. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Informs the Governor that agreeable to his directions he assisted Mr Lawrell in collecting revenue from Allahabad and Kora. As Mr Lawrell is now going down to Calcutta,

¹ C. U. Aitchison. A Collection of Treaties, Engigements and Sanids, Vol. I. p. 57.

will have absolutely nothing to do here. Proposes to leave for Azimabad in a few days and to stay there in his own house under the protection of the Company. Will however stay in Benares for the present in order to settle some business. Requests the Governor to let him have the services of a company of sepoys for a month. The pay of this Company may be deducted from the balance of the tribute due to the King. Had borrowed a large sum of money from the merchants and paid it to the King on account of his expenses before his departure to Delhi for which a receipt was granted to him. Will esteem it a great act of friendship if the Governor pays him this money to meet the demands of the merchants.

T R 11, pp. 151-2, no 203. A R 3, p. 12.

Sep. 7. 500. Treaty¹ between Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the Company concluded at Benares. Allahabad and Kora are ceded to the Nawab in consideration of a sum of 50 lākhs of rupees, 20 lākhs of which are to be paid immediately, and the balance in two yearly instalments of Rs 15,00,000. If the Nawab requires the Company's troops to go to his assistance and they are sent the expenses shall be computed at Rs 2,10,000 a month for a brigade.

C I 6, pp. 126-8, no 304.

Sep. 8. 501. 'I'o Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Says that 'Abdullah Beg who is bringing horses for him (the Governor) from Lucknow is meeting with interference of various kinds from the Nawab's officials who are making vexatious demands. Requests the Nawab to put a stop to this.

C I 6, p. 148, no 305. A I 3, p. 20.

Sep. 8. 502. Parwāna to ferrymen, guards of roads, etc. Directs them to see that the articles, belonging to Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah Rizā Qulī Khān, which are being conveyed from Allahabad to Patna, pass through their respective jurisdictions without any let or hindrance.

C I 6, p. 149, no 306.

Sep. 8. 503. To Nawab Muḥhammad Rizā Khān. Complimentary reply. C I 6, p. 149, no 307.

Sep. 8. 504. To Raja Chait Singh. Agreeable to the quulnama executed by Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah and attested by the Governor, and also according to the provisions of the treaty concluded by the Nawab and Lord Clive at Allahabad, the Raja is to pay regularly the stipulated revenue to the sarkar of the Nawab. Assures the Raja of the Company's support in case he is punctual in his payments.

C I 6, p. 149, no 308.

¹ C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., pp. 95-6.

Sep. 1.1

505. From Raja Chait Singh.² Complains that now and then some Englishmen or their agents frequent his Zamīndārī for trade and employ labourers without remunerating them. Requests the Governor to issue orders prohibiting the practice.

506. From the King. Has learnt from Muniru'd-Daulah that the Sep. 9. Governor has sent his own 'amils to Allahabad and Kora. Has received no money from these places as well as from Bengal for the last 2 years and his distress is therefore very great now. Says that according to the treaty of allegiance the English Chiefs are bound to remit the Bengal tribute to him regularly and to let Kora and Allahabad remain in the hands of his men. Desires him to send the arrears of the tribute from Bengal and to pay it regularly in future. The Governor is also asked to deliver up Kora and Allahabad into the hands of Munīru'd-Daulah and to have the revenues from those places transmitted to him every month. Asks the Governor to come and see him in company with the In case he cannot, he might send General Barker. Is ready to give his assent to anything which will be proposed by the General and the Vazīr. Will send Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah after he has learnt from the Governor that he is willing to co-operate with him in adjus-

ting the affairs of the empire.

TR 11, pp. 152-53, no 204. AR 3, p. 7.

Sep. 9. 507. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Formerly at a conference at Benares the English did not seem to agree to the number of troops kept by him. As Kora and Allahabad have now been added to his dominions the Mahrattas are sure to become hostile. Requests him therefore to cancel henceforth his former treaty restricting the number of his army and to allow him to maintain any number of troops he finds necessary. Hopes the Governor will accede to his request and grant him the permission in writing.

TR 11, p. 153, no 205. AR 3, p. 28.

Sep. 9. 508. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. In reply to the Nawab's tetter pointing out the necessity of raising the number of his troops as a result of his taking over the government of Kora, Kara and Allahabad, says the Nawab is at liberty to do so if he thinks it necessary for the purpose.

C I 6, p. 152, no 311. A I 3, p. 20.

Sep. 9. 509. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Requests the Nawab to retain the old 'āmils appointed by Mr Lawrell in the district of Allahabad, as any change in the staff will adversely affect the collection of revenue.

C I 6, p. 152, no 312. A I 3, p. 20.

¹ No date is given in the copies.

² This Receipt is wrongly entered in the vol. of Issues.

Sep. 9. 510. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. In reply to the Nawab's letter asking for a loan of a company of sepoys and for help in respect of the recovery of the money the Nawab advanced to the King says that he has directed Mr Lawrell to lend him (the Nawab) a company of sepoys. Declines to interfere in respect of the recovery of the Nawab's money from the King.

Sep. 9. 511. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's accounts of sums of money payable by him to certain Englishmen with a request that they may be paid out of the royal tribute from Murshidabad. The paper of accounts which is an important document should have been signed by the Nawab. Returns it to him for the purpose. Sends also the paper of accounts showing the expenditure incurred by Col. (Upton)¹ at Allahabad, for the Nawab's inspection with the request that the amount may be paid after the accounts have been examined. With respect to the affairs of Gopamau hopes that the Nawab will comply with the request made by the Nawab of Arcot.

Sep. 9. 512. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the letter to the Nawab no 508 above.

Sep. 9. 513. Dastak issued in favour of Raja Mahindar Bahadur who is going on a pilgrimage from Benares to Gaya.

Sep. 10. 514. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Commends Mr Lambert to the Nawab's favour and requests that marks of hospitality may be shown him.

Sep. 10. 515. To Sābāji Bhonsla. Has met Benirām Pandit, his vakīl, but owing to pressure of business could not hear him in detail. Hopes to be able to do so at the earliest opportunity.

Sep 10. 516. To Mādhoji Harī. Congratulates him on his being appointed sūbahdār of Cuttack.

Sep. 10. 517. To Rana Chhatar Singh. Complimentary reply.

Sep. 10. 518. 'To Munīru'd-Daulah. Asks him to settle the accounts of Kora and Allahabad with Mr Lawrell.

¹ The name is difficult to read in the Persian. The portion containing it is partly worm-eaten.

Sep. 10. 519. Dastak granted to Dīwān Kishan Kanta who is going from Bihar with broadcloth and other articles to Mirzapur.

C I 6, p. 156, no 322.

Sep. 13.

520. From Raja Nanda Kumār. Has sent him two 'arzīs. Hopes that on his return the Governor will look into the business placed under the management of his son, Raja Gurū Dās, and put it on a sound footing. Rāy Rādha Charan will explain some particulars to him.

T R 11, pp. 153-54, no 206. A R 3, p. 23.

Sep. 13.

521. To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that the Nawab Vazīr has granted the lease of the ghāts at Sultanpur and other places to one Sīdī Muḥammad J'afar Khān. Apprehends that quarrel over the transit duties will break out between the lease-holder's men at the ghāts and traders. The latter will eventually stop sending their goods across the ghāts to Mirzapur and this will adversely affect the Raja's interest. In order that trade may not decline and cause loss to the Raja, advises him to secure from the lease-holder his right of collecting the transit duties by paying him a lump sum annually.

C I 6, p. 157, no 323. A I 3, p. 14.

Sep. 13.

522. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-l'aulah. Having arrived at the Chunar fort examined its jurisdiction, as desired by the Nawab. Discovered that Rasulpur, Munirpur and some other villages granted by the Nawab to Sīdī Muḥammad J'afar Khān for his maintenance had been encroached upon by the fort authorities. This had given rise to frequent disputes between them and J'afar Khān's men. Has demarcated the boundaries of the fort and directed Col. Wilding to withdraw his authority from the land encroached upon and to pay to J'afar Khān the revenue collected there during the previous year. As regards the Sultanpur, Bahramganj and other ghāts the lease of which has been granted to Sīdī Muḥammad J'afar Khān by the Nawab, has arranged that Raja Chait Singh, will secure from the lease-holder his right of collecting transit duties by paying Rs 5,000 in a lump sum.

(' I 6, pp. 157-58, no 324. A I 3, p. 20.

1Sep. 14. 523. To the King. Has received His Majesty's shaqqa. His Majesty's devoted servant (the Governor) had prayed for the presence of a representative of His Majesty at the Benares conference. Was glad to learn the Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah would attend. On reaching Benares, however, was surprised to find that His Majesty had changed his mind and that no one was going to attend the conference on his behalf. Thus His Majesty's servant (i.e., the Governor) though anxious to settle the royal affairs could not do any thing. The loyalty of the Company to His Majesty is well known, yet His Majesty granted a sanad for Kora and Kara to the Mahattas who on the strength of the royal grant, began to make preparations for invading

the frontiers of the Nawah Vazīr's territories and those of the Company's possessions. His Majesty's servant was thus compelled to take steps in order to ward off the danger that threatened the peace of the country: he united with the Vazīr, who is also a devoted servant of His Majesty, and made the provinces of Kora and Kara a part of his dominions, a measure which has greatly weakened the Maharatta cause. With regard to the payment of the Bengal tribute, says that the country has been impoverished owing to various causes. Will transmit the tribute as soon as the country is restored to its normal condition.

Sep. 14. 524. To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Sep. 14.1 525. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Nawab to the subject of the jāgārs of the late Maharaja Shitāb Rāy and Raja Khayāli Rām at Allahabad. The late Maharaja who was a faithful servant of the Company and a well-wisher of the Nawab, has left behind a large family. Unless some provision is made for their maintenance they are likely to suffer considerable hardship. Asks the Nawab therefore to continue the late Maharaja's jāgār to his son Kalyān Singh and also to restore his jāgār to Khayāli Rām.

Sep. 14. 526. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Says that the Nawab's men can now formally occupy Kora, Kara and Allahabad.

Sep. 14.1 \checkmark 527. To Raja Chait Singh. Mr Osborne has represented that the Raja has issued orders to his men at Ghazipur to close down his business there. As he (the Governor) has given permission to Mr Osborne to remain in Ghazipur till the month of $P\bar{u}s$, requests the Raja to postpone the execution of his orders till then.

Sep. 20. 528. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that he will leave 'this place' (Patna) on 7 Rajab (Sep. 25) and see him on his way back to Calcutta.

Sep. 20. 529. To Munnī Begam. Has at last received her letter which had been given up as lost. Has now reached Patna having left Benares on 12 September. Will start for Calcutta on the 25th.

¹Sep. 13 is the date given in the Abstract.

Sep. 20. 530. To Babbū Begam. Complimentary reply.

C I 6, p. 163, no 331.

Sep. 21. 531. To ——¹. Intimates that he has returned to Patna from Benares and that he will soon start for Calcutta.

C I 6, p. 164, no 332.

Sep. 21. 532. To Shāh Muḥammad Riza. Asks him to make suitable arrangements for the lodging of Mir Mahdi who is going to Purnea.

C I 6, p. 164, no 333.

Sep. 21. 533. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Complimentary, intimating his arrival at Patna.

C I 6, p. 164, no 334.

Sep. 21. 534. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Recommends that the jāgīr of the late Maharaja Shitāb Rāy at Jaunpur be continued to his son Raja Kalyān Singh.

C I 6, p. 165, no 335. A I 3, p. 20.

Sep. 21. 535. To Lachhmī Nārāyan, Qānāngo. Has received his letter and says that it will receive his attention when he (the Governor) reaches Calcutta.

C I 6, p. 165, no 336.

Sep. 21. 536. To Raja Kalyan Singh. Intimates that the jāgār of his late father Maharaja Shitāb Rāy in Bihar and sarkār Champaran is now confirmed to him and that the farmers, Qānāngos, etc., of those places are directed to pay the rents to his men.

C I 6, pp. 165-67, no 337. A I 3, p. 16.

Sep. 21. 537. To Maharaja Nanda Kumār. Intimates that on 6 Rajab (Sep-24) he will leave Patna for Calcutta.

C I 6, p. 168 no 338.

538. From Majdu'd-Daulah. Is delighted to learn from the Governor's letter to the King that he (the writer), who was always looking for an opportunity to pay his respects to the Governor, has been sent for at the conference [at Benares]. Has now set out on his journey. Will soon arrive and explain to him many such particulars as cannot be set forth in writing. Hopes that this interview will tend to increase their mutual friendship and regard. Encloses a shuqqa from the King.

T R 11, pp. 154-55, no 207. A R 3, p. 16.

Sep. 22. 539. From the King. The Jāts have rebelled round the Capital and have sent their army to Sikandarabad. Having committed depredations and outrages upon the inhabitants of that place, they have advanced to oppose the royal army and have reached close to it. They have also invited the Sikhs to join them. An engagement will therefore soon take place. Desires the Governor to send immediately an English army under the command of brave officers to suppress the rebellion and to punish these people.

TR 11, pp. 155-56, no 208. AR 3, p. 8.

Sep. 22. 540. From the King. Has despatched Majdu'd-Daulah to represent to the Governor the royal commands about Bengal, Allahabad and Kora. Hopes the Governor will pay attention to what he says and act accordingly. Asks him to devise some means by which His Majesty may have a standing army of 30,000 horse and an equal number of foot. If there is no likelihood of the Vazīr coming to the Royal Presence in the near future, Majdu'd-Daulah may be invested with a khil'at to act as his nāib, and the Vazīr may be asked to send 2 battalions and 5,000 horse.

T R 11, p. 156, no 209. A R 3, p. 8.

Sep. 22. 541. From Häfiz Rahmat Khān. Is glad to hear that the Governor has arrived at Benares. Is always looking for an opportunity to have an interview with him. His friendship for the English chiefs will be testified to by Maharaja Shitāb Rāy through whom he always conducted negotiations in the past.

TR 11, pp. 156-57, no 210. AR 3, p. 6.

Sep. 24. 542. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates the appointment of Colonel Muir to succeed Colonel Wilding at Chunargarh.

CI6, p. 168, no 339. A I3, p. 20.

Sep. 24. 543. To Raja Chait Singh. On the same subject as the foregoing.

C I 6, p. 168, no 340. A I 3, p. 15.

Sep. 24. V544. To Raja Chait Singh. Has given permission to Mr Oliver to proceed with his merchandise to Mirzapur and remain there for one month. Asks the Raja to see that he is not molested in any way.

C I 6, pp. 168-69, no 341. A I 3, p. 15.

Sep. 24. 545. To Nawab <u>Khān</u> 'Ālam. Replying to his letter says that there is no objection to his paying a visit to the King.

C I 6, p. 169, no 342.

Sep. 24. 546. To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that Captain Delafield and his wife are going to Chunar. Asks him to see to their comfort.

C I 6, p. 169, no 343.

Oct. 4. 547. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Complimentary, intimating his arrival at Calcutta.

Oct. 5. 548. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. From intelligence received from the Carnatic learns that the Nawab of Arcot who has been at war with the Raja of Tanjore has, with the assistance of the Company's troops under General Smith, seized the fort of Tanjore.

Oct. 6. 549. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already written to the Governor about the treacherous conduct of the Raja of Tanjore. Intimates that his son Madāru'l-Mulk accompanied by General Joseph Smith has arrived on the borders of Tanjore and they are making preparations for capturing its fort which, it is hoped, will soon be taken. Is fully convinced that in the event of any enemy attempting to disturb the peace and tranquillity of his country, the Governor, as promised before, will afford him assistance. Requests him to show favour to the Captain of his ship which is proceeding to Calcutta.

oct. 9. 550. From Raja Kishan Chand. Has, in reply to his letter, just received through his rakīl, Gobind Rām, the Governor's parwānah conveying the news of his health. Has already informed him of the remittance of the instalment of the revenue collections for the month of Sāwan and is anxiously awaiting an acknowledgment. In collecting the instalment for Bhādon, which has since been remitted, he met with great difficulties because the country was inundated from excessive rain. Is using his utmost endeavours for the collection of the future instalments.

Oct. 9. 551. From l'abbū Begam. Enquires if the Governor has arrived in Calcutta.

oct. 11. 552. From Muhammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Has already written that his troops had proceeded to besiege the fort of Tanjore. States that the fort was captured on 29 Jumāda II (17 September) and the Raja taken prisoner. General Smith and other English officers displayed conspicuous bravery. Is much obliged for the assistance rendered to him. Transmits an 'arzdāsht to the King together with a nazr of gold mohurs and a golden key and requests the Governor to have them presented to him and obtain his shuqqa in answer. Intelligence has just been received that on 15 Jumāda II (3 September) Nārāyan Rāo, the chief of the Mahrattas and the brother of Mādhu Rāo, was assassinated by the orders of his uncle.

Oct. 11. 553. From Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. [Paper of news.] Two messengers have arrived from Ujjain. They state that Nārāyan Rāo's prime minister, Sukha Ram, who had an inveterate hatred against his master, has murdered him. Sukhā Rām who was in intrigue with Raghunāth Rāo invited his master to his own house. Nārāyan unsuspectingly accepted the invitation and went there. When the entertainment was over they indulged in revelry. Naravan then dismissed his attendants and remained alone in Sukha Rām's tent for the night. The latter taking advantage of this opportunity gave orders for the assassination of his master, who was immediately cut to pieces. Raghunāth was then released from his confinement and proclaimed Raja. On hearing the fate of her son Narayan's mother took poison and died; his wife burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband. Nizāra 'Ali Khān, Nazim of the Deccan, Haidar Naik and the Bhonsla have allied themselves together and are negotiating with Raghunath to join them. Grain is selling at 5 seers for the rupee in Poona.

TR 11, pp. 159-60, no 215. AR 3, p. 2.

Oct. 11. 554. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks the Nawab for his letter congratulating him on his return to Calcutta and intimating the despatch to Maharaja Kalyān Singh through his rakīl Majlis Rāy of a khil'at consisting of seven pieces of cloth, a jīgha, a jewelled sarpech, a pearl necklace, a sword, the seals of office and an elephant.

C I 6, p. 171, no 346. A I 3, p. 7.

Oct. 12. 555. From Munni Begam. Is anxious to hear of the safe arrival of the Governor in Calcutta. Agreeable to his desire she has despatched a khiliat, an elephant and two seals, one large and the other small, to Raja Kalyan Singh at Azimabad.

TR 11, p. 162, no 216. AR 3, p. 11.

Oct. 12 556. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 161, no 217. AR 3, p. 9.

Cct. 12. 557. From Raja Kishan Chand. Is much pleased to learn from his vakīl, Gobind Rām, that the Governor has safely arrived in Calcutta [from Benares]. Sends a nazr and offers his congratulations to him on the occasion. Intimates that instalments of revenue collections for Sāwan and Bhādon have been sent to him.

T R 11, p. 161, no 218. A R 3, p. 18.

Oct. 12. 558. Extract from a paper of news. Information has been received from the Commanders of the Mughal army and from Rām Rāo that Nawal Singh's forces have been routed and that Chandan Gujar's head has been cut off and carried away by Muḥammad Tāj. A Jāt leader was so severely wounded that he was obliged to take refuge in a fort. Two others with about 300 men were killed; about 400 men were wounded and about 200 were drowned in the river. Durjan Gujar's son, who had joined them with 500 horse, escaped with only 300 of them. An immense plunder fell into the hands of the Mughal army.

T R 11, pp. 161-2, no 219. A R 3, p. 4.

Oct. 16. 559. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. While at Murshidabad, obtained from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah the title of Maharaja Bahadur with the office of Nāib Nāzim of Bihar for him (the addressee) and instructed his vakīl, Majlis Rāy, to send to him the khil'at and seals of office. Hopes the Maharaja will show by his good work that he deserves the rank and title conferred on him.

Oct. 16. 560. To Maharaja Kalyan Singh. In the same strain as the foregoing.

Oct. 16. 561. Sanad granted by Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. The chankidārs, Qānāngos, mectasāddīs, ryots, etc., of sābah Bihar are informed that in consideration of the loyal services rendered by the late Maharaja Shitāb Rāy to the Company and the Nizāmat, his son Maharaja Kalyān Singh has been appointed Nāib Nāzim of Bihar. It will be his duty to administer the affairs of the sabah in such a way as to win the good-will of the people. He is to keep the roads open to traders, to guard against thefts and robberies and to prevent firearms, gunpowder, etc. from being sold to mischievous persons. They (the chankidārs, Qānāngos, etc.) are to obey the Maharaja's orders implicitly.

Oct. 18. 562. To Babu Krishna Kanta. From the accounts sent by Maharaja Rajballabh it appears that a large balance on account of the mahāls in his (the addressee's) charge stands against his name. Orders him immediately to come to Calentta and pay the same.

Oct. 18. 563. To Rani Bhawani. It appears from the reports from Jahangirnagar that for several months she has not paid her share of the postal charges with the result that the postal service has been disturbed. Asks her to pay her share regularly.

of the Governor's letter enclosing the copy of an 'arzī which he has addressed to the King. Has not himself despatched any 'arzīs to the King. Will send a copy for the Governor's perusal when he writes one. Will be glad to have the muskets about which he spoke to the Governor. Requests him to send a dastak for 20 boats which will shortly proceed from Fyzabad towards Calcutta. Will set out for Kora in fifteen or twenty days' time. Reports the arrival of Mr Lambert in Fyzabad.

T R 11, pp. 162-3, no 222. A R 3, p. 28.

Oct. 21. 565. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. In reply to the Nawab's letter intimating that he will send a copy of his 'arzi addressed to the King for the Governor's perusal and asking the Governor for the supply of some muskets for his use and a dastak for 20 boats, says that it is desirable that whatever is written to the King either by the Nawab or by the Governor should be known to each other. Will write in a day or two on the subject of the muskets and the dastak.

Oct. 21. 566. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang (Muḥammad Rizā Khān)
Replying to his letter says that his case will be decided shortly.

Oct. 21. 567. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Is sorry to learn from the Nawab's letter that Raja Amrit Singh is seriously ill. Has no object-tion to his leaving Calcutta for a change.

Oct. 22. 568. From the Nawab of Arcot 1. Has already written him several letters. Reports that his army has now reached the fort of Tanjore. Madāru'l-Mulk Ḥāfiz Muḥammad Munawwar Khān and General Smith are exerting their utmost efforts. Hopes the fort will shortly be taken and the rebellion completely suppressed. The success will be attributed to the assistance of the Company.

Oct. 22.

569. To Ḥāfiz Raḥmat Khān. Replying to the Khān's two letters says that there is no justification for his withholding the payment to Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah of the stipulated sum of 40 lākhs of rupees. His contention is that the Nawab did nothing to drive the Mahrattas out of Rohilkhand. Says that when the Khān pressed by the Mahrattas had retired to the hills, the march of the Nawab's forces aided by the Company's troops under General Barker put fear into the hearts of the invaders and they withdrew to their own country. It is reasonable that the Khān should now fulfil the terms of his agreement with the Nawab.

Oct. 22. 570. To Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Asks him to forward the foregoing letter to Ḥafiz Raḥmat Khān.

Oct. 22. 571. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for sending papers of intelligence from Upper India and hopes he will continue to send them regularly.

¹ This letter though received on October 22 is obviously of an earlier date than that received on October 11 (no 552) wherein the fort of Tanjore is reported to have been captured on September 17.

Oct. 22. 572. Petition from the rakīl of Babu Debī Rām to the Governor and the latter's orders thereon. Prays that his master's lease to farm 2 parganas in the Birbhum District may be cancelled in view of the fact that the parganas having been reduced to a wretched condition by previous farmers will not yield sufficient rent for paying the mālguzārī.

The Governor orders that the facts should be inquired into, and if the cancellation of the lease is justified, the prayer of Babu Debī Rām's

rakil should be granted.

C I 6, pp. 177-8, no 358.

Oct. 22. 573. Hukmnāma. The country being threatened with famine for want of rain, the people of Bengal are forbidden to send grain out of the province. Those failing to obey this order shall be punished.

CI6, p. 179, no 353.

Oct. 23. 574. From the Rani of Burdwan. Complimentary, with a nazr.

T R 11, p. 162, no 220. A R 3, p. 23.

Oct. 23.

575. From Srī Kānta Rāy, Zamīndār of Jessore. Represents that the whole of his country having been farmed out he has been totally deprived of his power. The small allowance allotted to him is hardly sufficient for his subsistence. His accounts were submitted for inspection to the Governor before his departure towards Azimabad and Raja Rājballabh was ordered to look into his case but so far nothing has been done. Requests that the Governor will settle upon him an allowance sufficient to maintain him. His rakīl, Sheonath Ghose, will attend upon the Governor and lay before him all particulars.

T R 11, p. 162, no 221. A R 3, p. 31.

Oct. 23. 576. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has despatched 2,05,858 chanks to be sold in Bengal. His agent who is going with them, will dispose them of and hand over the proceeds to the Governor. Requests him to purchase some fine white cloths out of the amount he thus receives and send them to him.

TR 11, p. 164, no 224. AR 3, pp. 17, 18.

Oct. 23. 577. From Muhammad Elich Khān. Reports that after a trouble-some journey the Vazīr on 7 Rajab (25 Sep.) safely arrived in Fyzabad. Encloses two letters from him, one communicating the news of his arrival in Fyzabad and the other of the assassination of Nārāyan Rāo.

T R 11, p. 164, no 225. AR 3, p. 14.

Oct. 23 578. From Darp Nārāyan. Sends a nazr of 5 rupees and 1 gold mohur on the occasian of the Governor's return to Calcutta [from Benares].

TR 11. p. 164, no 226. AR 3, p. 4.

Oct. 23. 579. From Sundar Nārāyan, Zamīndār of Kasijora. Is delighted to hear of the Governor's return to Calcutta. Has sent a nazr for him. The ryots and the inhabitants of his zamīndārī are in great distress on account of the heavy rainfall. Full particulars of this event have been given to Mr Aldersey. Owing to the rush of water from the western hills and the breakage of the bunds of Midnapur and Burdwap, Shahpur and Kasijora have been inundated. The produce and the manufactures of these places have been destroyed and the houses and cattle have been washed away. All his attempts to clear the water have failed. Requests advice.

T R 11, pp. 164-5, no 227. A R 3, p. 31.

Oct. 23. 580. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Forwards a letter from the Vazīr which has been received enclosed in one from Muḥammad Elich Khān. Intelligence from the Deccan is also sent therewith.

TR 11, p. 165, no 228. AR 3, p. 24.

Oct. 23. 581. Paper of news. Letters from the Decean say that Nārāyan Rāo, Raja of Poona, has been killed by some Jam'adārs at the instigation of Raghunāth Rāo.

T R 11, pp. 165-6, no 229. A R 3, p. 18.

Oct. 23. 582. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Intimates that after a journey of 15 days he arrived in Fyzabad on 7 Rajab (25 Sep.). Met with great difficulties on his way because the rainfall had spoiled the roads. Has written a separate letter communicating some particulars and requests a reply to it.

TR'11, p. 166, no 230. AR 3, p. 28.

oct. 23. 583. From Qāzī Muḥammad 'Abdu'llah. In reply to his letter was told that some appointment would be given him and that Mr Middleton would be asked to help him in the matter. The gentleman at Cossimbazar informed him that orders had been issued for him to attend the kachahrī at the Fanjdārī 'Adālāt and to look into the cases there. Attends it accordingly, complains against certain persons who are employed in the kachahrī and who exact money from the poor people in the shape of rusūm and rishwat. Requests the Governor to direct Mr Middleton to prevent them from indulging in corrupt practices, and thereby give him a chance of doing his duty properly.

TR 11, pp. 166-7, no 231. AR 3, p. 15.

Oct. 23. 584. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has learnt from a paper of intelligence that Nārāyan Rāo has been assassinated at the instigation of Raghunāth Rāo. Encloses a copy of the paper. Is determined to take possession of the country in the Doāb which the Mahrattas had taken from the Rohillas. Enquires if the Governor will assist him in carrying out operations in that country.

Paper of news. On 21 Junada II (9 Sep.) Sukha Ram and some Risāldārs of Raghunāth Ráo cut Nārāyan Rāo to pieces. The gates of the city of Poona were kept closed till 3 o'clock in the afternoon when Raghunath was proclaimed Raja. The mangled corpse of Narayan was then cremated.

TR 11, pp. 169-70, no 238. AR 3, p. 28.

585. From Jasārat Khān, Nāib Nāzim of Dacca. Congratulates Oct. 25. the Governor on his return to Calcutta from his journey.

TR 167, no 232. AR 3, v. 7.

Oct. 25. 586. From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Sends Rs 1,00,000 on account of Burdwan revenues.

T R 11, p. 167, no 233. A R 3, p. 20.

587. From Birj Kishor Ray, Diwan of Burdwan. To the same Oct. 25. effect as the foregoing.

T R 11, p. 167, no 234. A R 3, p. 3.

√588. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Oct. 25. Governor's letter asking him to allow Captain Delafield's wife to stay in Madhú Das' Gardens. Will be glad to accommodate her there as desired.

T R 11, p. 167, no 235 A R 3, p. 19.

589. From the Pasha of Jeddah. Says that he assisted the Captain Oct. 25. of a ship, who had come with the Governor's letter, in the disposal of his goods. The Captain is now going back with letters from him to the Governor. The goods and merchandize of Bengal are in great demand in his country. Desires him to despatch his ships laden with merchandize to arrive here next year just before the time of the pilgrimage to Mecca. Says that a profitable business can be made at that time.

TR 11, pp. 167-8, no 236. AR 3, p. 3.

590. From Nawab Shuja'u'd Daulah. Recalled by the Governor, Oct. 25. Captain Harper has left him. Has repeatedly requested him to let the Captain remain with him but to no effect. It seems that this step has been taken upon somebody's misrepresentation that the Captain had taken to trade in his dominions. If it were a fact it would have been brought to his notice long ago. Whenever he has been in want of any articles he has asked the Captain to get them from Calcutta and he has done it. Will miss the Captain much who was very useful to him and at the same time faithful and diligent in his duty to the Company. Will be glad if the Governor reappoints him and sends him back to his country.

TR 11, pp. 168-9, no 237. AR 3, p. 28.

Oct. 25. 591. From the Nawab of Arcot. Recommends Nur Muhammad, a merchant and an inhabitant of Rampur Boalia, for any appointment befitting his merits.

T R 11, p. 171, no 239. A R 3, p. 18.

Oct. 27.

392. To the Nawab of Arcot. Replying to the Nawab's letter, congratulates him on his capturing the fort of Tanjore and taking the Raja prisoner with the aid of the English troops under General Smith. Has forwarded the Nawab's 'arzī addressed to the King together with the accompanying presents. While at Benares, represented the Nawab's interests with regard to Gopaman to the Vazir who promised to communicate direct with the Nawab on the subject.

C I 6, pp. 179-82, no 360. A I 3, p. 12.

Oct. 27. 593. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter, reporting the despatch of chanks for sale in Calcutta. Will, as requested, assist the Nawab's man in selling the chanks and buying fine cloths with the proceeds.

C I 6, p. 182, no 361. A I 3, p. 12.

Oct. 27.

594. To the Nawab of Arcot. In reply to the Nawab's letter asking that a letter of recommendation may be given to Nūr Muḥammad, a merchant of Rampur Boalia, says that Nūr Muḥammad, who has seen him has requested him not to make any reference in the proposed letter to the name of Muḥammad Salāḥ, his brother. Will consult Muḥammad Ṣalāh and do what appears necessary.

C I 6, p. 183, no 362.

Oct. 27. 595. To the Nawab Shujā'ú'd-Daulah. Reminds the Nawab of his promise to write to the Nawab of Arcot on the subject of Gopamau, and requests that he may now send his letter on the subject for transmission to Arcot, as a ship will soon start for that quarter.

C I 6, p. 183, no 363, A I 3, p. 21.

Oct. 27. 596. To Munnī Begam. Understands from her letter that she desires to appoint at Calcutta a qualified man to stamp the Nawab's seal on to the sentences of the 'adālat. Says that after making thorough enquiries he has appointed Sadru'l Haq Khāu who appears to be a suitable person to hold the post. Hopes the Begam will approve of the appointment.

C I 6, p. 183, no 364. A I 3, p. 9.

Oct. 27. 597. Dastak. The Collectors of tolls or transit duties, village watchmen, etc., between Calcutta and Murshidabad are ordered not to demand tolls, etc., from Amrit Singh who is going with his luggage and attendants in boats from Calcutta to Murshidabad.

C I 6 p. 184, no 365.

Oct. 29.1

598. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Has already addressed the Governor on the subject of his deceased father's $j\bar{a}g\bar{\epsilon}rs$. His $vak\bar{\imath}l$ now reports that the Vazīr is not inclined to continue the $j\bar{a}g\bar{\imath}rs$ to him. Encloses a copy of the reply he received from Mr Lambert. As the maintenance of a large family depends upon the continuance of these $j\bar{a}g\bar{\imath}rs$ he requests the Governor to intercede with the Vazīr in his favour.

Mr Lambert to Raja Kalyān Singh. Has received the Governor's letters both to him and to the Vazīr about the $j\bar{a}g\bar{\iota}rs$ of the Raja's deceased father. As desired by his $rak\bar{\imath}l$, Jagat Singh, spoke to the Vazīr on the subject but he took no notice of it. Will however again speak to him.

TR 11, pp. 171-2, no 240. AR 3, p. 24.

Oct. 29.

599. From Mirza Najaf <u>Kh</u>ān. Has repeatedly addressed him letters but received no replies. Is anxious on this account. From the paper of news the Governor is undoubtedly informed of the events which have been taking place in the neighbourhood of the capital. Does not think it meet to describe his own exploits. Hopes the Governor has by this time paid the arrears of his allowance from the Company to his $rak\bar{\imath}l$, Bishan Nath, and that the allowance will be regularly paid to him in future in the same manner as in the time of Mr Cartier. Has to maintain a body of troops for which he relies chiefly on the bounty of the Company.

TR 11, pp. 172-3, no 241. AR 3, p. 17.

Oct. 29.

600. To Nawab Najaf <u>Khān</u>. While at Benares, received his two letters and learnt that he has had an interview with General Barker, and that the King has appointed him $Bakhsh\bar{\imath}$. Congratulates him on his appointment. As regards his representation on the subject of the allowance which the Company had settled on him, has addressed the Court of Directors and is awaiting their orders.

C I 6, pp. 184-5, no 366. A I 3, p. 12.

Oct. 30.

601. To Maharaja Prithinārāyan Singh. Has received the Raja's letter expressing a desire to establish friendly relations with the English and stating that it is his intention to send some troops to chastise Bodhkaran, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$, who having murdered the Maharaja's brother Kāmdat Singh, has usurped the $zam\bar{\imath}nd\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}$ of Makwanpur, Amirpur, and Bijepur. These places are near Purnea and the Maharaja thinks that Bodhkaran will try to seek an asylum in that district. He has therefore asked that instructions might be issued to the English Chief of Purnea not to afford Bodhkaran any assistance. Says in reply that as the Raja's messengers saw him just at the time of his leaving for Benares he asked them to meet him at Patna which they never did. Requests the Maharaja to send trustworthy representatives on whose arrival action will be taken on his letter. Meanwhile would ask him to take steps to prevent the depredations committed every year in Bengal by Sannyāsis who come from his country.

C I 6, pp. 185-6, no 367. A I 3, p. 13.

Oct. 30.

602. To Abhimān Singh, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}n$ of Maharaja Prithinārāyan Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter together with that of the Maharaja, and suggests that a trustworthy representative may be despatched to Calcutta on whose arrival action will be taken on the Maharaja's letter.

Nov. 1. 603. From Raja Kalyan Singh. Reports that on 5 Sh'abān (22 October) he received the <u>kh</u>il·at and the title from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and the [Munnī] Begam at Ja'far <u>Kh</u>ān's gardens. Is much obliged to the Governor who was instrumental in procuring him this honour. Sends a nagr to him.

Nov. 1. 604. From Raja Kalyān Singh. The Governor has been pleased to order him to conduct the business placed under his charge after the manner of his deceased father, Maharaja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses therefore a paper showing the nature of the duties performed by his father for his inspection. Hopes the Governor after perusing it will inform him as well as the Council of the duties he has to perform.

Enclosure of the above.—A detailed account of the duties performed by Maharaja Shitab Ray will be found below. Twice every week he attended the Council to meet the chiefs in order to discuss official matters with them. Memoranda were prepared from the proceedings of such meetings and were given to the $Munsh\bar{\iota}$ to enter in the Council Book. The Munshi stood either behind the Maharaja's chair or at the door of the Council Chamber with pen and ink ready to attend to his call. He copied out all papers and documents after they were passed by the Council and approved of by the Maharaja with his seal and that of the Nizamat on them. The seal of the Maharaja was used in the court as well as by the chiefs in every district. Once every week he attended the kachahri and decided the law-suits there in concert with one of the chiefs and a writer. For three days he held the court at his own house both in the morning and in the evening which was attended by all the officers. Sometimes he attended the kachari if anybody was to receive a khil'at. Sarpech was tied by the Maharaja himself on the head of the person receiving it. Friday he observed as a holiday. All parwanahs, dastaks, orders enforcing the payment of revenue, etc., were issued under his seal. Pattahs, Qubūliats, account of the collections and balances, etc., were prepared by Ray Sardar Singh and signed by the Maharaja. Basant Ray and Sardar Singh worked together in the bandobast of the province. Vouchers of Sih-bandi and those of pensioners receiving Rs 5,000 yearly were attested by the Maharaja and signed by the chiefs. 'Arzīs and petitions were disposed of by him. If a chief had anything to communicate to the Maharaja when he held court at his house he either sent him word or wrote him a note. All correspondence relating to business was carried on by him. Ray Sadhū Ram had the charge of the treasury and the permission of the Maharaja to communicate with the 'amils and

was directly accountable to him. Khayālī Rām communicated all messages to Mr Vansittart and reported to the Maharaja the state of the business in hand and assisted him in passing sanads, dastaks, parwānahs, etc. He used to perform the entire functions of the Maharaja during his absence from the province. Khiliats were prepared by the orders of the Maharaja after they had been approved of by the chiefs. They were received from the Maharaja's hands by those who were present and were sent to those who were unable to leave their stations. He (the writer) and Zahūru'llah Beg had the charge of inspecting sanads of jāgīrdārs, etc. Bandobast of the huzūrī districts was entirely adjusted by the Maharaja himself. Orders from the Governors were communicated to him by the Council. Complaints against farmers were listened to and redressed by him. When the harvests in any district failed he himself went there to hold a local investigation. He made a tour of the whele province twice during his administration.

Nov. 1. 605. From the Seths. In reply to their representations the Governor was pleased to say that arrangements would be made for the payment of their money after his arrival in Calcutta. Request him therefore to pay the balance of 1179 Faslī as their subsistence depends upor this money. Hope the payment for the present year will also be made now and it will be repeated regularly in future every year.

Nov. 2. 606. To the Raja of Burdwan. Acknowledges his letter intimating the despatch of the Burdwan revenue.

Nov. 2. **607**. To the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{u}n$ of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Nov. 3. 608. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Has received the Governor's letter stating that while at Murshidabad he had recommended him for appointment in the place of his deceased father, Maharaja Shitāb Rāy and that he left Majlis Rāy there to receive khil'ats and seals for him and to despatch them to him. The khil'at and seals have been received and a nazr has already been transmitted to the Governor on that account. Expresses his gratitude for all these favours. Consults Mr Lane in everything he does.

Nov. 3. 609. To Raja Chait Singh. Mr. Mackay, a friend of his (the Governor's) is going to Chunar. Will be glad if the Raja will show him marks of hospitality.

Nov. 5.

610. From Majdu'd-Daulah. On 15 Jumāda II (3 September) he set out to pay his respects to the Governor [at Benares]. On reaching the Hindan he heard that the Jāts had taken possession of Sikaudra. At this stage he was recalled by the King and was told to inform the Governor of the fact. Is sorry to miss the opportunity of having an interview with the Governor and of giving a proof of his friendship and attachment for him. Will be obliged if he supplies the King with money for his expenses.

TR 11, pp. 182-3, no 246. AR 3, p. 16.

Nov. 5. 611. From Majdu'd-Daulah. Forwards a shuqqa from the King and requests a reply. Informs him that he is in great distress for want of money which is needed for the payment of His Majesty's troops and for the expenses of the royal household.

T R 11, pp. 183-4, no 247. A R 3, p. 16.

Nov. 5.

612. From the King. Some time ago shuqqus were issued on the subject of revenues from Bengal, Allahabad and Kora. As desired by the Governor Majdu'd-Daulah was proceeding to see him about them but Nawal Singh's sudden acts of hostility prevented him from continuing the journey; he was then asked to return because he could not be spared at such a critical time. Desires the Governor to send men and money to punish the Jāts who created all this trouble. It was Nawal Singh himself who sent Samru and the Mahrattas last year to besiege the capital. Invites him to come to the Presence with the Vazīr and regulate the affairs of the empire. Asks him to establish a factory at Akbarabad and inflict an exemplary punishment on the Jāts.

TR 11, pp. 184-5, no 248. AR 3, p. 8.

Nov. 5.

613. From Gangā Rām and Bhawānī Singh, Commandants of two battalions with the King. It is now 2½ years since they, under the orders of the Governor, entered the King's service. They gained victory in every military enterprise they undertook. Report that the affairs of the empire are going from bad to worse every day. They experience all sorts of difficulties in getting supplies of war materials. The Sūbahdārs and Sepoys are not on good terms with one another. Request him either to send for them or to write a letter to the King recommending them for appointment in the places of Captains Brooke and Stewards.

T R 11, pp. 185-6, no 249. A R 3, p. 5.

Nov. 5. 614. From Gangā Rām and Bhawānī Singh. Represent that under the orders of the Governor they accompanied the King to Shahjahanabad and served him faithfully for 2½ years. At the time when they were acting under Najaf Qulī Khān, Nāib of Mirza Najaf Khān, they ha! successfully captured a fort. This roused the jealousy of some persons who poisoned the King's ears against them. They were then ordered to go back to Shahjahanabad. The King put certain questions

to one of them, and, having been satisfied with his answers, presented them with a pair of shawls. Now Mīr Fazl 'Alī <u>Khā</u>n tells them that he has received a letter from the Governor authorizing him to dismiss them if they do not obey the orders of the $D\bar{a}rog\underline{h}a$. If it is a fact they request the Governor to send a European gentleman with some Indian Officers to hold an enquiry into their character and court-martial them if they are found guilty. On 13 Jumāda II (1 September) the $D\bar{a}rog\underline{h}a$ with the assistance of Parshād Singh and others plotted against their lives, though unsuccessfully. Two days later they heard from the nobles of the Court that the King had ordered Parshād Singh to be dismissed from service. The King is favourably disposed towards them and has promised to grant their requests whatever they may be after a month. They have gained a victory over the Jāts with whom they are now engaged in war.

T R 11, pp. 186-90, no 250. A R 3, p. 5.

Nov. 6. 615. To Raja Chait Singh. Has heard that a subahadār of the Company's Sepoys fercibly got his goods conveyed across a chankī in the Raja's zamīndārī without paying duties and assaulted the keeper when he demanded the same. If this report is correct, it is certainly a serious matter. Will not tolerate such conduct on the part of a servant of the Company and would request the Raja to communicate particulars. Has also heard that chankis in the Raja's zamīndārī have been farmed out to private persons who collect duties there. These men will always prefer their own interests to those of the Raja and by levying unduly high duties cause the decline of trade. It will be advisable to keep these chankīs under the direct control of the Raja, or better still to reduce their number. This will lead to economy and the prevention of malversations.

C I 6 pp. 187-8, no 372. A I 3, p. 15.

Nov. 6. 616. To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Requests the Raja to send some malangis who are plentiful in his district to the salt manufacturers in the 24-Parganas.

C I 6, p. 189, no 373. A I 3, p. 16.

Nov. 9. 617. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Some time ago 'Abdu'llah Beg and another were sent by him to the Nawab's country for purchasing horses for him (the Governor). Has now been informed that some horses have been purchased, but that the Kotwāl of Lucknow would not allow their being sent out of the country. Asks the Nawab, therefore, to direct the Kotwāl to pass the horses. Has written to Major Polier to pay the duty on the animals to the sarkār of the Nawab.

C I 6, p. 189, no 374

Nov. 9.

618. To Sītarām Rāj, Raja of Masulipatam. Replying to the Raja's letter, says that although he (the Governor) is inclined to assist him, yet by reason of his being appointed to the head of affairs in Bengal he cannot be of much use to him. Would advise him to approach the Council at Madras who will doubtless give due attention to his representations. Will not grudge supporting him, should the Council at Madras make a reference to him.

C I 6, pp. 189-90, no 375.

Nov. 9

619. To Raja Kishan Chand. Is glad to learn from the Raja's 'arzī that he has taken proper steps to seize the highwaymen who infect his country. As requested by the Raja, has issued a parwānah to the zamīndārs and ta'lluqdārs to assist him in seizing them.

C I 6, p. 190, no 376. A I 3, p. 16.

Nov. 5 320. To the zamīndārs and ta'lluqdārs of Nadia. Directs them to assist Raja Kishan Chand in seizing the robbers who commit depredations in the district.

C I 6, p. 191, no 377

Nov. 11. 621. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Mr Lambert had spoken to him about continuing the $j\bar{a}y\bar{a}rs$ of the late Maharaja Shitāb Rāy to his son. The answer, which he gave him, has probably been communicated to the Governor by that gentleman. Has been put to an enormous expenditure by reason of the Mahratta inroads and is obliged to conserve all available sources of revenue in order to meet the demands of the Honourable Company on account of the assistance they rendered him. Believes that the $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$ granted to the Raja by the Company is amply sufficient for the maintenance of his family. Hopes the Governor will excuse him in this matter.

T R 11, pp. 190-1, no 251. A R 3, p. 28.

Nov. 11. 622. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has had several interviews with Mr Lambert and is much pleased with him. As the Governor is in need of a man to act as an intermediary between him (the writer) and the Company he may appoint that gentleman for the purpose and ask him to stay in Fyzabad.

TR 11, p. 191, no 252. AR3 p.28.

Vazīr is not inclined to continue the jāgīrs of his deceased father to him. Mr Lambert unsuccessfully tried to prevail upon him in this respect. Has learnt from his vakīl that there is little hope of success without the intercession of the Governor. Says that the jāgīrs in question were granted to his father by the King and he possesses a sanad for them. The Vazīr now wants to deprive him of his legitimate rights. Major Polier may be directed to speak to the Vazīr in the matter.

TR 11, pp. 192-3, no 253. AR 3, p. 24.

Nov. 11. 624. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, Munnī Begam and Raja Gurū Dās. Has several times called for the accounts of receipts and disbursements for the period 1172-78, Bengali when the Nāib [Auḥammad Riṇā Khān] held office. Requests them to send the paper without delay.

Nov. 12. 625. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Reports that during the last 2 years the province has been greatly reduced to poverty. The Bhādon harvest, of 1171 Faṣlō was very inadequate for want of rain. In the beginning of the year excessive rain damaged autumn crops. The spring crops failed for want of rain and water in the nullahs. Has therefore asked Mr Lane to hold a local investigation in order to encourage the ryots to cultivate the spring crops and to fix the rents according to the produce. Believes that by this method the country may prosper and the revenues may increase in the next year. Majlis Rāy will lay other particulars before the Governor.

Mr Lambert to Raja Kalyān Singh. Reports that he has been unsuccessful in his efforts to persuade the Vazīr to continue the Raja's

jāgīr to him.

T R 11, pp. 193-5, no 254. A R 3, p. 24.

Nov. 13. 626. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is delighted to learn from the Governor's letters that he arrived safely in Calcutta and that the Nawab of Arcot subdued the Raja of Tanjore with the assistance of the English forces under General Smith. Will shortly set out for Kora. The Governor is no doubt informed of the news from the Deccan. Says that he now proposes to take possession of the country in the Doāb about which he has fully written to the Governor.

T R 11, p. 195, no 255. A R 3, p. 28.

Nov. 13. 627. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Requests him to suggest some sign to be used in correspondence by which important letters can be distinguished from ordinary ones.

TR 11, pp. 195-6, no 256. AR 3, p. 28.

Nov. 13. 627A. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Requests a supply of China-root.

TR 11, p. 196, no 257. A R 3, p. 28.

628. From Mirza Najaf Khān. From an 'arzī of his rakīl, Bishan Nov. 13. Nath, it appears that the Governor has taken him to Calcutta and that he will issue orders for the continuation of his (the writer's) allowance from the Company when he arrives there. Is a dependant of the Company and therefore requests the Governor to have the allowance continued to him and to send back his rakil after he has done so. Reports that he marched his army against Nawal Singh who had become hostile to the King. An engagement ensued in which the enemy was defeated. 'The Jats are still intent upon committing hostilities and have taken the field for that purpose. Has therefore under the orders of the King advanced to oppose them and is now encamped in Fatehpur Sikri. The enemy is close by and a battle is likely to take place any Hopes the victory will be on his side. Will inform him moment. afterwards of the result.

Nov. 13. 629. From Narindar Narayan and Nand Narayan, Chaudhris of Lashkarpur. Before his departure to Benares the Governor was pleased to order Mr Pattle to pay them their allowances which they received for three months. Now they have been informed that payment cannot be made without a fresh order from the Governor. They are in great distress as their zamīndārīs are in the hands of the farmers. Request another order on Mr Pattle for the regular payment of their allowances.

T R 11, pp. 197-8, no 259. AR 3, p 18.

Nov. 13. 630. From Nawah Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is glad to learn from the letter written to the [Munnī] Begam that the Governor has proposed Sadru'l-Haq Khān to sign and seal the decrees and sentences passed on cases in the Court at Calcutta. Says that the choice is agreeable to him and he has therefore forwarded the seal of the Court to the said Khān with instructions to perform this duty.

TR 11, p. 198, no 260. AR 3, p. 9.

Nov. 13. 631. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 198. no 261. AR 3, p. 11.

Nov. 13. 632. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Forwards copies of letters received from Mir Qayāmu'd-Dīn (? Qamaru'd-Dīn), his rakīl, and Mr Lambert for the information of the Governor. The Vazīr is not at all inclined to continue the $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}rs$ to him. Will therefore ask his $rak\bar{i}l$ to return, for it is useless for him to stay there any longer. Hopes the Governor will do what he can for the maintenance of the deceased Raja's family which depends entirely on those $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}rs$.

Mir Qayāmu'd-Dīn to Raja Kalyān Singh. On the last day of Rajab [17 October] he and Mr Lambert saw the Vazīr. The question of the Raja's $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}rs$ was discussed but the Vazīr refused to grant them. He remarked that it would be an act of gross injustice if he granted the $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}rs$ to a stranger overlooking the claims of his own sons and dependants. Mr Lambert did all that he could to prevail upon the Vazīr but the latter persistently declined to give in. The Vazīr wanted to present him (the writer) with a \underline{khi} il'at which he did not accept.

Mr Lambert to Kalyān Singh. Informs him that he failed in his endeavours to have the jāgīrs continued to him from the Vazīr. Refers him to his vakīl for further particulars.

T R 11, pp. 199-201, no 262. A R 3, p. 25.

Nov. 15. 633. From Munnī Begam. Has paid Rāy Rādha Charan his allowance at the rate of Rs 900 per month as desired by the Governor and has despatched him to Calcutta.

I' R 11, p. 201, no 263. A R 3, p. 11.

Nov. 15.

634. From Munnī Begam. Has received a letter from Nanda Kumār stating that the Governor has called for the accounts of disbursements of the time of the Nāib [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] who is now under suspension. Intimates that orders have already been issued for expediting the preparation of the same. Lala Sheobans Rāy says that the accounts are nearly ready and will be despatched in a few days.

TR 11, p. 201, no 264. AR 3, p. 11.

Nov. 16. 635. To Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letters forwarding papers of intelligence from Northern India.

C I 6, p. 191, no 379.

Nov. 16. 636. To Shah Riza Khān. Complimentary reply.

C I 6, p. 191, no 380.

Nov. 16. 637. To Lachhmi Nārāyan and Mahindar Nārāyan, Qānāngos. The question of their rusām¹ will soon be decided. Directs them to come to Calcutta immediately.

C I 6, p. 192, no 381.

638. Paper of news. On 14 Sh'aban (31 October) Najaf Khan Nov. 17. assembled together his troops and having put on his armour mounted his elephant. Najaf Qulī Khān and Tāj Muḥammad Khān Balūch were posted to the right and Niyaz Beg Khān and Fath 'Alī Khān Durranī to the left. The English battalion and the artillery were in the front line. At about I o'clock in the afternoon an attack was made upon Nawal Singh's army with the artillery which kept up a continuous fire on it till 5 o'clock in the evening. Having been overpowered Nawal Singh left the field and Samrū, Bala Nand and a few other sardārs continued the fray. A hot battle followed and in the end Bala Nand and several other sardars were mortally wounded. About 2,000 men of the enemy were killed and wounded. Naval Singh with a few attendants was obliged to take refuge in the fort of Dig and the rest of his army was dispersed. Samrū also lost most of his men in this action. An immense booty fell into the hands of Najaf Khān. About 2,000 Mughals were killed and about 300 wounded.

TR 11, p. 202, no 265. AR 3, p. 4.

Nov. 17. 639. From Raja Shah Mal. Requests permission of the Governor to have an interview with him. Expresses his regret for not having been able to pay his respects to him when he arrived at Azimabad on his way back to Calcutta [from Benares]. He was then at Rohtas.

TR 11, p. 202-3, no 266. AR 3, p. 25.

Nor. 18. 640. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Reports that his health continues to be unsatisfactory. Hopes that in the event of his death, the Governor will extend his patronage to his sons and settle the question of $j\bar{u}g\bar{i}r$ and other affairs in their favour. Raja Dayārām will represent other particulars to him.

TR 11, p. 203, no 267. AR 3, p. 13.

Nov. 18. 641. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. It is rumoured that Hāfiz Raḥmat Khān and other Rohilla sardārs intend to occupy Etawah and the neighbouring lands belonging to the Mahrattas. If this is a fact he will undoubtedly undertake an expedition against them, for they have paid nothing on account of the stipulated sum of 40 lākhs of rupees and now desire to take possession of another territory. During their

¹ Rusum, fees of the Qanungo.

interview at Benares it was agreed upon that he (the writer) should pay to the Company a sum of 40 lakhs of rupees after the expulsion of the Rs 2,10,000 per month on account of the English Rehillas and brigade during his operations in the Rohilla country. Desires to know if the Governor likes to assist him upon those terms. The troops that will be sent to his assistance should be under the command of General Barker who is a well-informed man in every respect. At Benares he had asked the Governor to supply him with 10,000 fire-arms and was promised a reply after his return to Calcutta. Will be much obliged if the Governor will now supply him with the fire-arms. The money for them has been given to Mr Lambert. Will shortly leave for Kora and is anxious to receive a reply from the Governor before he sets out on his journey. Abdu'llah Beg who was sent by the Governor to Lucknow to buy some horses for him, has done so. These are the same animals as were selected by him (the writer). Proposes to pay to Abdu'llah the price he has given for the horses and then offer them as a present to the Governor.

T R 11, pp. 203-6, no 268. A R 3, pp. 28-9.

Nov. 18. 642. To Raja Kishan Chand. Intimates the despatch of Shaikh Dāūd, Jam'adār, with 20 sepoys to Krishnagar.

C I 6, p. 192, no 382.

Nov. 18. 643. To Shaikh Dāūd. Directs him to proceed with 20 sepoys to Krishnagar to capture Gangarām Sarkar and Muknarām Sarkar and bring them to the Governor. He should take care that his men do not extort money from the people or molest them in any way.

C I 6, p. 192, no 383.

Nov. 18. 644. To Raja Kishan Chand. Intimates the despatch of Chintaman Singh, Jam'adār, with some sepoys to Krishnagar.

C I 6, p. 192, no 384.

Nov. 18. 645. To Chintaman Singh, Jam'adār. Directs him to proceed with 20 sepoys to Krishnagar to capture Rāmdeo and bring him to the Governor. He should take care that his men do not extort money from the people or molest them in any way.

C I 6, p. 193, no 385.

Nov. 19. 646. To Nawab Najaf Khāu. Replying to his letter says that he (the Governor) has already informed him that he has referred the question of his allowance to the Court of Directors in England for orders. Has always valued his friendship and will ever be ready to support him. Has given his rakīl a khiliat and permitted him to depart.

C I 6, p. 193, no 386. A I 3, p. 12.

Nov. 19 647. To Nawab Najaf <u>Kh</u>ān. Congratulates him on his victory over the Jāts.

C I 6, p. 194, no 387. A I 3, p. 12.

Nov. 19. 648. To the King. Congratulates him on the victory of the Royal arms over the Jats, and sends a nazr on the occasion.

Nov. 19. **649.** To the King. Intimates that the Nawab of Arcot with the assistance of the English has obtained a victory over the Raja of Tanjore who has been taken prisoner and whose fort has been captured. The Nawab has sent to the Governor an 'arzī addressed to His Majesty with a request for its transmission together with the key of the Tanjore fort and a nazr. Forwards all these and trusts that His Majesty will acknowledge their receipt in a shuqqa which the Governor will transmit to the Nawab.

Nov. 19. 650. To Hafiz Rahmat Khan. To the same effect as no 569 above.

Nov. 19. 651. To Nawab Shujā't Jang and Nawab Tahawwur Jang, sons of late Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah. Offers condolence on the death of their father Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah.

Nov. 19. 652. To the Collectors of tolls or transit duties and ferrymen between Calcutta and Allahabad. Bishan Nath Pandit, rakīl of Nawab Najat Khān, is going from Calcutta to Allahabad. It is their duty to see that he continues his journey without any hindrance.

Nov. 23. 653. To Kalb 'Ali Khān. Has received his letter stating that Rahiman Bānū intends to settle with her son Akbar Ali and her grandson Pahādur Alī at Rajmahal, and recommending her to the care of the Governor. Approves of her intention to settle at Rajmahal.

Nov. 23. 654. To Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Complimentary.

Nov. 24. 655. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter with the sanad of appointment of Sadru'l Haq Khān to the 'adālat at Calcutta empowering him to stamp the seal of the Nawab to the sentences passed by the Court according to the Mahammadan law. Finds fault with the expression 'adālat of Calcutta used in the sanad. The 'adālat of Calcutta is distinct from the 'adālat of the Nizāmat. The latter was brought down to Calcutta simply to relieve the Nawab of heavy work. The words 'adālat of Calcutta should therefore be changed to the 'adālat of the Nizāmat' in the document. Returns the sanad for correction.

Nov. 24. 656. To the King. Has come to know that since the withdrawal of the Mahrattas from the Doab, other mischievous persons have been planning to seize it. Being ever anxious to promote the royal interests, communicates the fact to the King. Will try to baffle His Majesty's enemies on knowing what the King himself thinks about the protection of the place.

A I 6, pp. 198-I, no 396.

Nov. 24. 657. To Nawab 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān (Mujdu'd-Daulah). Has received his letter expressing regret that he could not meet him (the Governor) at Benares owing to the disturbances of the Jāts who had occupied Sikandra. Says that on reaching Benares he (the Governor) repeatedly wrote to the King to send his representative and was glad to hear that the Nawab had been deputed. But as he could not come, he was obliged to act unaided, and did what he thought best in the interest of the royal affairs. Sends particulars of the proceedings at Benares for the Nawab's information.

CI6, pp. 199-200, no 397.

658. To the King. Has received a shuqqa stating that he Nov. 24. could not send Majdu'd-Daulah, as previously announced, to Benares, owing to the disturbances of the Jats, and asking that a body of English troops may be sent to his aid. Since his appointment as Governor, he has always been anxious to give proofs of his loyalty and adherence to the royal cause. Influenced by this desire, went to Benares and requested His Majesty to send his deputy to confer with him about regulating the royal affairs. Was informed that Majdu'd-Daulah would be sent to Benares. But as no one came, did what he thought best in the interest of His Majesty. With respect to the military assistance called for by the King, says that the Court of Directors have strictly commanded him not to send the English forces beyond the confines of the Company's territories. Besides, if an army is sent to Shahjahanabad the expenditure will be considerable and the protection of the English possessions greatly weakened.

C I 6, pp. 200-1, no 398. A 1 3, p. 4.

Nov. 25. V659. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is glad to hear that Col. Muir has been appointed to have the command of Chunargarh [fort]. Says that he will observe the duties of friendship towards him.

T R 11, pp. 206-7, no 269. A R 3, p. 29.

Nov. 25. 660. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. It was decided at Benares that there would be an exchange of turbans between them in order to perpetuate their friendship, but pressure of work prevented them from doing this. Will therefore now forward one of his turbans through Mr Lambert and request the Governor to send one of his hats in return.

T R 11, p. 207, no 270. A R 3, p. 29.

Nov. 28. 661. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Has already intimated that Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah is dead and that his family has come to reside in Patna. A letter to the Governor from the deceased Nawab's son, Farzand Khān, has also been forwarded to Majlis Rāy with instructions to submit it to him. The order for the resumption by the Company of the jāgīr held by the Nawab in this province, has given cause for great affliction to his heirs. Hopes that in consideration of their father's services he will continue the jāgīr to them, as this is

the only source of maintenance for them.

T R 11, pp. 207-8, no 271. A R 3, p. 25.

Nov. 29. 662. From Raja Kishan Chand, Zamīndār of Nadia. Reports that a body of robbers have begun plundering his ryots on the borders of his zamīndārī and that a party sent by him to arrest them found it difficult to cope with them who were numerically superior. Requests the Governor to issue parvānahs to the neighbouring zamīndārs and tā'lluqdārs directing them to co-operate with his people in this affair.

T. R. 11, p. 208, no. 272. A. R. 3, p 19.

Dec. 1. 663. From the Raja of Burdwan. Sends Rs 2,50,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

TR 11, 208, no 273. AR 3, p. 20.

Dec. 1.1 664. To 'Alī Bek, Governor of Egypt.2 Has received his letter and farman which he sent to Jeddah. Relying on his promises that he will look to the interests of the people of Bengal trading in his country, the merchants here have purchased commodities costing a large sum of money which they propose to sell in his territories. Much disappointment has however resulted from a perusal of the farman from which it appears that a duty of 8 per cent. will be levied on all imports at Egypt. Being anxious to promote trading relations between Egypt and Bengal, suggests that the amount of duty levied on imports at Egypt may be fixed at 5 per cent. which is the duty on imports in Bengal. If this is done trade between the two countries will flourish to mutual advantage. Says that a ship laden with the samples of the products of Bengal has been despatched and after the requirements of Egypt are correctly ascertained another with considerable merchandise will be sent next year. Sends some presents through Messrs Shaw and Creek.

C I 6, pp. 201-3, no 399. A I 3, p. 1.

Dec. 1. 665. To 'Alī Bek, Governor of Egypt. Persian translation of the foregoing.

C I 6, pp. 203-5, no 400.

¹ Dec. 2 is the date given in the Abstract.

² The letter is in Arabic.

1773 Dec. 1

666. To the Pasha of Jeddah. Has received his letter through Captain Creek and thanks him for the favour he shows to English merchants going to his port. Says that it must be known to the Pasha that commercial intercourse between countries contributes much to the prosperity and comforts of the people. It is therefore desirable that trade should receive adequate encouragement at his hands. Some merchants however complain that their trade suffers from the exorbitant rate of duties charged on goods at his port. But as the Pasha demands a large supply of merchandise, it is evident that a reduction in the rate of duties must have been made. If that be the case the Pasha will not be a loser.

C I 6, p. 205, no 401. A I 3, p. 2.

- Dec. 1. 667. To the Pasha of Jeddah. Persian translation of the foregoing. C I 6, p. 206, no 402.
- Dec. 1. 668. To Nawab Shujā'u'd Daulah. Has received all his letters. Regrets he could not reply to any of them owing to indisposition. Is always anxious to promote the Nawab's interests. Hopes his silence will not be misinterpreted.

C I 6, pp. 206-7, no 403.

Dec. 1.1 669. To Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Acknowledges his letter with its accompanying present. Will reply later.

C I 6, p. 207, no 404. A 13, p. 17.

Dec. 1.1 670. To the Raja and the $\mathcal{D}\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}n$ of Burdwan. Acknowledges their letters accompanying a draft for Rs 1,50,000, on Raja Huzuri Mal and Raja Dāl Chand, on account of the revenue of Burdwan for the year 1180 Beng.

C I 6, p. 207, no 405. A I 3, p. 13.

Dec. 1.1 671. To 'Alī Bek, Governor of Egypt. Intimates the despatch of a ship laden with goods to his port, and says that the supercargoes will announce their arrival by presenting this letter, and on being permitted to attend, will wait on him and deliver presents from the Company including fine muslins, shawls, a hookah, a double-barrelled gun and a telescope.

C I 6, pp. 207-8, no 406. A 13, p. 1.

Dec. 1. 672. Hukmnāma—To the Contractors for the supply of boats. Tenders for supplying boats for the use of the Company will be received up to 1 January 1774. The contract will remain in force for 3 years from September 1, 1774. The boats should be sufficiently big and strong to be able to carry elephants, guns, etc. when necessary.

C 16, pp. 208-10, no 407.

¹ Dec. 2 is the date given in the Abstract.

² The letter is in Arabic.

Dec. 1. 673. To Udwant Singh, Jam'adar. Directs him to proceed to Saruppur and arrest a culprit there. He should not receive any illegal gratification or molest the people. He is to produce the offender before the Governor.

C 16, p. 209, no 408.

Dec. 2. V674. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Col. Wilding had taken possession of a few villages in Chunar, and now Col Muir has also done the same. Requests the Governor to let those places remain under him (the writer) in order to enable him to maintain his prestige in his zamīn-dārī, and direct Col. Muir to give them up. The places are not of much importance, for the revenue collection will hardly exceed Rs 1,000 a year.

T R 11, pp. 208-9, no 274. A R 3, p. 19.

Dec. 3. 675. To Rani Bhawani. Requests her to assist Udwant Singh in arresting a man at Saruppur in her zamīndārī.

C 16, p. 209, no 409.

676. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his two letters. Dec. 3. one asking whether the Company will help him in occupying the Doab now in the possession of the Mahrattas; the other stating that he apprehends that Hafiz Ruhmat Khan and other Robilla chiefs intend to seize Etawah and the rest of the country belonging to the Mahrattas, that it is his intention to carry out the plan which was discussed at Benares for the expulsion of the Rohillas from the country lying to the north of his dominions, and inquiring whether he can expect assistance from the Company on the terms already agreed upon, viz. payment by him of Rs 2,10,000 a month during the continuance of the war and Rs 40,00,000 on its conclusion. Says in reply that with respect to the Doab the Nawab is free to adopt any course of action that he may think proper. The Company's forces are at his service for the defence of his dominions. Would however like to emphasize the fact that there are distinct orders from the Company not to suffer their forces to pass beyond their own borders. As regards the country of the Robillas, sticks to the arrangement proposed at Benares. But certain points must be cleared up. The expedition is likely to be a prolonged one, and once undertaken must be perseveringly followed. Is the Nawab prepared for this, and will be punctually pay the expenses according to the terms agreed upon? If he is satisfied as to his ability to fulfil the conditions, he can communicate with Mr Lane, Chief of Patna, who will arrange for the march of the brigade from Dinapore. Any remissness on the part of the Nawab in fulfilling his obligations will bring upon the Governor the displeasure of the Company. It is essential that some arrangement should be made to ensure regular payments for the expenses of the army.

C I 6, pp. 210-13, no 410. A I 3, p. 21.

Dec. 5.1

677. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter suggesting that letters that pass between him and the Governor may be classified according to their subject matter. Those relating to business and demanding immediate attention should be discriminated from others. Approves of the suggestion and proposes that the word Zarārī (important) be written on the covers of letters of the former description. Encloses a dastak for 20 boats as desired.

C I 6, pp. 213-14, no 412. A I 3, p. 21.

C I 6, p. 214, no 413. A I 3, p. 21.

Dec. 5.1 679. To Raja Chait Singh. Has received his letter complaining that Col. Muir has seized some villages at Chunar. Has written to Col. Muir to relinquish the villages as they do not fall within the boundaries of the Chunar fort. Asks the Raja however to supply him with particulars about those villages.

C I 6, p. 214, no. 414. A I 3, p. 15.

Dec. 5. 680. To Ray Debī Singh. Has received his 'arzī intimating that on taking leave of the Governor he went to Murshidabad and has since been working there under Mr Middleton. Exhorts him to be zealous in the discharge of his duties.

C I 6, p. 214, no 415.

Dec. 6. 681. From Munnī Begam. Had personally spoken to the Governor for a supply of elephants from Chittagong for the use of the Nizāmat. He had said at the time that he would see to it when he reached Calcutta. As a long time has since elapsed she reminds him of the matter.

T R 11, p. 209, no 275. A R 3, p. 11.

Dec. 6. 682. From Raja Birja Nand, Zamīndār of Mainachaura. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a sanad and a <u>Kh</u>il'at on his investiture in the zamīndārī of Mainachaura and sends him a nazr of 2 gold mohurs and ten rupees on the occasion.

TR 11, p. 209, no 276. AR 3. p. 20.

Dec. 6. 683. Hukmnāma. Announces that the embargo on the export of grain will be withdrawn from 1 January 1774.

C I 6, p. 213, no 411.

¹ Dec. 11 is the date given in the Abstract.

684. From Munni Begam. Has received his letter stating that Dec. 7. the accounts of receipts and disbursements of the displaced Naib [Muhammad Rizā Khān] were called for but have not been received and that they should be forwarded immediately. Says that strict orders have been given to Raja Gürü Das and Lāla Sheobans Rāy to get them ready at once. They will be sent to the Governor very soon.

TR 11, pp. 209-10, no 277. AR 3, p. 11.

- 685. From Raja Gürü Dās. To the same effect as the foregoing. Dec. 7. T R 11, p. 210, no 278. A R 3, p. 22.
- 686. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter Dec. 7.1 repeating the suggestion which he made at Benares for exchanging his turban with his (the writer's) hat, as a mark of friendship between them. Approves of the proposal and will shortly send one of his hats. Will also send some China-root as desired.

CI 6, p. 215, no 417.2 A I 3, p. 21.

687. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. In reply to the Nawab's letter Dec. 7.1 asking for the supply of a quantity of China-root, says that one maund of the root has been collected and will be sent to him in a day or two.

C I 6. p. 215. no 418. A I 3, p. 21.

Dec. 7.3 688. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter referring to his requisition, made at Benares, for the supply of muskets. Has written to England calling for a supply. Meanwhile has asked the Chief of Patna to send him 2000 muskets.

C I 6, p. 215-16, no 419. A I 3, p. 21.

689. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Understands from the Nawab's Dec. 7. letter that when he came to know that 'Abdu'llah Beg had purchased some horses for him (the writer), he sent for the man and the horses, and discovered that those were the identical animals the Nawab had selected for himself. He immediately had the price paid by 'Abdu'llah Beg refunded to him with the intention of sending those horses as a present to the Governor. Thanks the Nawab for this particular instance of friendship.

C 16, p. 216, no 420. A 13, p. 21.

690. To Nawah Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Says that a house belonging Dec 7. to 'Ali Naqi at Allahabad was confiscated under royal orders. Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah allowed the dependants of Raja Dayārām Pandit to use it. Now 'Alī Naqī has obtained a parwanah from the Nawab and wants, by virtue of it, to eject the Raja's men. Request the Nawab to allow Babu Ram, gumāshta of the Raja, to continue to remain in occupation.

B Dec. 5 is the date given in the Abstract.

C I 6, pp. 216-17, no 421. A I 3, p, 21.

¹ Dec. 11 is the date given in the Abstract. The letter which is numbered 416 in the volume of copies is worm-eaten and the name of the addressee has disappeared. Being unintelligible it could not be calendared.

Dec. 7.1 691. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. Intimates the despatch of the customary <u>Kh</u>il'at to him, on the occasion of his being appointed Nāib Dīwān of the subah of Bihar, in the place of his late father Maharaja Shitāb Rāy.

Dec. 7. 692. To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that Mīr Munīr and Rām Chand Pandit have been appointed to purchase opium for the Company. They will send their agents to Ghazipur for the purpose. Hopes the Raja will help them in their business and not allow other persons to make any purchases. They will pay the duty at the usual rates.

Dec. 9.2 693. To the Raja and the Dīwān of Burdwan. Acknowledges their letters accompanying the draft of Rs 2,50,000 on Raja Huzūrī Mal and Raja Dal Chand, on account of the Burdwan revenue.

Dec. 10. 694. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Governor's letter enquiring if it is true that a sūbahdār has forced the passage of his goods by one of his (the writer's) chankīs at a certain ghāt and assaulted his people when duties were demanded of him. The Governor also disapproves of the system of farming out the ghāts and advises him to entrust the superintendence of them to people of credit. Says in reply that the report is entirely false. If there had been any such occurrence he would have certainly brought it to the notice of the Governor. The ghāts have been farmed out to trustworthy men who have given muchatkās that they will collect the duties agreeably to the rates settled by the Governor at Benares and will under no circumstance deviate from them. They have been performing their functions satisfactorily and no complaint has yet been received against them.

Dec. 10.1

695. To Rani Bhawānī. It is about 18 months since Mr Rous asked the Rani's agents at Murshidabad to settle the accounts of the balances. For a whole year they procrastinated making idle excuses all the time. When passing through Murshidabad on his way to Benares, he (tne Governor) had to speak rather sharply to Nand Lāl, her Diwān. The accounts were then settled, the amount payable being Rs 45,450. The money was to have been paid in four instalments. The time for the payment of the third instalment has come, but nothing has been paid. Desires her to see that the money is sent to Mr Rous without delay. Failure on her part would lead to unpleasant consequences.

¹ Dec. 10 is the date given in the Abstract.

² Dec. 11 is the date given in the Abstract.

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1773

Dec. 11. 696. From Faszand Khān. Complimentary.

TR 11, p. 211, no 280. AR 3, p. 4.

Dec. 12. 697. From the Zamīndār¹ of Burdwan. Sends Rs 2,50,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

T R 11, p. 211, no 281. A R 3, p. 20.

Dec. 12. 698. From Birj Kishor, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

T R 11, p. 211, no 282. A R 3, p. 3.

Dec. 15. 699. From Mirza Najaf Khān. To the same effect as his letter dated 13 November (no 628) and the paper of news dated 17 November (no 638) above.

TR 11. pp. 211-13, no 283. AR 3, p. 17.

Dec. 15². 700. To Raja Chait Singh. Says that Mr Fowke is purchasing some diamonds at Benares for him (the Governor) and Mr George Vansittart. Mr Fowke will require a trustworthy man to send the jewels to Mr Palk at Patna. Asks the Raja, therefore, to give to Mr Fowke a reliable man who will carry the jewels to Mr Palk.

C I 6, p. 218, no 426. A I 3, p. 15.

Dec. 15. 701. To the Raja and the Dīwān of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of their letters accompanying drafts for Rs 2,50,000 on the House of Huzūrī Mal and Dal Chand, on account of the Burdwan revenue.

C I 6, pp. 218-19, no 427.

Dec. 16. 702. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates the despatch of 2,000 muskets to him through the Chief of Patna.

C I 6, p. 219, no 428. A I 3, p. 21.

Dec. 16. 703. To Raja Chait Singh. Asks him to supply 500 horses to assist the Company in driving away the Sannyāsis who are committing depredations in Bengal. An English Captain will be placed at their head. Each sawār will receive Rs 20 a month.

C I 6, p. 219, no 429. A I 3, p. 15.

To4. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has arrived in this quarters and having destroyed the thānahs of the Mahrattas, has established his own in their place. Intends to proceed to Etawah and is sure that the Mahrattas will desert it on his approach. If they venture to oppose him they will be severely dealt with. Desires to be of some service to the King and to negotiate and concert some measures with respect to the tribute from Bengal. Is in need of some big guns. Requests the Governor to supply them. If it is not possible for him to accede to his request he may send them by way of loan together with a company of troops under the command of able and trustworthy officers.

T R 11, pp. 213-14, no 284. A R 3, p. 29.

- Probably in the Doab. Vide his letters dated 23 October and 13 Novomber, nos. 584 and 626, respectively.

Both in the translation and abstract the name of the Zamīndār is given as Dhīraj Nārāyav. This apparently is a mistake, for the name of the Zamīndār was Tej Chand.

2Dec. 12 is the date given in the Abstract.

Dec. 18. 705. From Nawab Shujā'úd-Daulah. Forwards through Major Polier an original Shuqqa addressed to him by the King together with a copy of his reply to it.

The King to the Vazīr.—Has been informed that he has written to Majdu'd-Daulah asking the latter to see him at Kora with a view to devising means to place the finances of the royal household on a solid footing. Majdu'd-Daulah will write some particulars to him and on hearing from him in reply will set out to meet him.

The Vazīr to the King. - Has never failed to furnish instances of his sincere attachment for His Majesty. To mention a few cases, when His Majesty left Allahabad for Delhi he expressed his readiness to supply him with all that was needed on the occasion. Had also provided him once with 10 lakhs and then subsequently with 12 lakhs of rupees by way of loan. At Allahabad His Majesty had said that no notice would be taken of the insinuations against him without having first made an enquiry from him but that was never done. The cause of his absence from the presence is very well known. For the last three years he has been engaged in counteracting the progress of the Mahrattas into his dominions which has cost him a very considerable sum of money, as he has had to meet the expenses of the English troops in his service besides those of his own army. Notwithstanding such heavy expenses he lately sent His Majesty a lakh of rupees from Ramghat, and this, it is believed, would be sufficient to convince him that he was never wanting in his duty and allegiance to him. Is now marching on to Kanauj. From there he will proceed to Etawah in order to reduce it to His Majesty's subjection. As he will be so near the Capital he has therefore sent for Abdu'l Ahad Khān [Majdu'd-Daulah] to discuss some important affairs with him. Proposes to conquer the whole country in the name of His Majesty and will himself be content with what is given him by His Majesty. Has got 50,000 horses and foot with bim and will have to raise some more for the expedition. His Majesty can easily imagine what expense he will have to incur. Requests His Majesty's support immediately, for delay may be injurious. Has left Muhammad Elich Khan in Fyzabad, but he is expected to join him in a few days. No sooner he arrives than he will have the honour of paying his respects to the King. Assures His Majesty that both himself and the English Chiefs are attached to him.

TR 11, pp. 214-20, no 285. A R 3, p. 29.

Dec. 18. 706. To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that Captain Toone has been sent to command the 500 horses which the Raja has been requested to supply to the Company for driving away the sannyāsis from Bengal.

C I 6, pp. 219-20, no 430. A I 3, p. 15.

Dec. 18. 707. Parwānah.—To Faujdārs etc., of Bengal and Bihar. Directs them to give all possible help to Captain Toone who is sent to punish the sannyāsis who are plundering and oppressing the people of Bengal.

Dec. 18.

708. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. The Nawab issued two drafts, one for Rs 100,000 and the other for Rs \$3,270 on his Murshidabad account in favour of Captain Harper and his Diwan, Sheo Ram, respectively. The drafts have not been paid in consequence of the Nawab's further drafts which were received subsequently. The latter contained no reference to the aforesaid sums payable to the Captain and his Diwan. As the Captain is now proceeding to Europe, requests the Nawab to pay off his debt to him.

Dec. 18. 709. Capt. Harper to Nawab Shujā'ú'd-Daulah. The Nawab had issued drafts on his Murshidabad account to the extent of Rs 10,00,000 including one in his (the writer's) favour for Rs 1,00,000 in payment of the cost of uniforms supplied by him to the Nawab's troops. The Governor did not pay him the amount because the Nawab in his subsequent drafts male no reference to it. Had made preparations to proceed to England with General Barker, but not having received the money was obliged to postpone his voyage. Requests the Nawab to arrange for the payment of the aforesaid sum together with Rs 43,270 due to his $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}n$, Sheo Rām. Adds that there is a further sum of Rs 75,400 due from the Nawab on account of the charges for uniforms for his troops. Adds that the Governor has promised to write to the Nawab on the subject.

Dec. 18. 710. To Nawab Farzand Khān Ziyāu'd-Paulah, second son of Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter stating the loyalty of his late father Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah to the Company and his friendship with the Governor, and requesting his patronage. Promises to help him.

Dec. 19. 711. From Raja Baijnāth, Zamīndār of Dinajpur. Congratulates the Governor on his safe arrival at Calcutta from Benares and sends him a nazr on the occasion.

Dec. 20. 712. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. In his previous letter he requested the Governor to supply him with 12 big guns. Has need of them now that he has arrived in this quarter [Kanauj]. Several small forts are making prepararations to oppose him. It will mar the reputation of his military prowess if he is checked by any one of them and the public will look down upon him. Will be much obliged if the Governor complies with his request by assisting him with the required

number of guns and with two companies of English troops so that he may successfully carry on operations. If he is unable to send the 12 guns immediately he may now supply him with as many as he can and send the rest later. Major Polier will write to him fully on this subject.

TR 11, pp. 220-1. no 287. AR3, p. 29.

Dec. 21. 713. To Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Requests the presence of Nawab Saiyid Ḥasan 'Alī Khān, Nawab Saiyid Muḥammad Taqī Khān and 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān at a theatrical performance, and encloses invitation cards.

714. From Sachchin Nārāyan. Has received the Governor's parwānah stating that the question of pāotaki¹ of the Qānūngos will shortly be brought up in the Council for consideration, and desiring him therefore to proceed to Calcutta and attend personally. Says in reply that he is preoccupied, it being the busiest time for the collection of revenues. If he leaves his station at such a time it will be detrimental to his interests, for he solely depends upon Rusūm-Qānūngoi². Proposes therefore to send his nāib, Srī Nārāyan, who is at the head of the Qānūngoi-Sarishta, to pay his respects to the Governor. Will himself proceed to Calcutta when the season of revenue collection is over.

T R 11, pp. 222-3, no 288. A R 3, p. 31.

Dec. 22. 715. From Raja Kunjā Bihārī. Is delighted to hear from Raja Rājballabh that the Governor intends to give him some appointment. Has now recovered from his illness and will proceed to Calcutta on receiving orders from the Governor.

TR 11, p. 223, no 289. AR 3, p. 21.

Dec. 22. 716. From Mahindar Nārayan, one of the head Qānāngos. Similar to no 714, above.

TR 11, pp. 223-4, no 290. AR 3, p. 14.

Dec. 23. 717. From the Seths. Send a present of shawls to the Governor.

TR 11, p. 224, no 291. AR 3, p. 31.

Dec. 23. 718. To the Raja and the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}n$ of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of their letters accompanying drafts for Rs 2,50,000 on the House of Raja Huzūri Mal and Raja Dal Chand, on account of the revenue of Burdwan.

C I 6, p. 221, no 435. A I 3, p. 13.

Dec. 24. 719. From Nawab Shuj'au'd-Daulah. States that he has arrived on the other side of the Ganges and will now proceed towards Etawah—in the vicinity of the Capital. At Benares he could not find an apportunity to settle the question of the Bengal tribute. However

¹ An allowance of a quarter rupee per cent., on the revenue collections paid to the Qānūngo.

² A small fee on the revenue collections allowed to the Qānūngo.

he remembers all that the Governor had told him then. Requests him to write an 'arzī to the King entreating him to listen to any representations he (the writer) may have to make to His Majesty on behalf of the Company. This 'arzī will be of great use to him when he will introduce the subject of the Bengal tribute to the King.

Dec. 24. 720. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Regrets inability to appoint Mr William Lambert as Resident at the Nawab's court as requested. Intimates, however, the appointment of Mr Nathaniel Middleton in that capacity.

Dec. 28. 721. From Munnī Begam. The accounts of receipts and disbursements of the time of the displaced $N\bar{a}ib$ [Muḥammad Rizā Khān] have been prepared and submitted to Mr Middleton for inspection. Hopes they will soon be forwarded to the Governor. Reminds him about getting a supply of elephants from Chittagong for the use of the Nizāmat.

Dec. 28. 722. From Munnī Begam. Has received his letter disapproving of the seal which was sent to Sadru'l-Haq and asking her to send another removing the word 'Calcutta' from it. Sends him a seal as desired. A sanad as requested by the Governor has been drawn up and is forwarded to him.

Dec. 28. 723. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Dec. 28. 724. To Raja Chait Singh. At the instance of the Bankers Arjunji and Nathji, commends to the Raja's favour their gumāshta Sambhaji who is at Benares.

Dec. 28. 725. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Acknowledges the receipt of their letter accompanying a present of woollen cloths.

Dec. 28. 726. To Raja Rajballabh. Asks him to collect information about expenses of the dāks in Bengal during the foregoing year.

Dec 28. 727. To the Raja and the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. Has received their letters accompanying drafts for Rs 2.50,000 on the House of Raja Huzurimal and Raja Dāl Chand, on account of the Burdwan revenue.

Dec. 29. 728. From Mādhojī Harī, Mahratta Faujdār of Cuttack. Says that Benīrām Pandit will wait upon the Governor in order to represent some particulars to him.

TR 11, p. 226, no 296. AR 3, p. 15.

Dec. 29. 729. From Muhammad Elich Khān. Requests the Governor to grant an interview to Mirza Muhammad Taqī, a resident of Rungpur, who has run into considerable debt in paying the rents of his lands, which in 1178 and 1179, Faslī were doubled.

T R 11, p. 226, no 296. A R 3, p. 14.

Dec. 29. 730. From Asaduz-Zamān Khān. Reports that he is in great difficulty being unable to meet the demands of his creditors. His nāib, Lakkhī Kānta, is going to pay his respects to the Governor and make certain representations to him.

TR 11, pp. 226-7, no 298. AR3, p. 2.

Dec. 30. 731. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Forwards through Major Polier an original shuqqa received from the King for the Governor's information Says that he has already besieged Etawah which will soon fall into his hands. Requests the Governor to supply him with 12 big guns. (Here follows a repetition of what he has said in his previous letters nos 704 & 712, dated 17 and 20 December.)

The King to the Vazīr. Is much pleased at his attachment to the Throne. The reply to his arzī has already been sent. Munīru'd-Daulah will communicate to him all that has been written to the King by the sardārs of the Deccan [Mahratta Chiefs]. Desires him to send Muhammad Elich Khān to the Presence immediately if he has not yet done so. Majdu'd-Daulah will set out to meet him (the Vazīr) after Elich Khān arrives here.

TR 11, pp. 127-8, no 299. AR 3, p. 29.

Dec. 31¹. 732. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating his intention of approaching the King with a view to securing the remission of the Bengal tribute on behalf of the English, and requesting the supply of 12 guns suitable for bombarding forts. Thanks the Nawab for his proposed good offices with regard to the Bengal tribute. There are only 6 big guns available and orders have been issued for their despatch to the Chunar fort from whence the Nawab can obtain them when necessary.

C I 6, pp. 224-5, no 441. A 1 3, p. 21.

Dec. 31. 733. To Raja Baijnāth, Zamīndār of Dinajpur. Acknowledges his letter together with its accompanying nazr on the occasion of his (the writer's) return from Benares.

C I 6, p. 225, no 442. A I 3, p. 17.

Dec. 31. 734. To Raja Rajballabh. Wants to know the amount of the revenue on account of Bhaddarpur etc., belonging to Raja Gurû Dās paid into the <u>Kh</u>ālṣa.

C I 6, p. 225, no 443.

¹ Dec. 29 is the date given in the Abstract.

Jan. 2. 735. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. The Vazīr's men have not yet relinquished the 19 villages in Jaunpur of which they took possession by the order of their master. The pargana of Garwara was farmed out to him by the King for Rs 1,75,000 a year. When the Governor was at Benares an assurance was given to him by the Vazīr that it would be continued to him on the same terms. But the Vazīr demands an increase of Rs 75,000 over the previous rent. Requests the Governor to write to the latter asking him to give up the 19 villages and allow him (the writer) to hold Garwara on the previous terms.

T R 11, p. 233, no 1. A R 3, p. 51.

Jan. 2. 736. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has already informed the Governor of his arrival in the Doāb. Has demolished several fortifications of the Mahrattas. The Commander of the Etawah fort had at first offered resistance but surrendered it after a siege lasting for 4 days. As the fort was very strong and well built, his troops formed themselves into two divisions and made violent attacks from two sides. The enemy asked for a cessation of hostilities and then evacuated it. It was only for want of big guns that the siege had to be continued for 4 days. Requests the Governor therefore to supply him quickly with guns as he intends to attack very large forts next.

TR 11, pp. 233-4, no 2. AR 3, p. 57

Jan. 2. 737. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Sends a present of horses in the charge of Abdu'llah Beg.

T R 11, p. 234, no 3. A R 3, p. 57.

Jan. 2. 738. From Achint Ray, Dīwān of Purnea. Acknowledges the receipt of a khil'at from the Governor and sends him a nazr on the occasion.

TR 11, p. 234, no 4. AR 3, p. 33.

- Jan. 2. 739. From the Seths. Sends a nazr to the Governor.
 TR 11, p. 235, no 5. AR 3, p. 59.
- Jan. 4. 740. From Sāliha Begam. Complimentary. T R 11, p. 235, no 6. A R 3, p. 59.
- Jan. 4. 741. From Mirzā Sultān Dāud. Complimentary. T R 11, p. 235, no 7. A R 3, p. 42.
- Jan. 4. 742. From the Raja of Burdwan Reports that an inundation has caused great damage to the salt which was manufactured under contract for the year 1179 Faslī. An investigation in the musassal was held and an account of the loss was made out and sent to the <u>Khālsah</u>. Mr Bathoe has also written to the Council on this subject. If any compensation is allowed to the manufacturers it will mean great loss to the Government.

T R 11, pp. 235-6, no 8. A R 3, p. 52.

Jan. 4. 743. From Farzand Khān. Thanks the Governor for his letter of condolence on the death of his father, the late Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Hopes he will always extend to him his patronage and protection.

Jan. 6. 744. To Munni Begam. Has received her letter intimating that she will soon send the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the time of the displaced $N\bar{a}ib$ (Muḥammad Rizā Khān) which have already been submitted to Mr Middleton for his inspection, and requesting that arrangements may be made for the supply of elephants from Chittagong for the use of the Nizāmat. Asks her to expedite the despatch of the aforesaid accounts. Refers her to a separate letter about the supply of elephants.

Jan. 6. 745. To Munnî Begam. Replying to her letter says that the Chiefs of Dacca and Chittagong have received orders about the distribution of the elephants captured. Asks her to send her men to them to take the delivery of her share of the animals.

Jan. 6. 746. To Raja Bir Gosain, Raja of Jaintia, Sylhet. Has received the Raja's letter soliciting a letter of recommendation to Messrs Thackeray and Galloway, the Chiefs of Sylhet. Has written to the gentlemen accordingly, and sends a khil'at to the Raja as requested by him.

Jan. 6. 747. To Sābājī Bhonsla. Complimentary reply to his letter. C I 6, pp. 226-7, no 447.

Jan. 6. 748. To Muḥammad Elich Khān. Regrets the delay in acknow-ledging his letter, received some time ago, intimating his arrival at Fyzabad.

Jan. 7. 749. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Congratulates the Nawab on the capture of the Etawah fort and the withdrawal of the Mahrattas from Etawah. Has issued orders for the despatch of siege guns to the Chunar fort, as requested by him.

Jan. 7. 750. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter together with copies of the two royal shuqqas addressed to the Nawab and the copy of his answer to them. Thanks the Nawab for his pleading the cause of the Company with the King in respect of the remission of the Bengal tribute.

Jan. 7. 751. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter intimating that he has crossed the Ganges with a view to dislodging the Mahrattas from their positions on the other side, and that he intends to negotiate with the King in respect of the proposed remission of the Bengal tribute. The Nawab has suggested that an 'arzdāsht may be sent to the King on behalf of the company requesting His Majesty to grant the prayer that he the Nawab) may make in respect of their affairs. Encloses such an 'arzdāsht together with a copy of it for the Nawab's information. Thanks him for the interest he takes in the affairs of the Company. Hopes he will be able to obtain from the King the remission of the Bengal tribute for the English and the sanad of Kora and Allahabad for himself.

C I 6, pp. 229-30, no 451. A I 3, p. 37.

Jan. 7. 752. To the King. The object of the friendship that exists between Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah and the Company is the advancement of the interest and welfare of the King. Should the Nawab, therefore, make any proposals to His Majesty in respect of the Company's affairs, hopes that His Majesty will be pleased to accept them.

C I 6, p. 230, no 452, A I 3, p. 37.

Jan. 8. 753. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. During his encampment at Etawah, received some half a dozen letters from the Governor in reply to his, written on various subjects. Thanks him for his favour in supplying him with the muskets required by him.

T R 11, p. 236, no 10, A R 3, p. 51.

Jan. 8. 754. To Khān Jahan Khān, Funjdar of Hooghly. Intimates that Mr Graham has been put in charge of the Bakhshbandar and Mr Dacres will be at the head of the land revenue establishment. Orders the Khān, therefore, to send the account of collections of the custom duties and land revenue to the two gentlemen respectively, and act according to their orders. Upon all other matters he is to correspond direct with the Governor.

C I 6, pp. 230-31, no 453, A I 3, p. 27.

Jan. 8. 755. To Raja Kishan Chand. Some boats laden with chunam for the Company are not able to proceed on account of the shallowness of the river [near Nadia]. Asks the Raja to supply coolies in order to push the boats over the shallow portion of the river. They will be paid at the usual rates.

(I 6, p. 231, no 454, A I 3, p. 32.

Jan. 9. 756. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Replying to the Governor's letter, says that as desired dy him, he will despatch to Mr Palk at Patna, through a trustworthy person, the diamonds that will be made over to him by Mr Fowke.

T R 11, pp. 236-7, no 11, A R 3, p. 51.

Jan. 9. 757. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Governor's letter on the subject of raising a body of 500 sawārs in Benares with a view to driving out from Bengal the sannyāsis who plunder the inhabitants of that province. Will carry out the Governor's instructions. Requests that an English Captain may be sent to command the troops.

TR 11, pp. 237-8, no 12. AR 3, p. 51.

Jan. 10. 758. From Nawāb Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Thanks the Governor for his letter promising him the (writer) the assistance of an English brigade either for the protection of his dominions or for carrying out operations against the Rohillas. Requests him to direct the officer commanding at Patna to despatch the brigade to the frontiers of Oudh or Kora as soon as it is called for.

T R 11, p. 238, no 13. A R 13, p. 57.

Jan. 13. 759. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter, stating that Mr Lambert had requested him to restore the jāgīr of the late Maharaja Shitab Ray to his son Raja Kalyan Singh, but that he refused to do so till such time as be was able to pay his debt to the Company. Has learnt that the Nawab has confiscated not only the late Maharaja's $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$ in the province of Oudh but that he has seized his $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$ in the district of Allahabad also. This confiscation appears unjust. The Nawab was free to deal as he liked with the jāgīr in the province of Oudh which depended entirely on his bounty, but on what grounds can the seizure of the late Maharaja's $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$ in the district of Allahabad be justified? When the Company ceded the provinces of Kora and Allahabad to the Nawab, it was not their intention that the portion of the district comprising the jagir which neither belonged to the King nor to the Company should go along with them. It was on the reliance of the friendship existing between the Nawab and the Company that no separate clause safeguarding the rights and interests of the late Maharaja, in respect of his jagir was provided in the Qaulnāma. The late Maharaja was a devoted servant of the Company and a well-wisher of the Nawab. The Nawab should, therefore, be as anxious to promote the welfare of his family as the Company. It is therefore desirable that he should restore the late Maharaja's jāgīr to his son, Raja Kalyan Singh. Would request the Nawab also to restore to Raja Khayālī Rām that portion of his jāgār which has been confiscated.

C I 6, pp. 231-3, no 455. A I 3, p. 37.

Jan. 13. 760. To Sultan Mirza Daud. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter with a present on the occasion of Christmas.

C I 6, p. 233, no 456. A I 3, p. 39.

Jan. 13. 761. To the Raja of Jaintia, Sylhet. Intimates that Mr Richardson has been appointed to supervise the provision of lime in the district of Sylhet and is proceeding there. Asks the Raja to help him in the execution of his duties. He has been directed to be fair in his dealings with the people and to win their good will by being courteous to them.

Jan. 13. 762. To Raja Kishan Chand. Desires the Raja to trace and secure the robbers residing in his zamīndārī, who seized Rs 10,500 belonging to the Company, by killing or wounding the men in charge of it. The money had been sent by $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}n$ Kishan Kanta from Jainagar factory.

Jan. 14. 763. From Pirthī Nārāyan Singh. Agrees with the Governor regarding the ungrateful conduct of Dīwān Bodh Karan. He has now fled to Bijepur. Will seize this place if the Governor assists him and will pay whatever is decided as its revenue. Will send a vakīl to convey his respects to the Governor. Is unable to prevent the sannyāsis from crossing the river Gandak as it is outside his jurisdiction. It has lately been included in Bettiah. Is prepared to extend his possessions in that direction if the Governor assists him. In that case the sannyāsis will never be able to cross the river. At the instance of Mr Vansittart he had once severely punished the sannyāsis for plundering an English factory. Abhimān Singh is going to him. Hopes the Governor will favour him with his attention.

Jan. 15. 764. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Encloses cards of invitation for Saiyid Hasau 'Alī Khān, Saiyid Muhammad Taqi Khān and Ali Ibrahim Khān requesting their presence at a theatrical performance.

Jan. 15. 765. To Raja Chait Singh. Has been informed that the Raja's men charged unusually high duty on some articles sent by Mr Dickson to Mr. Scott at Mirzapur. Asks the Raja to refund the money taken in excess of what is actually due, and to see that this sort of irregularity is not repeated.

Jan. 16. 766. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Thanks them for their letter accompanying a present on the occasion of Christmas.

Jan. 17. 767. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Is glad to learn that the Governor has given instructions to Mr Lane to send to him, when required, the English brigade at Dinapore. Lays down the terms

on which the services of the brigade will be engaged. The troops are called to assist him in taking possession of the Rohilla country; they will not be sent anywhere outside its boundaries. So long as they are employed in this campaign Rs 2,10,000 will be paid towards their expenses regularly every month. They will be dismissed after the country has been seized. Will then pay Rs 40 lākhs in ready money exclusive of the 15 lākhs remaining to be paid on account of Kora and Allahabad by virtue of an agreement, dated 19 Jumāda II (7 September 1773). The troops should act under his orders and he will have the option to retain or to dismiss them as occasion demands.

T R 11, pp. 240-1, no 15. A R 3, p. 57.

Jan. 17. 768. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. Has received the Maharaja's letter on the subject of Mr Lambert's conversation with Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah relating to the Maharaja's jāgār. Has written to the Nawab about it and refers the Maharaja to the copy of his letter to the Nawab which he will get from Majlis Rāy, his cakāl.

C I 6, p. 235, no 462. A I 3, p. 33.

Jan. 17. V769. To Raja Chait Singh. Mr Lawrell used to deal in betel-nuts which he sent to Mirzapur for sale. The Raja had issued orders to the chankis in his zamindārī to pass the commodity free of duty. [The remaining portion of the letter is badly worm-caten and cannot be deciphered.]

C I 6, pp. 235-6, no 463.

Jan. 19. 770. From Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Informs the Governor that he has now recovered from his illness,

TR 11, p. 241, no 16. AR 3, p. 53.

Jan. 19
771. From Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Has received the Governor's parwānah asking him to make search for and arrest the robbers who seized Rs 10,000 belonging to the factory of Jainagar. The robbery was committed at night near Dattapukur where the escort had stopped. This place is 3 kos away from the Anwarpur kachahrī, close to which there is also a chaukī. Is making a careful investigation into the matter.

T R 11, pp. 241-2, no 17. A R 3, p. 53.

Jan. 19. 772. From the Raja of Burdwan. Sends Rs 2,20,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

T R 11, p. 242, no 18. A R 3, p. 52.

Jan. 19. 773. From Birj Kishor Ray, Dāwān of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 242, no 19. AR 3, p. 34.

Jan. 19. 774. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Mīr Jalālu'd-Dīn, Dārogha of the Bakhshbandar, has made a representation to Mr Graham that he (the writer) has dismissed him from his office. Says that the Dārogha wants to transact all business on his own authority without any reference to him and to hold the kachahrā in his own house in order to act in any way he pleases. By virtue of the Governor's parwānah, the writer is invested with the control of the affairs of the Bakhshbandar and naturally objected to the conduct of the Dārogha. Encloses a copy of the letter received from Mr Graham and appeals to the Governor to declare that his action was justified.

T R 11, pp. 242-3, no 20.

Jan. 21. 775. From Raja Khavāli Rām. Now that the Governor has failed in his attempt to persuade the Vazīr to continue to him (the writer) his al-tamgha in Allahabad yielding Rs 3,000 per annum, enquires how he should proceed in the matter. Has held this al-tamgha for the last 10 years and if it is now discontinued, it will cause great hardship to him.

T R 11, p. 243, no 21. A R 3, p. 53.

Jan. 21. 776. From Rām Kishan, the adopted son of Rāni Bhawani. Complimentary, with a nagr.

T R 11, p. 243, no 22. A R 3, p. 53.

Jan. 21. 777. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Thanks the Governor for investing him with the charge of the Bakhshbandar. Will send the accounts of the Bakhshbandar to Messrs Graham and Lawrell, and those of the land revenue to Mr Dacres. Requests the Governor not to remove the Sepoys stationed at the Bakhshbandar but to direct them to act under his orders.

TR 11, pp. 243-4, no 23. AR3, p 39.

Jan, 21. 778. From Mīr Wāris 'Alī. Says that in obedience to the commands of the Governor Mr Lane appointed him a Dīwān under Mr Bright in Monghyr. He continued in this post for a month and a half until that district was merged in Bhagalpur. Mr Bright was recalled to Calcutta and he (the writer) was obliged to return to Patna. Since then the payment of the allowance granted him by the Governor has been stopped. Requests him to order his allowance to be continued, for he is in great distress with a very large number of his dependants.

T R 11, pp. 244-5, no 24. A R 3, p. 42.

Jan. 21. 779. From Alif Khān's son. Informs the Governor that he has inherited a $t\bar{a}'lluq$ —the village of Gondalpara in Hooghly—from his father. His ancestors had been paying a revenue of Rs 300 for it. Requests the Governor to allow him to continue to hold it on the same rent.

TR 11, p. 245, no 25. AR3, p. 42.

¹ Both in the translation and in the abstract the writer's name is given as 'Mîr Saidū, son of Miran 'but from the body of the letter it appears that the writer is a son of one Alif Kbān.

Jan. 22. 780. To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that Mīr Ḥaidar Alī intends to reside at Benares and is going there. Commends him to the Raja's attention.

Jan. 23. 781. To Ṣadru'l Haq Khān. Informs him that Maulavi Muḥammad Mu'izz is appoint d. a. Sarishtahdār in the Nizāmat 'adālat.

Jan. 23. 782. To the Raja and the Diwan of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of their letters accompanying drafts for Rs 1,50,000 on the House of Huzuri Mal and Dal Chand on account of the Burdwan revenues.

Jan. 25. 783. From Muhammad Elich Khān. The Vazīr has received a letter from the Governor on the subject of Captain Harper's money. Forwards a reply from him with an order upon Raja Chait Singh for the payment of the same. The letters sent through the Chief of Patna have all been delivered to the Vazīr.

Jan. 25. 784. From Munnī Begam. Complimentary, with a present of shawls.

Jan. 25. 785. From Sukul Chand. Reports his arrival at Bali near Jaipur. Was obliged to stay there for 4 months owing to the rains. Is now moving forward on his journey to Surat. Requests the Governor to favour him with a letter of introduction to the Chief of the English factory there.

Jan. 25. 786. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter about the money payable to Captain Harper. Encloses an order on the Raja of Benares for payment of the money to the Captain out of the current month's revenue. The heavy expenditure he had lately to sustain caused this delay in the payment.

Jan. 25. 787. From Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary, with a present of shawls.

Jan. 25. 788. From Mul Chand, Jeweller. Requests the Governor to write a letter to the [Munnī] Begam recommending the payment of Rs 25,000 which has long been due to him from the Nawab.

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Jan. 27. 789. To Khān Jahan Khān. Commends one Muḥammad Hādi to his attention.

C I 6, pp. 236-7, no 467.

Jan. 29. 790. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has examined the records and the accounts of the brigade that was stationed at Allahabad and of the payments made by the Nawab for the 19th Battalion. It appears that in the year 1767 when it was reported that Ahmad Shah Abdali was marching towards Hindustan a brigade was sent to Allahabad to defend the King's lands and the Nawab's dominions. From a letter of Col. Smith dated the 23rd May 1767 it also appears that the King and the Nawab had undertaken to pay Rs 15,000 each, every month on account of the expenses of the brigade. A reference to this undertaking was made to the Court of Directors and appears on the records. The brigade remained at Allahabad for a period of two years and five months entailing an expense of Rs 4,35,000 on the Nawab for the period. From Captain Harper's account which tallies with that of the books of the army, it appears that from the 1st of May 1767 to the 30th September 1772, the Nawab paid the charges of the 19th Battalion amounting to Rs 8,48,745, but the bhatta of the said Battalion at the rate of Rs 4,000 per month for the same period amounting to Rs 2,60,000 is still due. Sends for the Nawab's inspection and remarks accounts of the different sums of money payable to the Company.

C I 6, pp. 237-45, no 468. A I 3, p. 37.

Jan. 29. 791. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates the appointment of Mr Nathaniel Middleton as Resident at the Nawab's court and his departure to Lucknow. Sends his hat in exchange for the Nawab's turban as a mark of friendship.

C I 6, p. 240, no 469. A I 3, p. 37.

Jan. 29. 792. To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates the appointment of Mr Nathaniel Middleton as Resident in the court of Oudh.

C I 6, pp. 240-1, no 470. A I 3, p. 34.

Jan. 30. 793. From Farzand Khān. Complimentary.

TR 11, p. 246, no 32. AR 3, p. 37.

Jan. 30. 794. From Raja Dhīraj Nārāyan. Sends Rs 1,83,000 on account of the rusum of the Qānanyos.

TR 11, p. 247, no 33. AR 3, p. 54.

Feb. 1. 795. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a khilat which the Governor forwarded to him on his appointment of Nāib Dīwān for the subah of Bihar. Sends a presen on the occasion.

TR 11, p 247 no 34. AR 3, p. 54.

Feb. 4. 796. From Hariram Malik, Diwan at Dacca. Sends a present of 4,000 oranges.

T R 11, p. 248, no 37. A R 3, p. 39.

Feb. 4. 797. From the Raja of Burdwan. Sends Rs 1,50,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

Feb. 4. 798. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Most of the Sepoys and barqandāzes are stationed in the interior of the country for the prevention of robberies and other crimes. The rest are employed at the head-quarters both night and day in order to protect the ryots and carry on the orders of the Government. The Sepoys now want to leave their stations as they have not yet received their pay. Requests the Governor to direct Capt. Kyd to send them their pay and to write a letter to the sūbahdār enjoining him to receive orders regarding the duties of his men from him (the writer). Requests an order for the barqandāzes to continue in their service as usual.

Feb. 4. 799. From Asadu'z-Zamān Khān, Zamīndār of Birbhum. Is always attentive to the business of the Company. Whenever he gets any news of the sannyāsis he communicates it to the gentlemen 'here'. The sannyāsis do not stay long in one place. Although he has no military stores with him yet he is ready to co-operate with the gentlemen 'here' in contriving means for capturing the plunderers.

Feb. 4. > 800. From Muhammad Munīr & Ramchand Pandit. On 25 Shawwāl (9 January) the Chief of Azimabad handed them a sanad received from the Council at Calcutta authorizing them to secure the provision of the Company's opium in Bihar, and a parwānah to Raja Chait Singh respecting the provision of that article in Ghazipur. The Council of Azimabad also favoured them with their order on the 'āmils of Bihar to the same effect. Thank the Governor for all his favours and send a nazr of 11 gold mohurs.

feb. 4. 801. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Encloses the copy of a fetter received from the King together with a copy of his reply to it.

The King to the Vazīr.—Hās received his 'arzī intimating that Muḥammad Elich Khān has been despatched to the Presence, and requesting the royal support in his efforts to establish garrisons throughout the country in behalf of His Majesty. Says in reply that he must see the Khān and speak to him before anything can be done. The Vazīr may then take steps to strengthen the army. Has been very much in need of money for the last 2 years. It is about 2 months since the Vazīr promised he would put the royal affairs on a sound footing but he did nothing nor did he send Muḥammad Elich Khān to the Presence to communicate the means which he had devised for increasing the royal income. The Sikhs have become bellicose and are on the march. The whole of the royal army is with Najaf Khān. Desires him therefore to

send a body of troops to act according to the royal commands.

The Vazir to the King.—Has received His Majesty's commands. Muhammad Elich Khān was despatched to the Presence on 2 Zu'l-q'adah (15 January). The Khān will shortly arrive there and communicate all particulars to His Majesty. Hopes His Majesty will listen to the Khān's representations and set out from the Capital to meet him (the writer) who is now inactive, waiting for the honour of having an interview with him. If His Majesty is unable to leave the Capital he may accordingly intimate his commands to him (the writer) who will then direct his attention to other affairs.

T R 11, pp. 250-2, no 42. A R 3, p. 57.

Feb. 4. 802. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter on the subject of obtaining from His Majesty a remission of the Bengal tribute. Says that he has despatched two or three battalions of his own to assist the royal army in subduing Agra and has subsequently sent Muhammad Elich Khan to convey his respects to the King. The Khan will try to persuade His Majesty to leave the Capital and set out towards Agra. If His Majesty comes, he (the writer) will exert his utmost to obtain the desired remission of the tribute. If His Majesty agrees to the remission it is very probable that he will then want five or six lakhs of rupees for his expenses and require an English battalion or two to be stationed with him for his own satisfaction. If the Governor is ready to meet such demands he may authorize him (the writer) to conclude an agreement with the King on his behalf. Is very glad to hear that the Governor has given orders to transport 6 large guns from Bihar to the fort of Chunar for his use. Has therefore written to the Commander at Chunar to forward the guns with the utmost expedition. Hopes the Governor will supply him with a few more from his arsenal in Calcutta. He may send them on boats if he can make no other arrangements for despatching them. Has now taken the field against the Mahrattas. Believes that Muhammad Elich Khan will shortly bring His Majesty from the Capital. With him he (the writer) will cross the Jumna to subjugate Bundelkhand. Hopes to be favoured with a reply soon.

T R 11, pp. 253-6, no 43. A R 3, p. 57.

Feb. 4. 803. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has summoned the brigade from Dinapore to his assistance. Will employ it in subjugating the country of the Rohillas. [Here lass down the terms on which its services will be engaged. They are the same as given in his letter dated 17 Jan. (no 767) above].

T R 11, p. 258, no 44. A R 3, p. 57.

Feb. 4. 804. From Muḥammad Yār Beg Khān. Complimentary.

TR 11, p. 259, no 45. AR 3, p. 44.

Feb. 11. 818. The Pandits not being unanimous in their opinion of a certain case referred to them, the Governor thinks that this disagreement is due to the conflicting statements of the parties. The Governor proposes personally to explain the case to the Pandits and get their opinion recorded.

Feb. 12. 819. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. To the same effect as his letters dated 17 and 20 December 1773 (nos 704 and 712) respectively above.

Feb. 12. 820. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Encloses a duplicate of a former 'arzdāsht to the King which was lost in transit.

Feb. 12. 821. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates that Colonel Champion has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the place of General Barker who has left for England. The Colonel will soon start for Oudh and pay a visit to the Nawab.

Feb. 15. 822. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Governor's letter directing him to place under Captain Toone the 500 horsemen raised for checking the depredations by the sannyāsis. Says in reply that on 6 Zu'l-q'adah (19 January) he despatched Ḥājī Najīb 'Alī Khān with 500 horses under the aforesaid Captain with instructions to exert themselves in the Company's service.

Feb. 15. 823. From the Rājkumār (son of Raja Kishan Chand). Informs the Governor that he has arrived at Anwarpur. Sends his vakīl with 3 lākhs of rupees on account of the revenues of his district. Asks permission to pay his respects to the Governor.

Feb. 15. 824. From the Raja of Burdwan. Sends Rs. 50,000 on account of the revenues of his district.

Feb. 15. 825. From Birj Kishor Rāy, Dīwān of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Feb. 15. V 826. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Governor's letter informing him that Ramchand Pandit has been authorised to secure the provision of the Company's opium in Bihar and directing him not to allow any other person except the gumāshtah of Ramchand to purchase that article in Ghazipur. Says in reply that strict orders have been issued to his officers to this effect.

Feb. 15. 827. From Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Has received the Governor's parwānah directing him to supply coolies in order to extricate some boats from shallows in the Jalangi river where they had run aground. Immediately on receipt of the parwānah, sent a gumāshtah with some men and wrote to the farmers of the districts through which the river passes to furnish coolies for helping the boats out of the shoals.

Feb. 2. 828. From Hindu Pat, Raja of Bundelkhand. Sends the Governor a present of several articles of which Mr Motte will give him the particulars.

Feb 2. 829. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Having been deprived of his jāgār in Allahabad, is in great distress now. Had intended to curtail his expense by dismissing a number of his attendants but none would leave him as they are old servants of the family and will not, they say, part with him as long as they live. Besides these, he has to provide for a large number of relations. Requests the Governor therefore to write again to the Vazīr to continue the jāgār of his deceased father to him. Believes he will not refuse this time.

Feb. 2. 830. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for a present of shawls.

- Feb. 2. 831. To Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (' 16, p. 241, no 472.
- Feb. 2. 832. To Debi Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying a present.

Feb. 3. 833. To Munnī Begam. Sukhāl Chand and Mūl Chand, jewellers of Murshi labad, supplied jewellery worth Rs 27,000 to the sarkār of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah 3 years ago and have not yet received the price. Mr Middleton and Raja Gurū Das were asked to make the payment but to no effect. Asks the Begam to see that the jewellers are paid.

Feb. 3. 834. To the Raja and Dīwān of Burdwan. Has received the draft of Rs 18,350 on account of the Burdwan revenue.

Feb. 3. 835. To Raja Durlabh Ray. Has received his letter and a present on the occasion of his being appointed $D\bar{\imath} v\bar{\imath} u$ for the $zil^{\imath} u$ of Murshidahad. Exhorts him to be diligent in his duties.

Feb. 15. 836. Notification. The holders of bonds dated 31 Dec. 1769 are directed to produce their bonds at the treasury on or before 30 April 1774 when they will be redeemed. No interest will be allowed after that date.

Feb. 16. 837. To Nawab Mîr Murtază Khān (Mîr Saidū). Has received his letter intimating that he has handed over to Munnî Begam a certain sum of money to defray the expenses of his sister's marriage. Expresses the wish that the marriage may be auspicious, and says that as requested by him he has written to Mr Middleton about the regular payment of his stipend of Rs 4,000 a month.

- Feb. 16. 838. To Mir Saidū's mother. To the same effect as the foregoing. C I 6, p. 251, no 493. A I 3, p. 30.
- Feb. 20. 839. To the son of Raja Kishan Chand. Grants him permission to come down to Calcutta and have an interview with him (the Governor).

Feb. 21. 840. To Nawab Najaf Khān. Congratulates him on his victory over the Jāts, thanks him for the interest he takes in the affairs of the Company, and with respect to the subject of his allowance refers him to Bishan Nāth, his rakīl, for particulars.

Fet 21. 841. To the Raja and the $D\bar{\imath}m\bar{\imath}n$ of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of their letters accompanying drafts for Rs 50,000, on the House of Huzuri Mal and Dal Chand, on account of the Burdwan revenue.

Fel 22. 842. From Raja Kumait Singh. The Governor's parwānah appointing him $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{\imath}u$ of Dinajpur, Rungpur and Purnea and directing aim to proceed immediately to Purnea in order to assist Mr Lambert in his business has heen received. Thanks him profusely for this favour and says that he will proceed there on 2 Zu'l-q'adah (15 Jan.).

Feb. 22. 843. From Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary with a resent of ice.

T R 11, p. 263, no 56. A R 3, p. 43.

Feb. 22. 844. From Dayal Chand. Complimentary with a present of cloth.

T R 11, p. 264, no 57. A R 3, p. 36.

Feb. 23. 845. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Complains of the attitude of the Director of the Dutch Company. He ignores him (the writer) entirely. There are many persons who have grievances against the Dutch but he pays no head to representations made to him on the subject. Has received instructions from the Governor to seize the boats of grain, etc. belonging to the Dutch Company and to keep a proper check over them if they deviate from former practice. Has not yet taken any measures against them. Requests the Governor to give definite directions for his guidance and also to ask the Nawab at Murshidabad to reprimand them and issue a parwānah empowering him to stop their boats of grain, etc.

TR 11, p. 264 no 58. AR 3, p. 39.

Feb. 23. 846. The King to the Council. Raja Dayārām was appointed to remit the tribute from Bengal agreeably to the treaty subsisting between His Majesty and the English Chiefs and for this purpose he is still in Calcutta. On hearing that Mr Hastings was coming up to Benares it was thought desirable to send Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah to meet him but the sudden rising of the Jāts prevented the Nawab from proceeding thither. Is still firm in his engagements with the English Chiefs and believes that they are also loyally attached to the throne, Desires them, therefore, to send the arrears of the tribute and ensure its regular payment in the future.

T R 11, p. 265, no 59. A R 3, p. 41.

Feb. 23. 847. From the King. Has received the Governor's 'arzī. Says that the sudden rising of the Jāts prevented Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah from seeing the Governor at Benares. Desires to know what advantage for His Majesty the Governor had in view when he made the present arrangement regarding Kora and Allahabad. Is still firm in his engagements but the Governor has paid no regard to the treaties of the English Chiefs and has not sent the money which is due. In answer to an enquiry from the Governor, says that he intends to have the Company's troops in order to regulate the affairs of the empire. Desires him, therefore, to send General Champion with a battalion. Will bear its expenses.

TR 11, pp. 265-6, no 60. AR 3, p. 41.

Feb. 23. 848. From the King. Desires the Governor to supply him with several kinds of cloth, through Dayārām Pandit, who may also be informed of their prices. Will then transmit a receipt and give him credit for the amount on the arrears of the Bengal tribute.

Feb. 23. 849. From the King. Acknowledges the receipt of a present of a gold key and 101 gold mohurs from the Nawab of Arcot sent through the Governor on the occasion of the Nawab's conquest of Tanjore. Has also issued a shuqqa to the Nawab in reply to his 'arzī. Desires the remittance of the Bengal tribute through Dayārām.

Peb. 23. 850. From the King. The village of Ataullahpur in Bihar has long been held as an al-tamgha by Muhammad Khān, commonly known as Muhammad Bachchū, from the Company or the Vizāmat, and it was accordingly entered as such in the proceedings of the 'adālat by Mr Vansittart. It has now been represented to His Majesty that some of the dependants of Pīr Muhammad and Amānu'llah have upon the strength of a sanad of a prior date preferred a complaint against Muhammad Bachchū's gumāshtah and usurped the possession of the said village. Desires the Governor, therefore, to send orders to Mr Lane and to the officers of the Nizāmat at Azimabad to put Muḥammad Bachchū's gumāshtah in possession of the village and to transmit an acknowledgment from the gumāshtah to that effect.

Feb. 23. 851. From 'Abdu'l-Ahad Khān. Has received the Governey's letter stating that he was pleased to hear that he (the writer) was to meet him at Benares but was much disappointed when he did not find him on his arrival there. Says in reply that the rising of the Jāts prevented him from seeing the Governor. Having received no money from Kora and Allahahad for the last 2½ years. His Majesty has been in great distress and not been able to pay his sepoys. Requests information as to the terms on which the districts of Kora and Allahabad have been assigned to the Vazīr. Requests the Governor to contrive means for the regular payment of the revenue from these districts as well as the Bengal tribute. Says that His Majesty wishes to have the Company's troops in order to regulate the affairs of the empire. Suggests that the Governor should send a battalion under the command of an able officer. His Majesty will bear their expenses.

Feb. 23. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates that Colonel Champion whose appointment in the place of General Barker has already been announced, is proceeding to Oudh. The Colonel is a distinguished officer and a well-wisher of the Nawab. He has instructions to obey the Nawab in the projected military operations against the Rohillas.

Feb. 23. 853. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates that only 4 big guns are available at Azimabad. Has directed the Commandant of the Azimabad fort to make them over to the Nawab's men on their asking for them.

Feb. 23. 854. To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that General Barker has been succeeded in the command of the army by Colonel Champion who is going to visit the Nawab. Asks the Raja to show to the Colonel the same degree of respect as he did to the General.

Feb. 25. 855. From Rūḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān. Sends a nazr of 5 gold mohurs. Requests the Governor to direct Mr Middleton to pay his allowance regularly every month.

856. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Says that until the year 1174 Fastī foreign merchandize used to be registered and a sum of money received at the Bakhshhandar in advance (as duty). This practice was observed on all imports and exports made by the French, Dutch and Danes in former times but Mr Lushington discontinued it. Now that the French Director wants to pay Rs 1,000 in advance for the registration of his merchandize, requests the Governor to communicate his decision as to whether the practice can be revived.

Feb. 25. 857. From Khan Jahan Khan, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Reports that lately a black Portuguese named Antony was passing by the Bakhbrudar with a boat. When the officers of the Customs went to examine it they found there some women who complained that they had been carried away by force. The matter was then referred to the Fanjdārī Court for an enquiry. The crime of the Portuguese having been proved he is now in confinement. The women have been set at liberty. Hearing that his wife has preferred a complaint at Calcutta about her husband's imprisonment, sends the depositions recorded in the Fanjdārī Court for the information of the Governor.

Feb. 25. 858. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Ajudhya and other ryots of Bali have just complained that a body of robbers broke into their houses, plundered and carried away their effects after having killed four of their people. Encloses the 'arzī received from them. The head of this gang lives either in the zamīndārī of Raja Kishan Chand or in that of Gobind Dīn. Requests a dastak to enable him to send his sepoys thither in order to arrest him.

Feb. 26. 859. To Mādhoji Harī. Is glad to receive his letter intimating that his rakīl Bishambhar Pandit will come to Calcutta after he returns from a pilgrimage.

Feb. 26. 860. To Muḥammad Yār Beg Khān Bahadur. Complimentary reply to his letter.

Feb. 26. 861. To Mirza Muḥammad 'Ali. Directs him to send to Calcutta, Kiwalram Nandi and Ghansam, of Chakragachi, under arrest.

Feb. 26. 862. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of the ice sent by him.

Feb. 27.

863. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has been informed by Mr Simon whom he (the Governor) had introduced to the Nawab by letter, that he has been the recipient of many favours and has been appointed Bakhshō of Tanjore fort. Thanks the Nawab for all that he has done for Mr Simon.

Feb. 28. 864. From Jasārat Khān, Nāib Nāzim of Dacea. Complimentary with a nazr.

Feb. 28. 865. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Forwards a shuqqa from His Majesty in answer to the 'arzī which was sent together with a nazr, on the occasion of the royal troops obtaining a victory over the Jāts.

Feb. 28. 866. From the King. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor's 'arzī with a nazr of 51 gold moburs sent through Raja Kalyān Singh on the occasion of the victory gained by the royal army over the Jāts.

Feb. 28. 867. From Munīru'd-Daulah II. Informs the Governor of his arrival at Murshidabad. Will proceed to Calcutta in a few days.

Feb. 28. 868. From Nawab Shujā'a'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter regarding Raja Kalyān Singh's jāgār. Says that the Governor is not unacquainted with the heavy expenditure he has lately been obliged

to incur on account of the inroads of the Malirattas. It was his intention to give the $j\bar{u}g\bar{\tau}r$ to the Raja after 3 years but has now decided to give it to him during the present year. Asks the Governor to receive the whole amount of its revenue from the Raja and give the Nawab credit for it in his account with the Governor.

TR 11, p. 273, no 73. AR3, p. 57.

Feb. 28. **869.** The King to Raja Dayārām. Acknowledges the receipt of the letter together with a nazr from the Nawab of Arcot. Promises to send later ktil'ats for Raushanu'd-Daulah, the Nawab's son, General Smith and other chiefs of that quarter [Arcot]. Directs him to obtain the payment of ten or twelve lākhs of rupees from the Governor on account of the Bengal tribute and sundry cloths etc., which the Governor has been asked to provide for His Majesty and to despatch them to him immediately. Commands him to deliver a shugqah to General Chapman, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the place of General Barker.

TR 11, pp. 273-4, no 74. AR 3, p. 41.

Fel. 28. 870. 'Abdu'l-Ahad Khān to Raja Dayārām. Says that His Majesty is still in the dark as to the terms on which Kora and Allahatad have been assigned to the Vazir. Directs him to enquire from the Governor and inform him (the writer) of the terms which have been settled with the Vazir for the payment of the revenue to His Majesty from those places. Is anxious to know this because nothing has yet been paid either on that account or on the account of the Bengal tribute. It is not prudent to delay these payments any longer if the Governor is inclined to preserve the connection subsisting between him and the King. Asks him to urge upon the Governor that it is to the advantage of the English that His Majesty should reside at Delhi supported by a body of troops, and that if he can have an army of 40,000 horse and foot no enemy will dare to interfere either with him or with the Company. The Raja should also request the Governor to pay up the arrears of the Bengal tribute and to establish a dak on the road to Delhi in order to facilita'e communication between him and the King. Says that with respect to the country of the Doab an answer to the Governor's letter will be forwarded later. His Majerty is always willing to comply with the requests of the English. If the Governor sends a body of troops and assists him in this matter he will subjugate the whole of Hindustan in the space of one year and suppress every rebellion in the Decean. The Kings of Persia and Kabul made several proposals to support his cause but he rejected them all saying that he would not enter into any engagement without the concurrence of the English.

TR 11, p. 274-6, no 75. AR 3, pp. 33.

Feb. 28. 871. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has already informed the Nawab that he forwarded his 'arzi communicating his conquest of the Tanjore fort together with the key of the fort and a present to the King. Transmits now a royal shuqqu and a letter from Majdu'd-Daulah. Sends also a package containing cloth [purchased for him]. Proposes to present to him two elephants recently caught.

C I 6, pp. 258-9, no 505. A I 3, p. 30.

Feb. 28. 872. To Jān Muḥammad Hawaldār. Directs him to proceed to Pargana Birjhatti, arrest Shīb Nārāyan Mittra, Kishan Sardār, Hattū Sardār and others and bring them to Calcutta.

C I 6, p. 260, no 506.

Feb. 28. To Jasārat <u>Kh</u>ān. Thanks him for a present on the occasion of the Id festival.

C I 6, p. 260, no 507.

Feb. 281. 874. To Mir Rūḥu'd-Din. To the same effect as the foregoing.

C I 6, p. 260, no 508.

Feb. 281. 875. To Mir Rūḥu'd-Din. Complimentary reply to his letter.

C I 6, p. 260, no 509.

Feb. 281. 876. To Ifazu'd-Din. Thanks him for a present on the occasion of the *Id* festival.

C I 6, p. 260, no 510.

Feb. 281. 877. To Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Thanks him for a present of apples.

C. 16, p. 261, no 511.

Feb. 28. Sanad confirming to Shah Muhammad Rizā the grant of the tenure of villages Ram Rai, etc., in the Gondwara district, pargana Dharampur, sarkar Monghyr, yielding an income of Rs 852, for the expenses of the Imāmbāra at Narayanpur. The mutasaddīs, faujdars, 'āmils, qānūngos, etc.' of the aforesaid district are hereby directed to regard the villages as exempt from all legal exactions, so that the grantee may devote the income to the upkeep of the Imāmbāra.

C I 6, pp. 261-2, no 512.

Feb. 281. 879. Notification. The mutaṣaddīs, fanjdārs, present and future, of pargana Dharampur, sarkar Monghyr, are notified that the grant of Rs 2-4-0 as daily allowance out of the income of Gondwara and Bhawanipur, appertaining to the said pargana, for meeting the necessary expenses in connection with the Imāmbāra at Narayanpur, in charge of Shah Muḥammad Rizā, being considered inadequate, a grant of a daily allowance of Rs 5 is made. It will be their duty to pay the said sum of money out of the income of the said mahals to Shah Muḥammad Rizā regularly.

Feb. 28¹. 880. To the Raja and the $D\bar{\imath}m\bar{\imath}n$ of Burdwan. Has received their letters accompanying a draft for Rs 60,000 on the House of Huzuri Mal and Dâl Chand, on account of the Burdwan revenue.

Feb. 28. 881. To Sultān Muḥammad 'Alī, Governor of Egypt. Intimates that some time ago a ship laden with merchandise accompanied by another vessel as escort was sent to his port. It is reported that the latter was lost in a storm. Communicates the despatch of another vessel to replace the one lost.

Feb. 281. To the Pāsha and Sharīf of Jedda.² Intimates the sailing of a vessel to his port, and commends the captain to his favour.

Feb. 28¹. 883. To the Pāsha and Sharīf of Jedda. A Persian version of the foregoing.

Feb. 28¹. 884. To Sultan Muhammad 'Alî, Governor of Egyp'. To the same effect as the letter no 88 above.

Feb. 28¹. 885. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah (<u>Kh</u>ān Zamān <u>Kh</u>ān Bahadur, Nādir Jang, son of the late Munīru'd-Daulah). In reply to his letter intimating his arrival at Murshidabad, says that he (the Governor) is anxious for an interview with him and invites him to Calcutta.

Feb. 28¹. 886. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. Thanks him for a present fruits.

¹ Dated Feb. 29 in the Vol. of copies.

² The letter is in Arabic.

TFeb.

887. The origin of the Mahratta Rajas'. Rānā Bhīm, a Raja of Udaipur, had several wives. One was exceedingly beautiful and bore him 3 sons. After the Raja's death, his eldest son ascended the $R\bar{a}j$ gaddi. The two younger brothers dissatisfied with their present situation, resolved to leave the place. On the pretext of hunting they went out of the city and took the road to the Deccan. They crossed the Narbada on their way and came to a place called Alimohan. The Raja of the place received them hospitably and they stayed in his country. When the Raja died, his minor son succeeded him, but the real power was in the hands of the two visitors, who wielded it judiciously. When the minor Raja came of age, the brothers made over to him the charge of the administration and resumed their journey to the Decean. They reached Bijapur where they were appointed to the rank of hafthazārī (a commander of seven thousand) in the service of the king and got titles. Their sons were: Khiluji Bhonsla, Maluji Bhonsla, and Shahji Bhonsla. When these grew up, they accompanied the King in his hunting expeditions towards the Carnatic and other places. They became famous abroad. Shahji Bhonsla's son Sivaji Bhonsla lived with his maternal uncle at Sopa, a village near Satara and prosecuted his studies under him. On finishing his studies, he made the mountainous tribes his associates and with their help captured a royal fort near Poona and made it his refuge. When the King of Bijapur heard this news, he sent for Shahji Bhonsla who was in his service, told him that his son was behaving most wickedly and that he (the father) who was in the royal service would be held responsible for the conduct of his son. Shahji wrote to his son to restore the fort immediately, otherwise it would be held that his son had no affection for the life of his father. The son restored the fort on condition that his father should resign his service and come and live with him. On the plea that his son did not obey him and that he was anxious to lead a retired life, Shahji obtained the royal permission to depart. He joined his son, recaptured the fort and built hundreds of hill forts, one of which he named Rajgarh. The Emperor Aurangzeb then came down to the Deccan, seized the kingdoms of Bidar, Bijapur, etc., and annexed them to the Empire. Khiluji Bhonsla and Maluji Bhonsla had gathered through plundering expeditions a force 50 thousand strong. Their sons were: Kanuji Bhonsla, Barsuji Bhonsla, Ranuji Bhonsla, and Sabhaji Bhonsla. One of the four brothers became Raja. After the death of Aurangzeb, the remaining three brothers came to Poona. 2 Ram Raja is the present King of Satara.

C I 6, pp. 255-7, no 500.

Mar. 1. 888. From Kashmirī Mal. Sends a present of fruits. T R 11, y. 276, no 76. A R 3, p. 42.

Mar. 3. 889. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. To the same effect as his letter dated 23 February 1774 (no 845) above.

TR 11, p. 276, no 77. AR 3, p. 40.

¹ This account of the Mahrattas is probably an enclosure to some letter received by the Governor, but curiously enough it is recorded in the vol. of letters issued, 2 A few lines here are worm-eaten and illegible.

Mar. 3.

890. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Says that Husain 'Ali Khān, Sābahdār of the Sepoys stationed at Hooghly, having been removed the dacoits have begun to infest the country more than ever. This was anticipated, and a representation was made to the Governor but no notice was taken of it. Last night a gang of dacoits attacked the house of Ram Saran, Shroff, but the timely arrival of the neighbours scared them away. Requests the Governor therefore to send the Sābahdār back to Hooghly.

Mar. 3. 891. From Maulavi Ya'qub. Forwards the proceedings of the 'adālat at Hooghly for the month of Māgh (Jan.-Feb.).

Mar. 3. 892. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. To the same effect as his letter of date (no 890) above.

Mar. 3. 893. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Informs the Governor of the trial and execution of Alah, one of the sardārs of the dacoits, and of the escape of Faqīra and Kabirā.

Mar. 3. 894. From Maulavī Y'aqūb. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Mar. 3. 895. To Shahbāz Beg. Thanks him for a present of fruits.

Mar. 3. 896. To Kashmīrī Mal. Thanks him for a present of fruits.

Mar. 6. 897. From Muhammad Anīs. Has received the Governor's parwānah stating that he is very busy and is therefore unable to send for him (the writer) for an interview. Since the beginning of the month of Phāgun he has been dismissed from the office of Nāih, but under orders from Mr Bently he has continued in his office for 4 months without any salary. Has now given up the work altogether. Sends Muḥammad Rizā, son of Muḥammad Chaus, to convey his respects to the Governor.

Mar 7. 898. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Sends a present of fruits.

Mar. 7. 899. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Congratulates the Nawab on his capturing a fort in Bundelkhand which was in the possession of the Mahrattas.

Mar. 8. 900. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter enclosing the Company's accounts with him (the writer). Will carefully go through the accounts and then send his reply.

Mar. 8. 901. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Governor's letter intimating that General Barker has left for England and that Colonel Champion has been appointed in his place, and directing the Raja to show him the same respect as he showed to the General. Says that the Governor's commands will be fully carried out.

Mar. 8. 902. From Munīru'd-Daulah II. Was obliged to stay for a few days at Murshidabad owing to slight indisposition which was the result of his journey and the change of climate. Will shortly set out for Calcutta in order to have the pleasure of seeing the Governor.

Mar. 8. 903. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Similar to the letter dated 28 Feb. (no 885) above.

Mar. 9. 904. From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Has received the Governor's letter stating that he has written to the Company recommending the payment of his stipend and that he is much pleased to hear of his victory over the Jāts. Says that as he depends entirely upon the bounty of the Company, he requests the Governor to grant him an order for the payment of the arrears of his stipend. Informs the Governor that after his victory he took possession of the country on both sides of the Jumna as far as the walls of Akbarabad. The garrison then offered resistance but the fort was besieged. Dan Shah then had an interview with him and promised to evacuate the fort. Will write again if anything worth mentioning happens.

Mar 9. 905. From the widow of Salāhu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Says that last year she procured a 5 years' lease of the pargana of Saidpur in the name of her adopted son Mirza Muḥammad. She has hitherto regularly paid her rents. During the present year she allowed the ryots a deduction for inundation and drought at great personal sacrifice. This fact is well known to Mr Charters. She lately sent her son to the pargana where he began to practise violence and oppression upon the ryots. When he was recalled he fled to Calcutta. It is now heard that he has, by underhand means, obtained the lease of this pargana for himself. Seeks the Governor's protection and requests him to continue to her the lease in her favour till the completion of the 5 years' tenure.

Mar. 10. 906. To <u>Kh</u>ān Jahān <u>Kh</u>ān. Calls for a report on the stolen property found in possession of the robbers who have been arrested. Birects him to seize Bhawani and Kabir, the notorious dacoits, and to report to the Governor all cases of dacoity in the district of Hooghly. Asks him also to pay due attention to whatever Ṣadru'l Haq <u>Kh</u>ān may write to him relating to faujdāri cases.

C I 6, p. 266, no 525.

- Mar. 12. 907. Extracts from the Papers of News.—(1) On behalf of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Muḥammad Elich Khān had an audience of the King. The Nawab offered to remit to the royal treasury 36 lākhs of rupees annually on condition that the King granted him sanads for Etawah and other countries which he had wrested from the Mahrattas, and co-operated with him in his scheme for further conquests. Muḥammad Elich Khān told the King that if he agreed to the Vazīr's proposals a very considerable addition to His Majesty's empire would result.
 - (2) At another conference Muḥammad Elich Khān repeated all the proposals he had made before. He also represented to His Majesty that it was only with a view to maintaining the honour and dignity of His Majesty's empire that it was proposed to wage war against the Rohillas and the Mahrattas. 'Abdu'l-Aḥad Khān then told His Majesty not to comply too hastily with the Vazīr's proposal but to offer his own terms to him. The King listened to this advice and decided to follow it. (Received on 13 March.)
 - (3) In consequence of 'Abdu'l-Ahad Khān's advice the King changed his mind and replied that he could not place any reliance upon the Vazir's proposals as he had never been able to fulfil his promises in the past. At this stage there arose a violent dispute between Elich Khan and 'Abdu'l-Ahad but the King interfered and effected a reconciliation between them. The King then observed that although the Vazir never kept his engagements he would give him another trial. He accordingly wrote to him saying that he had accepted all his proposals made through Muhammad Elich Khan but wanted to see him in order to discuss the course of action to be followed. Information of this was sent to Najaf Khān, who was asked to wait upon His Majesty immediately. News has just been received that Raghunath Rao is advancing with a large army towards Seringapatam. Nawab Nizām 'Alī Khān is also on his way to that place. Haidar Naik too is preparing to reduce the country near about Arcot belonging to the Europeans and to subjugate Muhammad 'Ali Khān, Nawab of Arcot. (Received 14 March.)
 - (4) His Majesty received a paper of news from Aurangabad stating that on 17 Zu'l-q'adah (30 January) at midnight Mādhojī Bhonsla came within 6 kos of Nawab Nizāmu'd-Daulah's territory. The latter immediately sent his chiefs with their troops. They met the Bhonsla and entirely routed his army capturing 16 elephants and 17 horses which they sent to Nawab Nizām 'Alī. Mādhojī fled with 2,000 horses and is now halting at Bhir. He is planning to go to Satara. (Received 15 March.)

- (5) There was a conference in which Muḥammad Elich <u>Kh</u>ān tried to persuade the King to march to Akbarabad with all expedition. He added that the time was favourable for such an expedition because the chiefs of the Deccan were engaged in war with the Europeans near Arcot, and Najaf <u>Kh</u>ān had subjugated a great part of the Jāt country and the Vazīr was entirely devoted to His Majesty. The King asked whether the Vazīr had replied to the letter calling him to Court. Muḥammad Elich <u>Kh</u>ān answered that he was expecting the reply every moment. (Received on 18 March.)
- (6) A letter from the Vazīr was handed over to His Majesty who remarked that it contained no reply to his questions. Muḥammad Elich Khān said that he was expecting those particulars in the next letter. He urged the King to set out on his march to Akbarabad. The King answered that Najaf Khān would manage the business of that country successfully. Elich Khān then said that Nawal Singh had requested him to speak to His Majesty in his favour but he had refused to do so. The King observed that information has been received that Nawal Singh was making preparations for another war, but he hoped to frustrate his designs. (Received on 19 March.)
- (7) A letter from Shujā'u'd-Daulah was handed over to the King. The writer agreed to carry out the commands of His Majesty and requested him to march immediately to Akbarabad. The letter said that Muḥammad Elich Khān would advance the King 2 lākhs of rupees for the expense of his journey. The King gave out that he would require one lākh more. Elich Khān yielded to this and royal orders were accordingly issued to Mushīr Khān to make preparations for the journey. Elich Khān is continually pressed for money but he will not pay more than what is absolutely necessary. If more money is demanded the march will be delayed. (Received on 20 March.)
- (8) Nawab Nizām 'Alī Khān has left Bidar and is on his way to Arcot. Raghunāth Rāo sent his troops to Raichur and made peace with Saulat Jang. (Received on 24 March.)
- (9) Muhammad Elich Khān has agreed to pay Rs 50,000 for the tents sent in advance and three or four months' wages to the royal servants and the troops. Najaf Khān in his letter asked the permission of the King to join the Vazīr in order to concert measures for the conquest of the [Rohilla] country. He was told in reply that he could do so if satisfied with the Vazīr's intentions. Hearing that the Vazīr has withdrawn his garrisons from Etawah Raghunāth Rāo desires to take possession of the whole country extending to Nerbudda and has therefore begun to temporize with Muhammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. He has also asked Sindhia and Nacojee [Takoji?] to hold themselves in readiness for marching into Hindustan. (Received on 26 March.)

- (10) News from Aurangabad has been received that Raghunāth Rão with a numerous army and a large train of artillery is about 200 kos from Poona. Nawab Nizām 'Alī Khān is very desirous of having an interview with Raghunath and is on his way to meet him. On the persuasion of Raja Chandawat's rakil, Raghunath has written to Muhammad 'Ali Khān to release the Raja who has been imprisoned by him, hold himself in subjection to him in future and pay the tribute neglected by him for the last 3 years. Should be decline to agree to these terms he will be forced to yield. Muhammad 'Alī Khān is preparing Two chiefs-Farnavis and Muria-have declared war against Raghunath, seized Poona and imprisoned all his officers. There is great consternation in the city and all business is at a standstill. The gates of the forts of Daulatabad and Ahmadnagar have been kept closed for fear of plunder and the people are in great distress. The families of (Received on 29 Nārāyan Rāo and Siduya have fled to Satara. March.)
- (11) The King has received information that on 26 Zu'l-hijjah [21 March] the Vazīr and Najat Khan reached Shikohabad and that the latter will shortly wait upon His Majesty. The King will march to Akbarabad after he has satisfied himself in every way by holding a consultation with Najaf Khan. The King is much displeased to hear that the Vazīr has conferred the post of Naib Fazīr on Najaf Khān. He has asked him for the return of the seal of that office to 'Abdu'l-Ahad Khān. 'Abdu'l-Ahad sent word to Najaf Khān that he was surprised to hear of his accepting the office of Naib Vazīr although he had refused a khil'at for the same brought by Elich Khan. On this false statement there arose a dispute between 'Abdu'l-Ahad and Elich Khān but there was reconciliation afterwards. With their mutual agreement a letter was subsequently written to the Vazīr stating that if he paid the stipulated amount to the King Saharanpur would be given to Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, his son. (Received on 4 April.)

T R 11, pp. 295-304, no 106. A R 3, p. 37.

Mar. 12. 908. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Is glad to learn that he with his brothers has come near Calcutta. Has sent Mr Redfearn to receive him.

Mar. 16. 909. To Khān Jahan Khān. In reply to his letter representing that the French and the Dutch Directors do not conform to the prescribed practice, says that he as the Faujdār of the place on behalf of the Nizāmat, ought to know what should be his relations with them. He should insist on maintaining the prestige of the Government. If he will act judiciously he may rely on the support of the Governor and the Nawab. He will hear from the Nawab on the subject.

Mar. 16. 910. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has been informed by <u>Khān</u> Jahān <u>Khān</u>, *Faujdār* of Hooghly, that the French and the Dutch Directors do not pay due attention to his orders. Asks the Nawab to

issue a hukmnāma to the Faujdārs directing him to be firm in maintaining the prestige of his office.

C I 6, pp. 268-9, no 529. A I 3, p. 29.

Mar. 16. 911. To Shah Asrāru'llah. Complimentary reply to his letter.

C I 6, p. 269, no 530.

Mar. 18. 912. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Forwards for the information of the Governor a letter together with an account of His Majesty's expenses received from Muhammad Elich Khan. It appears that the King desires to establish Mir Qasim in Ajmer, to take Samrū into his service and to invite the Mahrattas to come into Hindustan. Says that he is a friend of the English and cares for no one else. Will exert himself in punishing the enemy. The English brigade has now arrived to assist him against the Rohillas. Hopes the victory will be on his side. Requests the Governor to direct the officers of the brigade to accompany him as far as Anupshahr and other places in the Rohilla country. They will be stationed in the vicinity of Agra and Shahjahanabad. Here the King's people will certainly desire to have communication with the officers but the latter should not give them any such opportunity. It is evident that His Majesty's ministers are not favourably disposed towards him or towards the Company when they propose to take Qāsim 'Alī and Samrū in the King's service and invite the Mahrattas to Hindustan.

> Muhammad Elich Khān to the Vazīr. 'Abdu'l-Ahad Khān says that he would ask the King to send a khil'at to Mir Qasim for the Subahdari of Aimer and that if it is not given to him it will be seized by Najaf Khān who has already taken possession of Narnaul. 'Abdu'l-Ahad Khān and Dayarām Pandit hold the view that if Mīr Qāsim is once put into power the Vazīr and the English Chiefs will be glad to come to terms and the Bengal tribute will then be paid regularly. On hearing from Ramzānī, better known as Bahrām Quli Khān, that he (Muhammad Elich Khān) had come to persuade the King to proceed to Agra, 'Abdu'l-Ahad gave out that he would never let the King go there. In a private audience which he had with His Majesty, Mirza Jawan Bakht and 'Abdu'l-Ahad Khan, they sought the assistance of his (the Vazīr's) troops in reducing the garrisons of Zābitah Khān at Meerut and the other garrisons established by Najaf Khan. It was subsequently decided that shuqqus would be issued to Zābitah Khān and Najaf Khan asking them to withdraw their garrisons and establish those of His Majesty in their place. His Majesty also observed that although he had granted the Faujdārī of Narnaul to Akbar Shah, Najaf Khān had sent his own 'āmils there. A recourse to arms will soon decide to whom the place should belong.

913.	Parti	cular	s ¹ for	His	Maj	esty'	s exp	ense	fo	r one mo	\mathbf{nt}	h
							_			Rs.	A.	Р.
For the	Zenan	a	•						,	1,00,000	0	0
For the	Shahz	a d ahs		•						5,000	0	0
Fine clo	ths, et	c.			•	•				5,000	0	0
Expense	es of th	e kito	hen							14,000	0	0
Jewels a	and <u>kh</u>	il 'ats								10,000	0	0
Hospita	l charg	es								1,000	0	0
Menial	establi	shmer	nt							14,000	0	0
English	batta	lion								43,000	9	0
Artiller	y									20,000	0	0
Patrols										2,200	0	0
Imtiāzian (Distinguished persons)								2 5,000	0	0		
Risāld a							•			65,000	0	0
Drumm	ers									1,500	0	0
Cowlard	aan (?	Kolka	ran)					•		1,000	0	0
Mughal	•		•					·		1,00,000	0	0
Samrū									•	30,000	0	0
Musawi	khān								•	8,000	0	0
$Nilakar{a}$	rān, e	tc.					•		,	5,000	0	0
Charity	,				•			•		2,000	0	0
Bela ex			_		•			•	•	5,000	0	0
Pension			-	•	-	•	•	•	•	15,000	0	0
1 011011	010	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•.	10,000		_
										4,71,700	0	0^2

Expenses for guarding the city, etc., for one month-

500	Sawārs	for the	city of	Dell	i						
1,500	,,	for Pa	nipat								
1,000	,,	for Sik	andaraba	ıd							
3,000	Sawārs	at Rs.	30 each		•				90,000	0	0
1,500	infantry	for ga	rrisoning	the	city						
700	,,		,,	the	Fort						
300	,,		,,	Nu	rgarh						
300	,,		**	Old	Fort						
2,000	,,		,,	Par	ipat						
1 ,2 00	,,		"		other Jumna.	side	of	the			
6,000	infantr	y at Rs	. 5 each		•				30,000	0	0
									1,20,000	0	0

¹ Enclosed in Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah's letter received Mar. 18.

² 4,72,700 in the vol. of trans. is evidently a mistake.

Extraordinary expenses for His Majesty's journey to Akbarabad—

								Ks.	۸.	P.	
For removing	the:	royal	family	у.				2,00,000	0	0	
Preparing ten	its							7 0, 0 00	0	0	
Coolies .							2	50,000	0	0	
$Harkar{a}rah$								45,000	0	0	
Ammunition,	etc.		• .					50,000	0	0	
Jewels and A	<u>ch</u> il'a	ts for	the \	<i>l</i> azīr		•		1,00,000	0	0	
For celebrating	ng Hi	s Ma	jesty's	arriv	al at.	Agra		2,00,000	0	0	
For repairing	the v	valls	of Del	hi				30,000	0	0	
Ammunition	for tl	ie use	of th	e For	t of A	gra	•	70,000	0	0	
77	1	7	11 71.7					8,15,000	0	0	
Expenses at t	me 1	us a	na zv	auroz							
Both the Ids		•			•	•	•	50 ,0 00	0	0	
Nauroz	•	•					•	10,000	0	0	
		T D	11 x	.a. oc	9 K	Q	i	60,000	0	0	

T R 11, pp. 283-5, no 94.

Mar. 19. 914. From Raja Gurū Dās. Informs the Governor that he was obliged to go to Badarpur for a few days in order to look after his mother who was very ill. Has now returned to the Nawab [Mubārak-u'd-Daulah] and the [Munnī] Begam and resumed the duties of his office. Has also had an interview with Mr Middleton.

T R 11, p. 282, no 92. A R 3, p. 54.

Mar. 19. 915. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Has received the Governor's parwanah calling for information concerning the dacoit sardars, Bhawani and Kabir. Says that in 1179 Fasti the Sepoys under orders from Mr Lushington seized Bhawani, who is now in the Kotwālī, while Kabīr was killed in a skirmish in pargana Hilki and his body was hung upon a tree. A great part of the plunder retaken was restored to its proper owners and the private effects of these dacoits were sold and utilized in the $r\bar{a}hd\bar{a}r\bar{i}$ expenses. The remainder of the stolen goods will be returned to the claimants after their respective rights have been carefully examined. A complaint has just been received from Ajuddhirām and Husāmu'd-Dīn to the effect that dacoits have plundered their houses and killed some of their men. They say that there are two gangs of dacoits residing in the zamindari of Raja Kishan Chand and other neighbouring zamīndārs. 'I heir 'arzī is herein enclosed. Requests the Governor to grant him a dastak permitting his men to enter the zamīndārī of others and also to send him some Sepoys to help him in seizing the dacoits.

'Arzī from Ajuddhirām and Husāmu'd-Dīn. Represent that they are so distressed by the frequent depredations of the dacoits that they have been rendered utterly incapable of discharging their rents. The dacoits being numerically strong, plunder the ryots and burn their houses. They have also killed some of their men. It has now become dangerous

to stay in their houses or to cultivate their lands. Request the Fanjdār to obtain 2 companies of Sepoys together with a dastak in order to arrest the dacoits. A list of the dacoit sardārs together with the number of their followers and the places of their residence is also sent.

TR 11, pp. 283-8, no 93. AR 3, p. 40.

Mar. 22. V 916. To Raja Chait Singh. Commends one Bishan Nath, a banker in Benares, to his favour.

C I 6, p. 269, no 531.

Mar. 23. 917. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Sends his accredited agent 'Alī Nawāz Khān. Hopes that the Governor will listen to his representations.

T R 11, p. 288, no 95. A R 3, p. 51.

Mar. 23. 918. From Shaikh 'Alī Naqī. Informs the Governor that he has now recovered from his illness. Requests him to listen to the representations of his brother, 'Alī Nawāz Khān.

TR 11, p. 288, no 96. AR 3, p. 60.

Mar. 23. 919. From Munnī Begam. Has received the Governor's letter asking her to discharge the debt of Rs 27,000 due from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Sukul Chand and Mūl Chand, Jewellers, on account of jewels purchased by the Nawab about 3 years ago. Says that the accounts of those years have already been inspected by the Governor. Similar complaints are often made to her but when she refers them to Mr Middleton, he pays no attention to them. Requests him therefore to order Mr Middleton to discharge these debts.

T R 11, pp. 288-9, no 97. A R 3, p. 43.

920. From the King. Has received the Governor's letter enquir-Mar. 25. ing about his (the writer's) intentions with respect to the Doab which the Mahrattas have evacuated, and proposing to assist him in occupying it since others appeared to be busy planning for its possession. Says that he intends to take possession of the whole country and establish himself firmly there. It was for this reason that the Governor was asked to assist him with a battalion of troops. Commands him therefore to send the troops quickly to him. The expenses will be met from the arrears of the Bengal tribute. A body of such troops under him would secure the peace and tranquillity of the Company's possessions and be beneficial to the English Chiefs. It was the absence of such a body that compelled him to yield to the demands of the Mahrattas with respect to Kora. Requests the Governor to devise means for preventing any enemy from penetrating into Delhi, for improving the royal army and for its regular payments. Asks to be furnished with ten or twelve lākhs of rupees on account of the Bengal tribute immediately on receipt of this shuqqa. Other particulars will be written by Majdu'd-Daulah. Hopes the Governor will take them as royal commands and act accordingly.

TR 11, pp. 289-90, no 98. AR 3, p. 41.

Mar. 25. 921. From Majdu'd-Daulah 'Abdu'l-Aḥad Khān. (To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition.) Enquires on what terms Kora and Allahabad have been assigned to the Vazīr. Requests the Governor to make arrangements for remitting the revenues of these districts as well as the tribute from Bengal to the royal treasury. Has written particularly on this subject to Raja Dayārām Pandit who is now with the Governor both on behalf of His Majesty and himself. Desires him to send all 'arzīs through the Raja.

Mar. 25. 922. From the King. To the same effect as his letters of 23 February (nos 847 & 848) above.

Mar. 25. 923. The King to the Council. To the same effect as his letter of 23 Feb. (no 846) above.

Mar. 29. 924. From Himmat Singh. Has received the Governor's parwānah stating that the Council have recalled collectors and placed amīns in charge of their work; that Mr Lambert with 5 other gentlemen will take charge of the district of Dinajpur from Messrs Robertson and Harris and will act under his orders; that after the departure of Mr Purling who is in Cooch Behar for a few days more, the commanding officer of the army will receive the rents; that his salary has been fixed at Rs 1,000 per month. Says in reply that he will act according to the orders of the Council but the salary fixed for him is inadequate. It is certainly improper for him to make any representations on this point if the same salary has been fixed for other districts as well. The Governor will know more about him from Mr Lambert's letter.

Mar. 29. 925. From Himmat Singh. Has received the Governor's parwānah enclosing the orders of the Council concerning the allowances of the zamīndārs. Promises compliance.

Mar. 29. 926. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Sends a present of pomegranates through Saiyid Fitrat Khān.

Mar. 29. 927. From the Teshū Lāma. Has repeatedly been informed that the Company are engaged in hostilities against the Dah Terriah and that the criminal conduct of the latter has given rise to this friction. Owing to the ravages committed by the Dah on the borders of Bengal

and Bihar the Company were obliged to send an army against him. The Dah's party has now been defeated, many of his people have been killed, three forts have been taken and the Dah has met with the punishment he deserved. Says that the Dah Terriah is a dependant of $Dalai\ L\bar{a}ma$. The latter being a minor, the charge of the government and administration is for the present committed to him (the $Tesh\bar{u}$ $L\bar{a}ma$). Has reprimanded the Dah for his past conduct and has asked him to desist from his evil practices in future. Requests the Governor to treat him with compassion and elemency. It is customary with his people to pray for the welfare of mankind in general and for the peace and happiness of the inhabitants of his country in particular. Should the Governor proceed with his plan of retaliation against the Dah's country it will irritate both the $L\bar{a}ma$ and all his subjects against the Company. The bearer, Gosain, will represent all the particulars to him. Sends presents for the Governor.

T R 11, pp. 293-5, no 105. A R 3, p. 39.

- Mar. 29. 928. To Raja Gurū Dās. Complimentary reply to his letter. (' I 6, pp. 269-70, no 532.
- Mar. 29. 929. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for a present of pomegranates.

Mar. 29. **930**. To Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that 'Alī Nawāz <u>Kh</u>ān, his rakīl, has reached Calcutta and has had an interview with him (the Governor).

Mar. 29. 931. To Shaikh 'Alī Naqī. In reply to his 'arzī says that he is glad to hear of his recovery. Intimates the arrival of 'Alī Nawāz Khān in Calcutta.

Mar. 29. 932. To Qāzī 'Abdu'llah. In reply to his 'arzī praying for an increase of pay and giving many details in connection with his prayer regrets inability to attend to the 'arzī at present for want of time. Will consider it later on.

Mar. 29. 933. To the Raja and the Dīwān of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of their letters accompanying a draft for Rs 70,000 on the House of Huzuri Mal and Dal Chand on account of the Burdwan revenue.

[Mar.—] 934. An account of the Mahrattas. Same as that dated 16 Apr. (no 972) below.

Apr. 2. 935. To Mirza Dāūd. Acknowledges his letter with its accompanying present of 5 gold mohurs on the occasion of his marriage, which he (the Governor) wishes may be auspicious.

Apr. 2. 936. To Sāliḥa Begam. Congratulates her on Mirza Dāūd's marriage.

Apr. 2. 937. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. Thanks him for a present of a hookah.

Apr. 5. 938. From Chhatar Singh, Rānā of Gohad. Proposes to cooperate with the Governor if he is desirous of driving the Mahrattas out of the country. Has therefore sent Lala Kishan Chand to speak to him on the subject. Requests the Governor to ask the Vazīr, the officers of the English army in this quarter and the other chiefs to communicate with him and afford him their assistance.

Apr. 5. 939. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter intimating that the Directors of the French and Dutch Companies always defy the authority of the Fanjdār of Hooghly, and desiring him to issue a parwānah to the Fanjdār strictly enjoining him to stick to the privileges of his office and not to give up his authority. Says that a parwānah to the Fanjdār has accordingly been drawn up and the original together with a copy is sent to the Governor.

Apr. 5. 940. From Muhammad Anis. Requests permission of the Governor to set out for Calcutta in order to pay his respects to him.

Apr. 5. 941. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Reports against the conduct of the Dutch Director in particular and of other Europeans in general. Says that upon the complaint of one Armenian against another he sent two peons to call the latter before him. One of these peons was seized and imprisoned by the order of the Dutch Director and the other was obliged to come back. It will thus be seen that his authority is defied in every possible way rendering it impossible for him to transact the business of his office. Requests instructions.

Apr. 5. 942. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Governor's letter together with a copy of one which has been written to the Vazīr on the subject of Garwara and the villages of Jaunpur. Mr Middleton has also brought him a letter. As desired he has communicated all particulars concerning his present position to that gentleman and has forwarded the Governor's letter to the Vazīr through him. Expects shortly to receive the Vazīr's answer through Mr Middleton.

T R 11, pp. 306-7, no 111. A R 3, p. 51.

Apr. 5. 943. From the Raja of Burdwan. Sends Rs 9,000 on account of Burdwan revenues.

TR 11, p. 307, no 112. AR 3, p. 53.

Apr. 5. 944. From Birj Kishor, Dīwān of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 307, no 113. AR 3, p. 34.

Apr. 5. 945. To Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Khwājah Petrus complains that a French debtor of his has absconded to Bandel where he lives. Asks the Faujdār to send the man to Calcutta.

CI6, p. 272, no 541.

Apr. 8. 946. From Raja Gurū Dās. Informs the Governor that a son has been born to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.

TR 11, p. 307, no 114. AR 3, p. 55.

Apr. 8. 947. From Raja Gurū Dās. Represents that the Nawab's seal which used to remain with him is now kept by the <u>Kh</u>wajasarā ['Itibār 'Alī Khān], Ray Jagat Chand and Agnū Singh. These three persons are leagued together and transact the business of the Nizāmat and Bahla just as they please. They have entirely dispossessed him of his authority and until they are dismissed affairs here must remain in confusion. When leaving Murshidabad the Governor had promised that he would recall Jagat Chand and that the <u>Khwajasarā</u> would not be allowed to interfere in his business. Requests the Governor to turn out Jagat Chand and Agnū Singh and to direct the <u>Khwajasarā</u> not to interfere in the business of the Nizāmat or Bahla. Agnū Singh has been guilty of many embezzlements and impedes business by propagating false reports respecting the displaced Nāib [Muḥammad Rizā Khān].

TR 11, pp. 307-8, no 115. AR 3, p 55.

Apr. 8. 948. From Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the one from Raja Gurū Dās (no 947) above.

T R 11, p. 308, no 116. A R 3, p. 35.

Apr. 8. 949. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the above.

T R 11, p. 309, no 117. AR 3, p. 43.

Apr. 8. 950. From the Raja of Burdwan. Has completed the collections for the last year. The settlement for the ensuing year will begin after a few days. Meanwhile requests permission to go to Amboa in order to bathe in the Ganges—a ceremony which the Hindus hold in great veneration.

Apr. 8. 951. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Has heard nothing concerning his jāgār for a long time. Reminds the Governor about it and requests him to have it continued to him.

Apr. 8. 952. Parwānah—The people of pargana Mukhra are directed not to obstruct the silk manufacturing business of Mr Touchet started by him in their pargana.

Apr 8. 953. Mode of living of Dalai Lāma and Teshū Lāma and the customs and habits of the people of Bhutan¹.

Tesh \bar{u} Lāma and Dalai Lāma were both ascetics and ruled over a part of the country of Bhutan. Being molested by Auksu, Raja of Bhutan, they sought the help of the Chief of the Calmacks. The Calmacks came promptly to their assistance and slew Auksu. Since then they have ruled over the whole of Bhutan. Dalai Lāma being a minor, $Tesh\bar{u}$ had the entire charge of the government but as he would not meddle with worldly affairs, entrusted the administration of the country to Tela Bachambu who had to maintain an army of 30,000 men for the purpose. The Lāmas live in a state of celibacy and believe in the transmigration of the soul.

Dress of the $Tesh\bar{u}$ $L\bar{a}ma$. Upon his head he wears a cap of purple colour, over his loins a kind of petticoat which reaches to his feet and is tied with a girdle round his waist; over his shoulder is thrown a short jacket of silk which reaches down to his waist and leaves both arms bare.

The religion of the $L\bar{a}ma$ and the people of Bhutan is something similar to that of the Hindus. They worship Bhawāni, Nārāyan, etc., and hold their priests in great veneration. The food of the $L\bar{a}ma$ is the flesh of goat, sheep, also ghee, curd, milk, vegetables, fruits. He never touches hog or cow's flesh but the common people use it.

Justice is administered according to the laws framed by a great leader Sangia Jomdandi. If an accused manages to obtain the protection of the $L\bar{a}ma$ he is not prosecuted but should he be caught hold of in the way and brought to the Magistrate he is punished agreeably to the laws of Sangia.

Boundaries of Bhutan. The north side extends as far as the country of the Calmacks, the south side is limited by Buxa Dooar, east by China and west by the country of Kashmir. In this large tract of country there are only three Rajas of note. The first is called Deb Raja, the second Gyallos and the third Durki Gyallos.

The Tartars have very little communication with Bhutan. The Russians frequently come thither upon pilgrimage. The $L\bar{a}ma$ has no enemies at all. About 10 years ago the Afghans took possession of Laddakh but it was retaken by the $L\bar{a}ma$. Since then nobody has come in contact with him. Their war materials are matchlocks, long knives, bows and arrows. Their horsemen wear armours.

Kashmīrī, Chinese and Nepali merchants carry on a trade with the Bhutanese and have factories in Bhutan. The Kashmīrī merchants supply the Bhutanese with shawls, saffron, clove and other spices, the Chinese merchants provide them with China wares, tea, silk and the Nepalese export to Bhutan clothes, pearl, coral, etc., and these merchants import horses, various kinds of metals and coarse woollen manufactures

to their respective countries.

The road from Kashmir to Bhutan is through Laddakh, a country inhabited mostly by shepherds. The hills in some places are small and easy to ascend so the Kashmiri merchants transport their merchandise by beasts of burden. The road by which the Chinese merchants have intercourse with Bhutan lies through Mintuk Hankar. It is two months' journey. Seven days' journey is through a barren uncultivated country infested by robbers so it is impossible to travel that way but with a large caravan. The rest of the road is well inhabited and has sarāis at proper distances, so provisions are procured in plenty. From Nepal to Bhutan is eight days' journey; it takes two days to pass over the high mountains which are impossible for the beasts of burden to cross, but articles of food are found in abundance. The road from Bengal lies through Buxa Dooar but merchandise cannot be transported by the beasts of burden but by people hired for the purpose. There is no passage by water. Gold and silver are the mediums of commerce in the country. They have silver coins of the value of one anna, two annas, four annas and eight annas. Rupees are not coined. The coins of Murshidabad and Patna are current there in business but no other rupee will be accepted without a deduction from its value. No duty is exacted from the Chinese and Kashmīrī merchants but the Nepalese have to pay eight annas per head.

The produce of the hills in Bhutan is wheat, barley, peas, mustard seeds, etc., and the valleys abound with every kind of grain which is produced in India. There are mines of gold, silver and all sorts of metals. The arts there are very well known. Carpenters, smiths, masons, weavers, etc., are skilled in their professions. Their buildings and houses are of the same kind as in India; only they are made of stones and are much lower. Their women are not kept in pardah and are allowed to marry at 12 years of age. Festivities and rejoicing are

usual upon such occasions.

The gentry burn their dead bodies with sandal wood and frankineense while the poor expose them upon the hills to be devoured by wild beasts.

C I 8, pp. 1-7, no 1.

Apr. 9.

954. To Mīr Wāriṣ 'Alī. In reply to his 'arzī received through Mīr Ghulām 'Alī, says that a letter has been written to Mr Middleton about the disposal of the effects of Khuda Bākhsh, son of Mīr Shuj'ā'u'd-Dīn.

C I 6, p. 273, no 543.

Apr. 9. 955. To the Raja and Dīwān of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of Rs 9,000 on account of the Burdwan revenue.

C I 6, pp. 273-4, no 544. A I 3, p. 33.

Apr. 10. **956.** To Balrām, Company's Dīwān in Jessore, Raja Kishan Chand and Rani Bhawāni. A gumāshta of the Company has reported from pargana Bodhan that a certain zamīndār has been obstructing the weavers in their work and that they have therefore failed to fulfil their contracts. Requests that steps may be taken to remove any obstacles that may exist in the way of the weavers doing their work. In case the weavers have any complaints against the gumāshta they may refer them direct to the Governor.

C I 6, p. 274, no 545.

Apr. 11. 957. From the King. Is sorry to hear of the death of Munīru'd-Daulah. Has honoured Muḥammad Shujā' Khāu, the deceased's son who was with him, with the title of Munīru'd-Daulah Nādir Jang and has given him permission to go and settle his family affairs immediately and to return after finishing the same. Desires the Governor to assist Shujā' in settling his business. Has also sent Muḥammadī Khān with presents for the other sons of the late Munīru'd-Daulah.

TR 11, pp. 309-10, no 120. AR 3, p. 41.

- Apr. 11. 958. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

 TR 11, p. 310, no 121. AR 3, p. 57.
- 959. From the Nawab of Arcot. Is glad to receive the Governor's Apr. 12. two letters, one congratulating him on the conquest of Tanjore and the other informing him of the transmission of his 'arzī together with the nazr to His Majesty. Hopes he will forward His Majesty's answer to the 'arzī as soon as it is received. Says that the question of Gopaman should not be settled with the Vazīr direct but through the mediation of the Governor. Says that Islam Khan is not his vakil; he is an impostor and assumes the name of his rakil in order to defraud people. The Governor should not have any confidence in him. It is believed Mr De'Souza's agent has by this time paid the Governor Rs 3,600 on account of the sale-proceeds of chanks. Has despatched a further quantity of that article, the proceeds of which will also be paid to him. Requests him to invest all this money in brocade and fine white cloths manufactured in Benares and Bengal. There has been very little rain. Much damage has been caused to the harvest and produce of the country. There is great consternation among Raghunath Rão's forces as some of the Mahratta chiefs have become hostile to them. Is therefore free from the danger of a Mahratta expedition. Forwards an 'arzī for His Majesty and a letter for Najaf Khān with congratulations on the conquest of the fort of Akbarabad and requests the Governor to have them delivered to the addressees with a nazr of 101 gold mohurs added to the former out of the amount received from the sale of chanks.

TR 11, pp. 310-12, no 122. AR 3, p. 47.

Apr. 12. 960. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Congratulates the Nawab on the birth of a son.

U I 6, p. 274, no 546.

Apr. 12. 961. To Munnī Begam. Congratulates the Begam on the birth of a son to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.

C I 96, p. 275, no 547. A I 3, p. 28.

Apr. 12. 962. To Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

C I 6, p. 275, no 548. A I 93, p. 26.

Apr. 12. 963. To Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a quantity of ice.

C I 6, p. 275, no 549. A I 3, p. 29.

Apr. 12. 964. To the Raja and Diwān of Burdwan. In reply to their letters intimating their intention of proceeding to Amboa in order to perform the bathing ceremony in the Ganges, on 26 Chait, expresses his approbation of their intention.

C I 6, pp. 275-6, nos 550, 551. A I 3, pp. 33 & 25.

Apr. 13.

965. From Rāmrāj. Is glad to receive the Governor's letter. It was his own agents who had occasioned the misunderstanding between him and Mr Stratton, Resident at Vizagapatam. He sent Jagannāth Rāj to Mr Wynch, Governor of Madras, to mediate between him and Mr Stratton and effect a reconciliation. Is pleased to state that friendship has been re-established between Mr Stratton and himself. As an old friend of the Governor and a well-wisher of the Company requests him to write to the Governor of Madras and commend him to his favour.

T R 11, pp. 312-13, no 123. A R 3, p. 57.

Apr. 13. 966. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. At the instance of Nawab Muhammad Rizā Khān, Raja Gopal Singh, the 'āmil of the Nawab's jāgīr, has been summoned to Calcutta and Mr Lane has been addressed on the subject. Asks the Maharaja to assist Mr Lane in sending Gopal Singh. He is also to take charge of the records of the jāgīr till the Nawab appoints another 'āmil.

C I 6, pp. 276-7, no 552. A 1 3, p. 33.

Apr. 13. 967. To Khān Jahān Khān, Panjdār of Hooghly. As requested by him two companies of sepoys under Ensign Lucas are sent to Hooghly to extirpate robbers and dacoits there. Asks the Fanjdār to help the officer in the execution of his duties.

U 16, p. 277, no 553. A I 3, p. 27.

Apr. 14. 968. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Reports that two harkārahs who were sent by Mr Dacres to summon Harparshād, an inhabitant of Hooghly, on the complaint of Parsingh Dās, came 'here' and after making a disturbance and abusing the defendant, carried him forcibly away. It is not known if this was done with the consent of Mr Dacres or the people employed by him. Requests the Governor to inform Mr Dacres that such procedure is against the established custom and that in future if any complaint is made to him it may be referred to the Faujdār for disposal who will communicate to him his decision.

Apr. 15. 969. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that the articles wanted by him have been collected and made over to Rādha Kishan for transmission.

Apr. 15. 970. To Mauzūn Singh, Jam'adār. Orders him to convey the cash in his charge to the banking house of Nandayāl and deliver it to his gumāshta.

Apr. 16. 971. To Chhatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. Has received his letter intimating his desire to join the English and the Vazīr in expelling the enemies [the Mahrattas] from 'those parts.' Says in reply that the Vazīr with the help of the English is striving to chase the enemies out of 'those parts ' and if he succeeds, the Raja's 'country' will enjoy peace. Is glad to hear that the Raja is holding himself in readiness to assist the Vazīr. Will inform Col. Champion and the Vazīr of the Raja's offer.

Apr. 16. 972. An account of the Mahrattas¹. Chemaji Rão and Baji Rão were two brothers, the former had a son named Sadoya better known as Sada Sheo Rão and the latter had two sons, one Nānā Rão and the other Raghunāth Rão. On the accession of Nānā Rão to the masnad, Sadoya, his cousin, managed the state affairs. Sadoya and Bishwas Rão, the youngest son of Nānā Rão, were killed in the last battle of Panipat. Six months after this Nānā Rāo died and was succeeded by his eldest son Mādhu Rão, while Raghunāth conducted the state business. Subsequently Raghunāth was imprisoned by Mādhu Rāo and was after two years released by Janujī Bhonsla. On the death of Mādhu Rāo, Nārāyan Rāo, the second son of Nānā Rāo, ascended the throne. He was assassinated at the instigation of Raghunāth Rão.

After Sadoya was killed at Panipat a servant of his made himself known as Sadoya and declared that he had returned from the battle-field alive. He was summoned to the Mahratta court and when his claim proved to be false he was sent to prison at the fort of Daulatabad

¹ This must have come as an englosure to some letter though it is recorded in the volume of letters issued.

in the Deccan. Meanings of certain Marathi words.—Farnavīs in Marathi language is the name given to a man who has the charge of the sarishta of income and expenditure and keeps the papers of the sadar and mufassal. Potnavis corresponds to Bakhīhī in Hindustanī. Ihurkia is a term for distinguishing one from others of the same name.

C 18, pp 7-9, no 2.

News.—'Abdu'l Ahad Khān represented to His Majesty Apr. 17. that Muhammad Elich Khan had received an order from the Vazir to press His Majesty in the most earnest manner to set out immediately for Agra. The King did not answer but retired into the palace. His Majesty is much displeased with Najaf Khān because he neither gave him a third of the country conquered from the Jats as was previously agreed upon nor did he establish the qil'ahdar sent by His Majesty in possession of the fort of Agra. Raghunath Rão is encamped 150 kos away from Poona on the great road to Seringapatam and Arcot. Haidar Naik has agreed to pay him 60 lakhs of rupees on condition that he makes over certain forts to him. Intelligence reached Raghunath's camp that Muraji and other sardars have collected a body of 25,000 horse near Poona and that the wife of Nārāvan Rāo and the wife and mother of Madhu Rão have engaged to supply them with as much money as they require for carrying on operations against Raghu-Takoji watches events in order to join the stronger side. Raghunath wants Haidar Naik to send him 60 lakhs of rupees immediately so that after suppressing the present rebellion he may renew his attempts upon Hindustan.

Apr. 19. 974. To Chaitan Kishan Rāy, Nāib of the Zamīndār of Bhushna. Orders him to arrest Karāmat Khān and Muḥammad Nawāz, the heads of a gang of dacoits, and make them over to the harkārahs of the sarkār for despatching them to the Governor.

Apr. 18. 975. To Gokul and other harkārahs. Directs them to deliver the warrant of arrest of Karāmat Khān and Muḥammad Nawaz, heads of the dacoits, to the Nāib of the Zamīndār of Bhushna and assist him in capturing the dacoits, who are to be brought down to Calcutta.

Apr. 20. 976. From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Informs the Governor of his arrival at Burdwan with Birj Kishor Ray.

Apr. 20. 977. From Birj Kishor Ray, Dīwān of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Apr. 21. 978. News.—On 18 Muharram (31 March) Mirza Najaf Khān enquired of the King if he would take possession of Agra or leave it to him receiving only its revenues. His Majesty said that either of the alternative proposals would be acceptable to him. On further representations from Najaf Khān to march to Agra, the King ordered that preparations for the journey might be made. The King was pleased to give a khil'at to Elich Khān who received it and promised to advance the money necessary for the royal expenses. Najaf Khān and Elich Khān then took an oath upon the Koran to preserve inviolate their fidelity to His Majesty. Intelligence has been received from Ujjain that Raghunāth Rāo is encamped near Kali Chabutra which is about 100 kos away from Poona. Nawab Nizāmu'd-Daulah is preparing to fight Raghunath; Muraji and others have agreed to assist him with 18 lākhs of rupees.

T R 11, pp. 314-15, no 128. A R 3 p. 47.

Apr. 22. 979. From Nawab Mubaraku'd Daulah. Complimentary.

T R 11, p. 316, no 129. A R 3, p. 43.

*Apr. 23. 980. To Raja Basant Rām. In reply to his letter complaining that his previous letter remained unanswered, says that he had duly received it accompanied by a nazr. Regrets that he could not reply to his letter earlier on account of pressure of work.

Apr. 23. 981. To Raja Chait Singh. It appears from a letter from Col. Champion that the Raja has not paid the draft issued on him by the Vazīr on account of the expenses of the English troops in the Nawab's service. Disapproves of the Raja's conduct and warns him against such negligence in future.

Apr. 23. 982. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has already represented that it is inconsistent with the friendship existing between the Company and the Nawab that he should engage Frenchmen in his service as these people are the determined enemies of the English. Though a peace is at times patched up between the English and the French, the latter are always actuated by a feeling of jealousy and are waiting for an opportunity to eject the former from Hindustan. In order to accomplish this object they are scattered all over Hindustan and some of them have ingratiated themselves with the rulers of the Deccan by raising their hopes of getting military assistance for them from their country [France], against their enemies. The enemies of the English are in

secret correspondence with their Chiefs at Chandernagore and Pondicherry. On the Company's expressing displeasure against the Nawab's employing in his service a Frenchman M. Gentil, the Nawab promised to dismiss him. "The word of a Ruling Prince should be as irrevocable as the decree of Heaven." It is strange that the Nawab is reported to have engaged a French deserter named Madec in his service. To harbour such mean and contemptible persons reflects discredit on the Nawab. Hopes the Nawab will dismiss the Frenchman from his service. Refers him to Mr Middleton for particulars.

C I 6, pp. 280-3, no 561. A I 3, p. 37.

Apr. 24. 983. To Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Has received his arzī reporting that he protested against the erection by the French of a gateway outside the boundaries of their settlement, and that the French paying no attention to his protest he demolished the gateway. Approves of his action observing at the same time that he should not have employed in the work of demolition the sepoys who are placed under him to maintain peace and order.

C I 6, p. 283 no 562.

Apr. 21. 984. Dastak to Râm Singh, Sūbahdār. Orders him to escort from Calcutta to Jahangirnagar a zamīndār who has been deprived of his zamīndārī, and hand him over to the gentlemen of the Council there.

C 16, p. 283, no 563.

Apr. 26. 985. From Birj Kishor Rāy, Dīwān of Burdwan. Intimates the despatch of Rs 6,992-5-0 and encloses the chulān for the same.

TR 11, p. 317, no 130. AR 3, p. 34.

Apr. 26. 986. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. An 'arzī from Rādhā Nāth and Kishan Kanta, Zamīndārs of Muhammad Aminpur and Khushalpur, was delivered to the Governor. It was in connection with a dispute subsisting between them and Bishan Chand and Gobind Kishor, relating to their zamīndārīs. Requests the Governor to direct the Committee [of Revenue] to grant a parwānah to Rādha Nāth and Kishan Kanta confirming them in the possession of their zamīndārīs.

TR 11, pp. 317-8, no 131. A R 3, p. 40.

Apr. 26. 987. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Some time ago the French began to erect a gateway outside the boundaries of their settlement. He wrote a letter to Mr Sinfray asking him to put a stop to the work but he paid no heed to it. Then he wrote another letter, this time to Mr Nicholas, the second in Council (Mr. Chevalier, the Chief of the French Company, being absent). This too was similarly treated. Seeing that the French were trying to encroach upon land that did not belong to them he sent his men on 8 çafar (20 April) and had the unfinished gateway entirely demolished.

T R 11, pp. 318-19, no 132. A R 3, p. 40.

Apr. 26. 988. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. The parganas of Kora and Muzaffara were during Mr Hosea's residence 'here' subordinate to Hooghly but they have now been separated and their bandobast has been settled by the Committee [of Circuit]. Requests that the parganas may be farmed out to him.

T R 11, pp. 319-20, no 133. A R 3, p. 40.

Apr. 25. 989. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Has been informed that the Fanjdārīs of Makwa and of Krishnagar will be taken out of his control and placed in the hands of other persons. Requests the Governor not to do so as these places have long been subordinate to the Fanjdārī of Hooghly.

T R 11, p. 320, no 134. A R 3, p. 40.

Apr. 29. 990. From Darp Nārāyan, Faujdār of Krishnagar. Forwards the proceedings of the Faujdārī 'adālat at Krishnagar for Baisākh.

TR 11, p. 320, no 135. AR 3, p. 36.

Apr. 29. 991. From Achint Ray. Thanks the Governor for appointing him to the Diwani of Purnea.

T R 11, p. 320, no 136. A R 3, p. 34.

992. From Pahalwān Singh, an inhabitant of Gaybari. In the year 1179 Faslī the revenue of Gaybari and Jafarganj, which were dependant on the district of Purnea, was settled at Rs 1,300 and in the following year it was increased by Rs 4,000 being duties on grain, bringing the total to Rs 5,300. Hari Gangī, the lessee for whom he stood security, could not collect more than Rs 1,400 as grain duties as the merchants in the mufassal defied him. The zamīndār then decided that after deducting Rs 1,400 [which had been paid] the balance should be realized by the sale of the effects of the surety. But Ramnar Singh, the zamīndār's Dīwān has unjustly realized from him Rs 1,400 as well. Requests the Governor to send for the Dīwān, make an enquiry into the matter and recover the money which has been unjustly taken from him.

T R 11, pp. 320-21, no 137. A R 3, p. 51.

Apr. 29. 993. From Himmat Singh. Has received the Governor's letter. Achint Rāy has already given a qahāliyat for Purnea in the name of his son Motilāl, who manages the business himself and who stands security for the revenues. According to the orders of the Governor a parwānah with draft of an agreement for the payment of Rs 24,500 for the pensioners and the servants employed at the 'adālat and on revenue work has been sent to Achint Rāy through the Chief of this place [Purnea].

TR 11, pp. 321-3, no. 138. AR 3, p. 38.

Apr. 29. 994. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Has received the Governor's letter informing him that at the request of Muḥammad Rizā Khān Mr Lane has been ordered to send Raja Gopal Singh to Calcutta, and directing him to take charge of all the papers of the said Raja together with the records of the jāgīr and send them on to him. In compliance with the Governor's orders Mr Lane has arranged to send the Raja to Calcutta. Has sent for all the Raja's papers and the records of the jāgīr and put his own seal on them. Will do every thing in his power to prevent Muḥammad Rizā Khān from suffering any loss.

995. Orders to the newly appointed Fauidar of Katwa. The Fauidar Apr. should try his best to trace and punish thieves, robbers, highwaymen, etc. He should ask zamindars, mustajirs and ta'llugdars to instruct the thanhadars, chankidars, etc., to receive orders from him. He should take charge of the men that may be given into his custody by the zamindrs, mustajirs, etc. He shall have authority over the zamindars. tā lluqdars, thanahdars, chaukidars, etc. in the matter of appointments dismissals and punishments. Orders will be issued for securing muchalkūs from the zamindars, mustajirs, etc., to the effect that they should trace the thieves, robbers, etc., and help the Faujdar to arrest and punish them. The Faujdar should always endeavour to maintain peace and tranquillity, failing which he will be severely punished. Whenever any disturbances occur or any bloodshed takes place he with the assistance of local zamīndārs, mustajirs, etc., should investigate into the case and report the matter to the Governor. The Fanjdar or any officers under him must not indulge in corrupt practices. The Faujdar should submit a weekly report to the Governor and attend to the orders of the District officers and get help of those officers if required.

A list of servants with their salaries is sent herewith.

May 1. **996.** To Khan Jahān Khān, Fanjdar of Hooghly. Has received his 'arzī accompanying the report of a murder alleged to have been committed by Ilahi Bakhsh, Sepoy, and intimating the despatch of the witnesses in connection with the case. Says that the witnesses have not yet arrived. Asks the Fanjdār to send them without delay.

May 1. 997. To the Raja of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying Rs 1,992-5-0 on account of the Burdwan revenue for 1180 Bengali.

May 1. 998. To the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

May 1. 999. To the Raja of Burdwan Is glad to hear of the Raja's return to Burdwan, after performing the bathing ceremony in the Ganges.

May i. 1000. To the $Diw\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

May 2. 1001. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Has received the Governor's parmānah approving the demolition of the gateway which the French were erecting outside the boundaries of their own settlement. The Governor has however remarked that Sepoys should not have been employed. Says that he originally sent Afzal 'Alī with a few barqandāzes but on hearing from him that the French were making preparations to resist, he despatched a number of Sepoys to hold themselves in readiness at some distance with instructions not to proceed to the gateway or even appear near it, and the Sepoys acted accordingly. It is not even known to the French that Sepoys were kept in readiness.

May 3. 1002. Dastak. The keepers of the roads, chankidārs, &c. between Calcutta and Fyzabad are directed to pass the elephants with other articles belonging to Mr Sulaiman Khān without charging duties.

May 4. 1003. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly, Has received the Governor's letter calling for witnesses in the case of a Sepoy who was confined in Hooghly on a charge of murder. At the instance of Mr Bogle two witnesses have already been despatched to the Governor. Had summoned more witnesses and wanted to send them down to Calcutta but they represented that they were poor men who earned their livelihood by daily labour and that if they were made to go, their families would starve. Had therefore their depositions taken before the 'āmil of the 'adālat which are now forwarded to the Governor for information.

May 4. 1004. To Mr Lane. Intimates the appointment of Saiyid 'Al¹ Khān and Qāsim 'Alī Khān as 'āmils of the jūgīr of Nawab Muzaffar Jang and asks him to help them in the execution of their duties in connection with the jūgīr.

May 5. 1005. To the King. Forwards the Nawab of Arcot's 'arzī addressed to His Majesty.

May 5. 1006. To Nawab Shuji'u'd-Daulah. Forwards to the Nawab the letter of the Nawab of Arcot, addressed to him.

May 5. 1007. To Nawab Najaf Khan. Similar to the foregoing.

May 6

1008. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. His troops together with those of the English met the Rohillas on 11 Safar (23 April). The battle lasted for about 3 hours. The Rohillas numbering about 50,000 attacked his army but they were completely defeated. Hatiz Rahmat Khān was slain and much plunder fell into the hands of the conquering army. In the engagement General Champion and the English troops behaved with great spirit and activity and the victory is chiefly due to their zealous efforts. There are other Rohilla chiefs commanding large numbers of men but they will, he hoped, eventually be reduced to subjection.

May 6. 1009. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter announcing that an action took place between the Nawab assisted by the English troops under Col. Champion and the Rohillas under their leader Hāfiz Raḥmat-Khān, that the latter were defeated and their leader slain in the field and that abundant booty fell into his hands. Congratulates the Nawab on his victory.

May 7.

1010. To Teshū Lāma of Bhutan. Has received his letter requesting the Governor to stop further prosecution of the war against the Dah Terriah. Says that the Dah is to blame as he himself provoked it. However, in deference to the Lāma's request, the war has been stopped and a peace concluded with the Dah. Is anxious to establish commercial relations between the territories of the Company and Bhutan. Sends Mr Bogle on a commercial mission to him with some presents.

May 8.

1011. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benarcs. Has received the Governor's letter accusing him of having been dilatory in the payment of an assignment made upon him by the Vazīr for the English troop and directing him to comply promptly with such assignments in future Says in reply that when he received the Vazīr's letter concerning the assignment he told Col. Champion that he would pay the money in three or four days' time after it had been collected. The Colonel left after 3 days and the money was paid to Mr Burgh.

May 9. 1012. Parwānah. Merchants who buy and sell cloths manufactured at Maldah under the pattah granted to them by Mr Martin, are hereby directed to pay henceforth the duty to the Customs office at Murshidabad.

May 10. 1013. From Muḥammad Rizā Faqīr. Complimentary. Reminds the Governor of his promise to send him some pictures.

May 10. 1014. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. To the same effect as his letter of 6 May (no 1008) above.

May 10. 1015. From Mir Murtazā Khān. Requests the Governor not to forget the business about which his mother wrote to him a few days ago.

May 10. 1016. From Mir Saidu. Requests a letter of recommendation from the Governor to the Chief and Council of Hooghly.

May 11. 1017. To Nawab Khān Zamān Khān, son of Munīru'd-Daulah. Jīas received his letter on the subject of the loan advanced by his late father to the King. Does not know the circumstances under which the loan was advanced. Asks the Nawab to furnish him with particulars.

May 11. 1018. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is happy to receive his letter stating how the Rohillas who fought so bravely could not stand the onslaught of the English troops under Col. Champion and how they were put to flight ultimately. Congratuates the Nawab on his victory and advises him to utilise the present opportunity in consolidating his power, as his enemies the Mahrattas are engaged in a civil war in the Deccan.

May 11. **1019.** Dastak in favour of Mirza Abu'l Ḥasan Khān, an official of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, who is proceeding from Calcutta to Orissa, Masulipatam, Hyderabad and Surat.

May 12. 1020. From Munīru'd-Daulah II. Has received the Governor's letter stating that he does not understand his demands and that he has desired Mr Redfearn to get a written account containing all the particulars from Raja Dayārām Pandit. Says that he avoided giving full particulars lest they might bring upon him the Governor's displeasure. Seeing that the Governor is favourably disposed towards him, he has sent full details to Mr Redfearn.

May 13. **1021.** To Madhoji Hari and Sītārām Rāj. Requests that the keepers of the *chaukīs* in their countries may be directed to pass free of $r\bar{a}hd\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}$ charges Mirza Abu'l Ḥasan Khān, an official of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, who is proceeding to Surat.

May 13.

1022. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Says that Major Polier who was sent to the Nawab by the Company for supervising the construction of his buildings at Fyzabad, has been employed by him on field service. As other loval officers under the Nawab dislike this arrangement, advises him that he should either engage the Major in the work for which his services were lent or send him back to Calcutta.

May 17. 1023. To Raja Raghūnāth Nārāyan. Has heard the representation made by his Dīwān, Jagannath Rāy, on the subject of his (Raja's) allowance. Asks the Raja to represent his case to Mr Vansittart.

May 18. 1024. From Darp Nārāyan, Faujdār of Krishnagar. To the same effect as his letter of 29 April (no 990) above.

May 18. 1025. From Achint Ray. To the same effect as his letter of 29 April (no 991) above.

May 18. 1026. News — Najaf Khān has written to the King requesting him to supply Mūsawī Khān with 7 pieces of cannon and 1 companies of Sepoys in order to reduce Farrukhnagar belonging to Nawal Singh. His Majesty has ordered 'Abdul Ahad to furnish Musawi Khan with the Sepoys and artillery required. Muhammad Elich Khān has agreed to give 2 lakhs of rupees for the expenses of Najaf Khan's troops so that they may proceed with the utmost expedition. The King received information that the Vazīr's troops together with those of the English met the Rohillas on the morning of 11 Safar (23 April). The fighting continued till 4 o'clock when the Rohillas unable to withstand the attack took to flight. Hāfiz Rahmat Khān in vain exhorted his men to take courage. A great number of men were killed by the fire from the English guns. Hafiz Rahmat with two of his sons was slain and another son was taken prisoner together with two other chiefs. The Vazīr's men cut off the head of Hafiz Rahmat Khān and carried it to him. It was then shown to Zābitah Khān and finally sent to the General [Champion]. All the tents, guns, elephants, horses, etc., fell into the hands of the Vazīr's army. The King was much pleased at this news. All the nobles of the Court presented nazrs to His Majesty.

(Received on 18 May.)

- (2) The corpse of Hāfiz Rahmat Khān was sent to Muddain to be buried. The Vazīr directed Muḥammad Elich Khān to present to the King 101 gold mohurs on the occasion of the victory with the request that His Majesty may not now take the trouble of joining him. He wrote to Najaf Khān that it was no longer necessary for him to join his army as the Rohillas had already been defeated but that he should proceed to Akbarabad and look into the affairs of that country. The morning after the engagement General Champion went to the field of battle and had the wounded removed and the dead buried.
- (Received on 19 May.)

 (3) Muḥammad Elich Khān and Najaf Khān asked the permission of the King to join the Vazīr. His Majesty enquired how his share of the conquered country was to be settled to which Elich Khān replied that it would be settled after the subjection of the Robitlas. He added that meanwhile it is necessar, to send Najaf Khān to the assistance of the Vazīr and the English Chiefs who are carrying on the war against the Robitlas. A paper of news despatched from Poona on 10 Muḥarram [23 March] says that there was a battle between Raghunāth Rāo on one side and Muraba (Farnavis), Trimbak Rāo and the mother of Nārāyan Rāo on the other in which the army of the latter was entirely defeated. Raghunāth sent the mother of Nārāyan Rāo into his own zenana but imprisoned the other two chiefs. He also ordered Mādhoji Sindhia to march into Hindustan. He intends to proceed himself and give battle to Shujā'u'd-Daulah and collect chauth.
- (4) The King wrote letters of congratulation to the Vazīr, General Champion and otaer English Chiefs on their victory over the Robillas. The Vazīr informed the King that he had sent troops to reduce Bisauli, Pilibhit, etc., and that he would plant the royal standard on the conquered soil. The King has invited the Sikhs to enter his service with a body of 10,000 horse and has offered to allot to them the country of Shahbazpur for their support. His Majesty has also sent khilāts for the Sikh Chiefs. A pair of riding camels and 101 gold mohurs together with a letter from the Vazīr were presented to the King on the occasion of the victory.
- (5) A paper of news from the Deccan says that Raghunāth after defeating Trimbak Rāo has pitched his tents near Sitarnagar while Nawab Nīzām 'Alī Khān, Sukharām Bāpū and Nānāji Bhonsla are encamped near Aurangabad with 100,000 horse and foot, the wife of Nārāyan Rāo is also with them. She is willing to defray all the expenses of the war provided they deliver Raghunāth into her hands. Seeing that he is unable to oppose them in the field Raghunāth is determined to lay waste the country of Nizām 'Alī. He has encamped at a distance of 40 kas to the south of Aurangabad. Bahman Rāo, the chief of Raghunāth's cavalry has deserted and joined the army of the wife of Nārāyan Rāo. Nocojee [Takoji?] Hulka: and Mādhoji Sindhia have decided to remain inactive and watch the trend of affairs. Trimbak Rāo died of his wounds ou 21 Sufar (3 May).

(Received on 22 May.)

T R 11, pp. 327-31, no 151. A R 3, p. 48

¹ Hāfiz Rahmat Khān was buried at Bareilly. See Sir J. Strachey, Hastings and the Rohilla War (Oxford, 1892), p. 143.

May 22.

Representation from Khan Zaman Khan [Munīru'd-Danlah II]. His father Muniru'd-Daulah was appointed by the Company to look after the management of the roval affairs at Allahabad when they entered into a treaty with the King and agreed to pay him the tribute from Bengal. Instructions were given to him to regulate the royal expenses proportionately to the amount of the tribute remitted through him. His father often used to obtain supplies of money for the King on the credit of the Bengal tribute and to send His Majesty's receipts for the same to Calcutta. The <u>khālşa</u> records, if referred to, will prove this fact. In the tenth year of His Majesty's reign it so happened that his father being annoyed with intrigues at Court went to Calcutta and stayed there for about a year. He was persuaded by Mr Cartier to return to the Court again and began to provide His Majesty with sums of money as befor. In the twelfth year of his reign when His Majesty left Allahabad and marched to Delhi there was an accumulated sum of Rs 12,12,000 payable to his father from the Bengal tribute on account of the meney given to the King from time to time. His father receiving no orders to the contrary from the Company continued to provide the King with money and execute his commissions. In this manner he remitted at different times the sum of Rs 7,45,851-11-0 which added to the money given him in Allahabad amounted to Rs 19,57,851-11-0 payable by the Company. His father was instrumental in obtaining from His Majesty the grant of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa for the Company. He frequently used to borrow money in order to pay the English army when they were in want of it. This fact is well known to Col. Gailliez, Major Hannay and Captain Brooke.

TR 11, pp. 331-4, no 152. A R1 3, p. 40.

May 22.

1028. From 'Alī Naqī. Presented the Governor's letter to Mr Barwell, who showed him much favour in consequence and on 22 Mnharram [4 April] honoured him with a khil'at on his appointment to the Fanjdārā of Dacca. Has since then regularly attended the kachahri to discharge the business of his office. Will ever remain grateful for the favour which the Governor has conferred on him. Sends a nazr.

May 22.

1029. From Jasarat Khān, Nāib Nāzim at Dacca. Has been informed by his rakīl, Kewal Rām, that the Governor enquired of him whether his master [Jasārat Khān] ever decided cases in the Dacca 'adālat. Since the year 1176 Faṣlī when Mr Harris was the Chief of Dacca he has had nothing to do with the management of such affairs, only the accounts of the collections of the Nizāmat Department are kept by his muharrirs and he is content with the allowance allotted to him by the Company.

¹Wrongly entered under Khān Jahān Khān in the Vol. of Abstract.

May 22. 1030. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān. Requests the Governor to write a letter to Mr Lane, Chief of Patna, asking him to station 15 Sepoys with Saiyid 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān and Qīsim 'Λιῖ <u>Kh</u>ān, 'āmīls of his jāgīr in Bihar.

May 22. 1031. From Lal Mohan. Informs the Governor that the Committee [of Revenue] have appointed him farmer of Purnea and sends him a nagr on the occasion.

May 22. 1032. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Congratulates the Governor upon the victory which the Vazīr and the English troops have gained over the Rohillas and sends him a nagr on the occasion.

May 22. 1033. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Requests that the news-writers may be directed to send news regularly.

May 22. 1034. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang (Muḥammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān). Encloses the translation of the judgment passed by the Council in his case.

May 23. 1035. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received two letters from the Governor, one expressing satisfaction at the courtesy shown to Mr Salmon and the other enclosing a shuqqa from His Majesty and a letter from Majdu'd-Daulah in answer to his letters transmitted to them through the Governor. Is much delighted to hear that the Governor has despatched him some cloths manufactured in Bengal. Has also heard with pleasure that the Court of Directors have appointed him Governor-General of all the Company's settlements in India. Congratulates him on so happy an occasion.

1036. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. As soon as he arrived at Pilibhit one of his harkārahs brought him intelligence that the English troops had entered the city and were committing outrages and violence on the inhabitants. He sent word to General Champion to keep his men in check but received the reply that there were 4 crores of rupees in the city and the troops wanted a share of the same. The General proposed however to send three trustworthy men to take an account of the treasure which was in the city. He added that if the men were not allowed to go, he was afraid there would be a mutiny. On receiving this reply he (the writer) saw the General personally and remonstrated with him but to no effect. Mr Murray supported the General saying that if the English troops were not allowed to go into Pilibhit, they would plunder and lay waste the whole country. The General

then sent Mr Murray, Col. Leslie and Major Hannay into the city a trace the treasure but they returned disappointed. It is now for the Governor to see for himself whether there is any justification for such conduct on the part of the English officers in view of the agreement made between him and the Company for the expedition. Complains chiefly of the conduct of Mr Murray and requests the Governor to severely reprimand him in order to prevent the repetition of such behaviour in future. Mr Middleton will write full particulars to the Governor.

TR 11, pp. 337-41, no 159. AR 3, p. 58.

May 23. 1037. To Parbat Rām, sarishtadār of the nāib of the Zamīndār of Naldi. Directs him to send Gangā Rām and Rām Chaudhrī, prisoners in his charge to the Fanjdārī 'adālat of Khalifatabad, Jessore.

C I 6, p. 295, no 585.

May 23. 1038. Parwānah. The officer in charge of the Fanjdārī 'adālat Khalifatabad, Jessore, is directed to try judicially the dacoit Gangā Rām and his brother who are sent to him for the purpose. The facts of their case that have been recorded from the verbal statement of Captain Duncan are enclosed for his guidance.

Facts relating to the dacoits referred to abore. Gangā Rām was once captured by the Zamīndār of Bhushna but he managed to escape by bribing the harkārahs. On account of his knowledge of the hiding places of dacoits, he was subsequently employed to seize them and was assisted with sepoys for the purpose. He abused the trust reposed in him and rescued his brother who was imprisoned at Muhammadpur in consequence of his association with dacoits. This spread a panie among the people. Then a Jam'adār was sent to arrest Gangā Rām and his brother. This he managed to do and brought them to Salkhia on 11 May. They have been made over to Parbat Rām with instructions to keep them in custody till the arrival of the Governor's orders on the subject

C 16, pp. 295-7, no 586.

May 23. 1039. Translation of the judgment of the Council in connection with the charges brought against Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khan by the Court of Directors. The Council on examining carefully all the charges brought against Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān by the Court of Directors, have acquitted him. But as his acquittal is subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors, he is not allowed to go out of Bengal without the permission of the Council.

CI 6, pp. 297-8, no 587.

May 23. 1040. To Raja Chait Singh. Requests the Raja to order the release of the gumāshtah of Bishan Nath, banker, from the custody of the Kotwal of Benares.

C I 6 p. 298, no 588. A I 3, p. 34.

May 23. 1041 Parwānah. Muḥammad Ḥayāt Bahādur Khān and Ghulām 'Alī are appointed Trānahdars of Katwa, Mirzanagar, and Bhushna, respectively. They are to obey their respective Faujdārs and to see that their men do not harass or molest the people.

C I 6, pp. 298-9, no 589.

May 23. 1042. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Invites his sons to a theatrical performance and encloses tickets.

C I 6, p. 299, no 590.

May 24. 1043. To Raja Chait Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying a present of 21 gold mohurs on the occasion of the victory achieved by Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah over the Rohillas.

C I 6, p. 299, no 591.

May 24.

1044. News.— A paper of news received on 20 Safar (2 May) says that the Vazīr has directed Najaf Khān to quit the banks of the Ganges, place garrisons in different parts of the country and then to join him in company with Ranjit Singh. The Khān has acted accordingly. The Vazīr ordered the family of Hāfiz Raḥmat Khān to be removed to a tent near his own. Two companies of Sepoys have been put on guard duty around it and a bhishti for supplying water to the inmates has also been appointed. In the fort were found jewels to the value of Rs 40,000, Rs 28,000 in specie, 1,300 gold mohurs, 700 horses, 200 camels and 22 elephants. The troops had taken 4000 horses. It has been proclaimed in the city that any one paying Rs 25 will have his horse restored to him. It is reported that on 11 Safar (23 April) the sons of Govind Pandit met Mīr Naʿīmu'llah Khān, Mons, Madee and others but were defeated.

TR 11, p.p. 341-2, no 160. AR 3, p. 48.

May 24.

1045. From Nawab Muhammad Riṇā khān. The Company used to pay him 9 lākhs of rupees annually for holding the office of Nāib Dīwān. Whenever there has been any delay in the payment of his allowance he borrowed money from the merchants. Before he left Murshidabad for Calcutta he had borrowed five or six lākhs of rupees from them. Since his arrival in Calcutta he has not been able to repay that amount, being himself in want. The demands of his creditors are now very pressing. Requests the Governor to order the payment of the balance of his allowance due to him.

TR 11, pp. 342-3, no 161 AR 3, p. 45.

May 25.

1046. From Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Says that his son, Kunwar Shrī Chand, who was appointed a farmer, was never negligent in paying his rents. He is now at Calcutta. Requests the Governor to honour him with a khil'at and send him to Nadia so that he may exert himself in collecting revenues for the present year and remitting

the same according to the agreement. Has not yet recovered from his illness and is still very weak. Adds that Kunwar Shambhū Chand, at the instigation of some designing persons, has gone down to Calcutta and is there misrepresenting facts. Requests the Governor to reprimand him and send him back to Nadia.

May 24. 1047. Charges framed against Rām Parshad by Captain Duncan.—(1) Rām Parshad although warned not to divulge the secret of the movements of the English troops made the fact of their march known to every one. (2) He never gave any information about Muhammad Rafi'. (3) When the sepoys arrived at Bansikhola Rām Parshad did not exert himself at all with a view to seizing Muhammad Rafi', on the other hand he commenced plundering the inhabitants of the place. He imprisoned Raghunath having alleged that he had helped Muhammad Rafi' to escape.

May 25.

1048. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. The Governor in his letter writes that his (writer's) people have charged exorbitant duties upon some goods which Mr Dacres had consigned to Mr Scott at Mirzapur. Says in reply that on enquiry Mr Scott informed him that he had not to pay more than what was fixed by the Governor at the Benares conference.

May 25.

1049. To Raja Chait Singh. Says that some time ago he made enquiries, at the instance of the Raja, about certain villages belonging to him that were included within the boundary of the Chunar fort. Col. Muir, the present officer of the fort, now writes that those villages have been excluded from the boundary of the fort. The Colonel further intimates that his men experience obstacles at the hands of the Raja in purchasing provision for the army. Objects to this action of the Raja and asks him to assist the men in getting the supplies.

May 25. 1050. To Madhoji Hari. Intimates the arrival in Calcutta of Beniram Pandit. Requests that the men in charge of the dāk may be directed to be careful about the punctual transmission and delivery of letters.

May 25. 1051. To Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his congratulatory letter accompanying a present of 15 gold mohurs on the occasion of a victory achieved by Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah over the Rohillas through the assistance of the English troops.

May 25 1052. To Mirza Ali Naqī. Acknowledges the receipt of his 'arzī accompanying a present on the occasion of his being appointed Fanjdār of Dacca by Mr Barwell. Exhorts him to perform his duties carefully and diligently.

May 25. 1053. To Achint Rāy. Acknowledges the receipt of his 'arzī accompanying a present on the occasion of his being appointed Dīwān of Purnea. Exhorts him to perform his duties zealously.

May 25. 1054. To Lāla Moti Rām, son of Achint Rāy. Is glad to hear that he has secured the lease of the mahals of Purnea.

May 25. 1055. To $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ Umi Chand. Replying to the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n's$ letter says that he is sorry to hear of his illness. Promises help to his family.

May 25. 1056. To Parat Sarkar, nāib at Naldi. Directs him to send Shaikh Bakhshi and others of villages Dhundagaon and Raghunathpur to appear as witnesses in a certain case.

May 26. 1057. From Mādhoji Hari, Subahdār of Cuttack. Proposes to send Bishambhar Pandit to Calcutta shortly.

May 26.

1058. News.—From a paper of news received by His Majesty it appears that Faizu'llah <u>Kh</u>ān and other chiefs, who were retiring to the forest in Bijnor for fear of Najaf <u>Kh</u>ān's army, were attacked and plundered of all their treasure and effects by the Dīwān of the Raja of Kumaon. It is reported that Faizu'llah <u>Kh</u>ān lost his life in this action. Musawi <u>Kh</u>ān has besieged Farrukhnagar. Muḥammad Bashir <u>Kh</u>ān informs the Vazīr that some hidden stores have been discovered in the fort of Pilibhit.

May 27.

1059. To the King. Has received the royal shuqqa expressing sorrow at the death of Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah and stating that His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the title of 'Munīru'd-Daulah Bahādur Nādir Jang' on Muḥammad Shujā' Khān, eldest son of the late Nawab. Says that Muḥammad Shujā' Khān accompanied by his brothers came to Calcutta to visit him (the writer). Has, in consideration of the loyal services rendered by the late Nawab to the Company, continued his jāgīr at Bihar to his family. As the climate of Calcutta did not suit Mḥd Shuj'ā Khān, he returned to Bihar.

May 27. 1060. To the King. Congratulates the King on the occasion of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah's victory over the Rohillas through the assistance of the English troops. Sends a nazr.

May 27. 1061. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Similar to the letter (no 1000) above addressed to the King.

May 27. 1062. To Nawab Shujāu'd-Daulah. Regrets the discord between the Nawab and Col. Champion in connection with the search for treasure at Pilibhit. Has directed the Colonel to put the Nawab in possession of any towns or forts that may hereafter be reduced in the Rohilla country. The Colonel has also been directed not to address the Nawab in a manner derogatory to his high rank.

May 27. 1063. To Raja Guru Dās. In reply expresses his pleasure at the hirth of a son to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Regarding his own case refers him to Mr Middleton and exhorts him to perform his duties diligently as usual.

May 27. 1064. To Sadru'l Haq <u>Khān</u>. Grants his request for an interview. Desires him to send to Mr Elliot the papers that are intended for entry in the English registers.

May 28. 1065. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Congratuiates the Governor on the victory which the combined forces of the English and the Vazīr have obtained over the Rohillas.

May 29. 1066. News.—Raghunāth Rāo with an army of about sixty or seventy thousand horse encamped near Ahmadnagar and plundered and laid waste the country. Nawab Nizām 'Alī has with more than 100,000 horse reached near Aurangabad and is stationed at a distance of 20 kos from Raghunāth's army. It is reported that the Qil'ahdār of Farrukhnagar has surrendered to Mūsawī Khān.

May 31. 106. From Asadu'z-Zamān Khān, Zamīndār of Birbhum. Represents that he is in great need of money in order to pay his creditors and for his own subsistence. The sum of Rs 50,000 being the amount of his allowance for 4 months is due from the factory of Birbhum. The Chief of the factory has withheld the payment and wants him to settle the balance of the revenue due from the Katanga farm out of it.

Repeatedly requested the Chief to pay his allowance and promised to discharge the balance of the Katanga farm later but to no effect. Requests the Governor to favour him with a letter to the Chief directing the latter to pay his allowance. Is ready to pay the balance of the revenue.

May 31. 1068. From Lala Amin Chand. Has been ill for the last 6 months. Has tried all sorts of medicines but his condition is getting from bad to worse every day. There is little chance of his recovery. Hopes that after his death the Governor will show favour to his widow and grant her assistance to enable her to perform the necessary religious rites.

T R 11, pp. 346-7, no 169. A R 3, p. 42.

May 31. 1069. To Padlochan Ray. In reply to his 'arzī says that he has written to Mr Higginson about his affairs, as requested.

C I 6, p. 306, no 606.

Muy— 1070. From the Director of the French factory. Complains that the people of Hooghly under Aqā 'Azīm give him much trouble and that they have seized a boat laden with piece-goods bound for Malda. Requests that steps may be taken that such cases may not recur again.

C I 8, p. 17, no 5.

May— 1071¹. From Muḥammad Raushan, rakīl of Shāh Qayāmu'd-Din. Reports that on the previous night some flacoits armed with deadly weapons under Karāmat Khān and Muḥammad Nawāz came to plunder his house. The neighbours hearing the hue and cry raised by the inmates came to their rescue and the dacoits quietly decamped. Requests that the ruffians may be arrested and dealt with properly.

CI 8, pp. 17-18, no 6.

Jun. 1. 1072. From Maulavi Ghulam Ḥaidar. Reports his arrival in his native land.

T R 11, p. 347, no 170. A R 3, p. 41.

Jun. 1. V 1073. From Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. In compliance with the Governor's request has dismissed Mons. Madec and Mons. Gentil. The former was appointed by him to look into the management of Bundelkhand while the latter has been in his service for eight or nine years. Was loth to lose the services of Mons. Gentil but could not go against the Governor's wishes.

Copy of the parwanah written to Mons. Gentil dated 2 Rabi' 1 (14 May). Is unable to retain him in his service because it is not agreeable

¹ Appears in the volume of letters issued.

to the English Chiefs. He is therefore dismissed. He is at liberty to go wherever he pleases. Sends him one month's allowance due to him from his government.

T R 11, pp. 347-8, no 171. A R 3, p. 58.

Jun. 2. 1074. From Raja Kalyan Singh. Complimentary, with a basket of melons.

T R 11, 348, no 172. A R 3, p. 54.

Jun. 2. 1075. From the Nawab of Arcot. Is delighted to hear that he (the addressee) has been appointed Governor General of India. Has already communicated his congratulations to him in his previous letter. Hopes he will always assist him in promoting the prosperity of his country. Is one of the first of the Company's friends in India and has also been known to the Governor for a long time. Has had an interview with Col. Maclem. He is a good man. Has told him a few particulars to be communicated to the Governor. Has paid to the Governor of Madras in Council almost the whole of the amount due from him to the Company. Hopes to discharge the remainder very soon. Has despatched a few pieces of cloth and will shortly send an embroidered palanquin with gold trappings made especially for the Governor.

T R 11, pp. 348-9, no 173, A R 3, p. 47.

1076. Raja Chait Singh to his rakīl. Has already informed him of the treacherous behaviour of Manyār Singh and has transmitted an 'arzī through him to the Governor concerning him. In spite of the graveness of his crime no punishment has been meted out to him excepting his removal from the farm held by him. Nor was any demand made for the money which was due from him on account of his farm. In the afternoon of 7 Rabī I (19 May) Manyār Singh having collected all his servants in his house formed a secret plot against him, and when it was exposed he fled with his family to Durgakund on the other side of the river [Ganges]. Directs the rakīl to bring these facts to the notice of the Governor.

T R 11, pp. 349-50, no 174. A R 3. p. 52.

- Jun. 2. 1077. Parwānah. Ghulām Muḥammad Hawaldār is deputed to apprehend certain offenders of village Jainagar in pargana Hathiagarh.

 C. I. 6. pp. 306-7, no 607.
- Jun. 3.

 1078. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has communicated some particulars to Mr Middleton, who will write them to the Governor. Is now stationed at Bisauli and has made up his mind to pay the stipulated money to the Company by the end of the year. Will leave his sons, his army etc. in 'this quarter' and proceed to Fyzabad in a month or so with a few thousand men in order to raise the money which has to be paid to Mr Middleton. Requests the Governor to direct Col. Champion to remain where he is stationed during the period of his (writer's) absence from 'this quarter'.

T R 11, pp. 350-1, no 175. A R 3, p. 58.

Jun. 3. 1079. From Nawab Shuja'n'd-Daulah. Informs the Governor that at the instance of 'Abdu'l-Aḥad Khān the King has taken Samrū into his service and has granted his petition for an allowance. Says that the appointment of Samrū, an enemy of the English, is a clear indication that His Majesty means to insult them.

Jun. 3. 1080. News. A paper of news received by the King says that on 24 Safar (6 May) the Vazir arrived at Aonla and laid it waste. He plundered the people, drove them naked from their homes and imprisoned a great many of them. He has given orders not to leave a single Rohilla alive and even sent word to Zabitah Khan to the effect that all the Rohillas from his army should be turned out. This order has afflicted Zabitah Khan. The King directed 'Abdu'l-Ahad Khan to get ready to go to the Vazīr in order to settle His Majest 's shere of the plunder of the conquered country. 'Abdu'l-Ahad replied that as the royal business would suffer in his absence somebody else should be selected for this work. He also represented to the King that the Rohillas had attacked Bahram Khan, Fanjdar of the pargana of Sirat, and that he had sent 400 horse to the assistance of the latter. The Rohillas he added were indeed very ungrateful to have acted in this manner against an official of the King although His Majesty had always treated them with kindness. The King thereupon ordered Rizā Beg to go with a battalion to the assistance of Bahram Khan. It is reported that the Vazīr is proposing to stay either in Bisauli or Barcilly but nothing definite has yet been settled.

Jun. 3. 1081. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. A few days ago he sent a letter to his rakīl stating his complaints and directed him to hand it over to the Governor. Hopes the latter has received it.

Jun. 3. 1082. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has already informed the Governor that the King has taken Samrū into his service. Proposes to send his troops in order to attack Samrū, as he is an enemy of the English. Requests the Governor to direct Col. Champion to assist him with three or four English battalions on this expedition.

Jun. 3. 1083. To Jasarat Khān, Nāib Nāzim of Jahangirnagar. Complimentary reply to his letter.

Jun. 3. 1084. To Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Thanks him for a present of melons.

Jun. 3. 1085. Orders issued to Hājī 'Abdu'llah. He should scrupulously follow the previous orders issued to him in administering justice and should not go beyond the jurisdiction sanctioned for him. He and his subordinate officers shall try criminal cases and inflict punishment upon the accused according to the dictates of the Muhammadan Law, but should submit all cases of a serious nature to the Nizāmat 'adātat along with the judgment and proceedings. Cases should be tried according to priority. The Presiding officers should in no way accept any thing in the nature of nazrānah, etc.

Jun. 5. 1086. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is well satisfied with the English troops lent to him. Is desirous of placing his own troops trained on the English system under the command of an English officer. Requests the Governor to order Major Polier to assume charge of the command.

Jun. 5. 1087. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is glad to learn that the Nawab intends to go to Fyzabad in order to raise the money due to the Company. Has directed Colonel Champion, as desired by the Nawab, to wait with his troops at a place which the Nawab will fix for his (the Colonel's) quarters, till his return from Fyzabad.

Jun. 6. 1088. From Munni Begam. Complimentary.

Jnn. 6. 1089. From Nawab Muhammad Rizā <u>Khān</u>. Has received the Governor's letter enclosing a Persian translation of the judgment of the Council in his case. Requests the Governor to let him have as promised a copy of the original judgment in English.

Jun. 6.

1090. News. Samrū was presented to the King on 9 Ralīr I [21 May] and was received very graciously by His Majesty. A salute was fired on the occasion and every mark of attention shown to him. After presenting nazrs to the King Samrū said that the enmity between him and the English was such as precluded every possibility of reconciliation. Therefore if the English or Shujā'u'd-Daulah make any overtures to His Majesty, no notice need be taken. The King then asked him to be easy on that account and promised to protect him and make him the chief of Calcutta.

Jun. 7. 1091. From the wife of Lala Amin Chand. Informs the Governor of the death of her husband and prays for his protection.

1092. From Munnī Begam. Has made enquiries about the delay in the arrival of the newspapers from 'westward' (Upper India). Rāy Agnū Singh says that the establishment of the new dāk chaukīs from Benares downwards is the cause of delay. Has however given him strict orders to procure the papers of intelligence with the utmost expedition. Mr Middleton tells her that the Nawab's dāks from Benares upwards will continue to run as usual but that they will be discontinued from that place downwards. Says that this arrangement will entirely deprive her of fruits and other articles which she used to get every month from Azimabad, Benares, etc. Requests the Governor to communicate to her what he thinks best in this matter.

Jun. 7 1093. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Jun. 7. 1094. To Sambhājī Ganesh. Intimates that the family of Maharaja Rajballabh is going on a pilgrimage to Parsotam Chhatar. Requests that facilities may be afforded to the pilgrims so that they may perform their religious duties comfortably.

Jun. 7. 1095. To Munni Begam. In reply apologises for not writing to her for so long a time owing to pressure of work.

Jun. 7. 1096. To Maulavi Saiyid Ghulam Ḥaidar. Thanks him for a present of mangoes.

Jan. 8. 1097. News. His Majesty intends to give Samrū sanads for Panipat and Sonipat and authorise him to possess himself of whatever places he can wrest from Kuchait Singh. Samru has now with him 5 pieces of cannon, a considerable quantity of ammunition, about 1,900 sepoys with a few Europeans and 6 elephants. [Mādhoji] Sindhia and Takoji [Hulkar] have visited Raghūnāth. The latter is anxious to join them, as his own army is dispersed and he is in a sorry plight. The wife of Nārāyan Rāo, Sukharām and Nigām 'Alī are still at Aurangabad. The birth of a son to Nārāyan Rāo has occasioned great rejoicings. Takoji and Sindhia refuse to join Raghunāth. They say that a successor to the office of Peshwa is now born and it is their duty to stand by him.

Jun. 8. 1098. Parmānah. Gadāi Rāy, Tal'uqdār of pargana Mithi, is directed to produce the prosecution witnesses in connection with the case of the dacoits captured by him who were released on bail.

Jun. 9. 1099. To the Seths. Complimentary reply to their letter.

Jun. 10. 1100. Parwānah. The Thānahdārs of Katwa, Mirzinagar and Bhushna are directed to make over the charge of their respective posts to the men who have been appointed in their places.

Jun. 10. 1101. To Khān Zamān Khān. Has no objection to his returning to Azimabad on account of his ill health, although he is sorry to part with him.

Jun. 10. 1102. To the Nawab of Arcot. Sends a chālān of the price of the articles supplied to the Nawab, amounting to Rs 16,302-4-6. Says that Mr Anthony DeSouza has delivered to him Rs 689-2-6 being the sale-proceeds of chanks. The elephants that have been captured for him are not yet sufficiently broken in. There will therefore be some delay in sending them to him.

Jun. 10. 1103. To Madhoji Hari. Requests that rāhdārs and other officers concerned may be directed to pass from their respective jurisdictions Mr Lyon who is going to Ganjam by land.

Jun. 10. 1104. Dustak in favour of Gopal Gosain who is going on a pilgrimage to Jagannath with travelling requisites.

Jun. 14. 1105. From Raja Dokul [? Gokul] Singh. Has received the Governor's letter. Will send a rakīl as desired by him. Hopes the Governor will listen to what the rakīl represents.

1106. News. The Vazīr rode into the city of Bisauli to see its condi-Jun. 15. tion. He found that contrary to his orders the Sepoys had plundered the city. He imprisoned some Sepoys whom he saw cutting down trees. He then declared that those found cutting trees would have their hands cut off. It is reported that Ahlia Bai, wife of Mulhar Rao Hulkar. has entered into an alliance with Raghūnāth and promised him help with her 20,000 troops, artillery, etc. She has ordered the chankidars at her ghäts not to permit Nizām 'Ali's troops to cross and has asked Haidar Naik, her ally, to march with his army into the country of Nizām 'Alī and assist her in plundering and laying it waste. This will embarrass Nigām 'Alī and oblige him to return to his own country. Nigām 'Alī is no doubt alarmed at these proceedings but he is still on the other side of Eurhanpur. Niyazī Beg Khān was very much displeased as he was dispossessed through Samrū but he expressed satisfaction when 'Abdu'l Ahad Khan promised to represent his case to his Majesty and procure him some high office.

Jun. 16.

1107. From Munīru'd-Daulah II, Has come to see the Governor with the permission of His Majesty. Is much indebted to him for the favour he has shown him. It was through his kindness that the question of his (writer's) $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$ was settled to his satisfaction. Has been informed that the Governor cannot do anything about the money which is due to his late father unless he receives directions from England. Hopes he will assist him in the recovery of the money. Enquires whether he is to stay or go back. Will do as the Governor directs.

TR 11, p. 359, no 190. AR 3, p. 44.

- Jun. 17. 1108. News.— (1) On 27 Safar (9 May) Mādhoji Sindhia, Takoji Hulkar and Raghunath Rão were at Indore. They had an army of 50,000 horse when they arrived at Burhanpur. Nārāyan Rāo's wife and Sukharam imprisoned all the family and dependants of Sindhia and Takoji who quitted Raghunath as soon as they heard of this news. Seeing that he had only a small army with him Raghunath went back to Indore. Sindhia and Takoji joined him there and promised that they would place Nārāyan Rāo's son on the masnad and appoint Raghunath his guardian. They advised him to act in such a manner as would leave the Deccan under the authority of Narayan's son and added that if he had the ambition of making conquests he should march into Hindustan and reduce that country. In case of success Sukharam will certainly submit to him. This advice displeased Raghūnāth. He now intends to go to Hindustan, request the assistance of His Majestv and the Vazir and then return and plunder the Deccan.
 - (2) It is reported that on 25 Safar (7 May) Col. Champion and the Vazīr will return to Bengal and Lucknow respectively leaving their troops where they are. (Received on 18 June.)
 - (?) Raghūnāth, Sindhia and Takoji are still in Indore. Raghūnāth could not prevail upon the other two chiefs to join him. It is reported that the son of Nārāyan Rāo is dead. Nizām 'Alī has not yet left Aurangabad. 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān informed the King that Faizu'llah Khān and other Rohilla chiefs with ten or twelve thousand horse, provisions and ammunition were desirous of entering his service. His Majesty left the decision entirely with 'Abdu'l Aḥad, who sent Mulla Mīr Yār Khān to encourage them and give them assurances of royal favour. (Received on 19 June.)

T R 11, pp. 359-61, no 191. A R 3, p. 49.

Jun. 18.

1109. To Madhoji Hari. Has learnt that the ship in which Mr Rogers was coming from Madras to Calcutta foundered near Kujang. The Raja of the place has detained him and set a guard over the vessel and will not release 1 im without his (the addressee's) orders. Requests him to secure the release of the gentleman and send him to Calcutta. Has written to Mr Marriott at Balasore to take care of the articles of the wrecked ship.

C I 6, pp. 312-13, no 621.

Jun. 19. 1110. From Mirza Najaf Khān. Has learnt that 2 lākhs of rupees being his allowance from the Company have been entrusted to Major Hannay. Requests the Governor to send the arrears as well through the Major.

TR 11, p. 361, no 192. AR 3, p. 50.

1111. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter advising him to consult Col. Champion on important matters. Says in reply that he greatly values the advice of the English Chiefs and that he will always consult the Colonel regarding all military affairs, but in matters relating to his country and his household he prefers to remain his own master. Requests the Governor to say distinctly on what particular matters he desires him to consult the Colonel. Has learnt that many baseless things have been written to the Governor. Is convinced that he will not pay attention to them and assures him that there will be no breach of faith on his part and that he will always remain true to his word. Will give full particulars when he is called upon to do so. Meanwhile the Governor will learn the true state of things from Mr Middleton's letter.

TR 11, pp. 362-3, no 193. AR 3, p. 58.

 J_{HH} . 19. 1112. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has already written full particulars to the Governor concerning Kali Charan. This man was always active in making mischief both during his stay in Benares with Capt. Smith and in Calcutta as Shahab Khān's rakīl. Now that he is with Col. Champion he has seen Muhammad Elich Khān and endeavoured to procure a sanad for Jaumpur in the name of Shahab Khan. Muhammad Elich Khān immediately sent for his (the writer's) rakil, Makkhan Singh, and informed him of what was wanted by Kali Charan. Makkhan answered that as his master held his zamīndārī by the favour of the Company and was raised to the masnad by the Governor he did not fear the devices of Kali Charan. Has also informed the Governor of Manyar Singh's enmity towards him. The latter entered into an agreement with a man promising to give him Rs 10,000 and two villages if he would murder him (the writer). Manyar Singh escaped when his plot was discovered. Sends a draft of a letter and requests the Governor to write it to Col. Champion and Mr Middleton if he approves of it.

Draft.—Hopes he has received the letter in which he commended Raja Chait Singh to his favour. Has now learnt that Kali Charan is giving much trouble to the Raja in concert with Shahāh Khān and others. Desires him to reprimand Kali and give assistance to the Raja's vakīl whenever the latter requires it.

TR 11, pp. 363-4, no 194. AR 3, p. 52.

Jun. 20.

1113. News.—On 18 Rabi' I (30 May) Shujā'u'd-Daulah rode into the city of Bisauli. He ordered his men to go to the house of Fathu'llah Khān, son of Dūndī Khān, with a view to making a thorough search. Among other things they found there 3 trunks full of jewels

and 10,000 gold mohurs. They then went into the house of Dūndī Khān and dug up 3 trunks containing jewels etc. In the evening Shujā'u'd-Daulah returned to his tent with all the things he had found and ordered a daily allowance of Rs 100 for the support of Dūndī Khān's dependants and Rs 11 for those of Hāfig Rahmat Khān.

Jun. 20.

1114. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Repeats his letter of 19 June (no 1111) above and says that it was agreed that he should carry on correspondence with the King concerning the Bengal tribute and that the English Chiefs who were with the troops should not correspond with any person without his consent. Contrary to the agreement the chiefs have opened negotiations with the King without his knowledge. Is therefore unable to write anything to His Majesty on the subject of the Bengal tribute. Requests the Governor to direct the Colonel [Champion] to confine his attention only to matters that concern his own brigade.

TR 11, pp. 365-6, no 196. AR 3, p. 58.

Jun. 20. 1115. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Major Hannay and Col. Gailliez have long entertained feelings of friendship for him but they have been unable to see him in the absence of the Governor's permission. Requests him to write to them that they can visit him whenever they are invited.

T R 11, 366, no 197. A R 3, p. 58.

- Jun. 20. 1116. News.—(1) Muhammad Rizā Khān and Hahdād Khān, ambassadors from Tīmūr Shah [King of Afghanistan] were received in audience by the King and honoured with khān informed the King answer to the Shah's letter. 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān informed the King that Riza Khān had given out that on his return to Tīmūr Shah he would take a large army to Multan, drive the Sikhs from there and put the place under the suzerainty of His Majesty.
 - (2) 'Abdul Aḥad Khān ordered the troops under him to guard his house and stationed 3 guns there. It appears that he is afraid of Najaf Khān who is coming to Delhi. (Received on 25 June.)

T R 11. pp. 366-7, no 198. A R 3, p. 49.

Jun. 23.

1117. To Raja Chait Singh. Requests the Raja to assist Nāik Rāmchand, a banker at Benares, who is a relative of Benirām Pandit, in realizing his money from his debtors.

C I 6, p. 313, no 622.

Jun. 27. 1118. From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Expresses his attachment to the Company. Regrets he was not able to represent his case properly when he saw the Governor. Is reduced to great distress on account of his heavy expenses. The Governor knows it very well

that the deceased Maharaja, his father, left behind him a large number of dependants. It has now become impossible for him to support them without the restitution of his $j\bar{a}g\bar{\imath}r$. Requests the Governor to influence the Vazīr to re-instate him (the writer) in his $j\bar{a}g\bar{\imath}r$. His success depends entirely upon the intervention of the Governor. Holds his present position only through the favour of the Governor. His ungrateful servants are always at work trying to create differences between him and the gentlemen of the Council.

TR 11, pp. 366-8, no 199. AR 3, p. 34.

Jun. 27. 1119. Hukmnāma. Dealers in vice are informed that in view of the scarcity of grain at Madras the Council there have abolished the duties on imports till Oct. 1774.

C I 6, p. 313, no 623.

Jun. 27. 1120. A list of <u>kh</u>il'ats given to the sons of the late Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah.

C 18, p. 20 no 8.

1121. News.—Faizu'l lah Khān and the other Rohillas are at the ghāt of Kali. 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān is taking the Rohillas into his service and equipping them with arms. From the report of a messenger it appears that on 15 Safar [27 April] Tīmūr Shah Durrani was at Kabul. 'Abdu'l Khāliq Khān, a sardār of the same tribe, persuaded Naṣīr Khān to march to Kandahar and plunder it. Naṣīr Khān consequently made an incursion on the borders of Kandahar. Sulaiman Shikoh and Sikandar Shah are preparing to fight their brother, Tīmūr Shah. All the Durranis and their chiefs are discontented with Tīmūr Shah and have entered into an alliance with his brothers. Kaiqubād Khān, Chief of Badakhshan, is reducing the country of Tīmūr Shah on the other side of Herat. From these events it appears that the kingdom of Tīmūr is on the verge of destruction.

T R 11, pp. 368-9, no 200. A R 3, p. 49.

Jun. 28. 1122. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter complaining that Col. Champion and certain other English officers correspond with the King. Has asked the Colonel not to write any thing to the King without the Nawab's consent. Requests the Nawab to keep the Colonel acquainted with his own correspondence with His Majesty.

C I 6, p. 314, no 624. A I 3, p. 33.

Jun. 28. 1123. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. It appears from the report of Mr. Middleton that the Nawab has granted to one Shahāb Khān a sanad for certain mahals in Jaunpur which are already included in the zamīndārī of Raja Chait Singh. As the grant is in violation of the existing treaty with the Raja, hopes that the Nawab will revoke the sanad.

C I 6, p. 314, no 625. A I 3, p. 38.

Jun. 28.

1124. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter requesting that Major Hannay and Col Gailliez may be permitted to come to him when asked. Says that there is no objection to their visiting him. As certain officers have been in the habit of calling on the Nawab unceremoniously, has requested Col. Champion to see that no one does so without his (the Colonel's) permission. Has also written to Mr Middleton on the subject.

Jun. 28. 1125. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Is glad to hear that the Nawab has dismissed the Frenchmen Madec and Gentil from his service at his (the writer's) request. The Nawab's prompt compliance with the request is an unmistakable proof of his sincere friendship with the English. Will write to the Court of Directors with a view to removing the suspicion that had been engendered in their minds by designing persons about the Nawab's relations with the Company.

Jun. 28. 1126. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter requesting an explanation of the advice offered to him to consult Col. Champion in all affairs in which that officer may be concerned. Says that by the advice he means that on the occasion of an enterprise in which the combined forces of the Nawab and the English are engaged, or when negotiations for peace with the enemy are on foot, it is absolutely necessary that the Nawab and the Colonel should consult with each other. Regrets that mutual understanding between them does not exist. Personally is unable to offer his timely advice owing to distance. Would earnestly urge the Nawab not to allow any suspicion to enter his mind. What is wanted now is mutual trust.

Jun. 28. 1127. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. In reply to the Nawab's letter says that he is unable to allow English troops to murch to Shahjahanabad in order to seize Samrū. Is glad to hear that a reconciliation between the Nawab and Najaf Khān has taken place. Advises him to secure the Khān's help in capturing Samrū.

Jun. 29.

1128. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has learnt from the Raja's letter that Manyār Singh has been harbouring evil designs against him. 'Alī Nawāz Khān has also spoken to him (the writer) about this. Manyār Singh is only courting destruction when he is plotting against the Raja. The latter has the support of the Company behind him and he must not think that they will tolerate the conduct of Manyār Singh. Asks the Raja to be on his guard against persons who misrepresent matters to him.

Jun. 29.

1129. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received his letter and heard from 'Alī Nawāz Khān that Shahāb Khān has been granted a sanad for Jaunpur by the Vazīr. Has written to the Vazīr, Mr Middleton and Colonel Champion for the recall of the sanad from Shahāb Khān. Asks him to turn out any persons that may come to take possession of the place. Will stand responsible for such step on the Raja's part.

Jul. 1. 1130. Notification The Governor and Council announce that there is no truth in the statement that the Company have entrusted to any particular persons a monopoly for the supply of boats for the use of the public.

Jul. 5.

1131. From Munni Begam. Informs the Governor that on 15

Rabī' I (27 May) the Nawab's [Mubāraku'd-Daulah) son was named
Mīr Babar 'Alī.

Jul. 5. 1132. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Jul. 5. 1133. News.—The King has received intelligence that the widow of a Bairāgi of Kashmir burnt herself upon the funeral pyre of her husband. All persuasion failed to make her change her mind. Before she went up to the pyre she said in answer to a question that there would be plenty of rain in the country, that grain would be cheap and the ryots happy, that the empire would flourish and that destruction awaited His Majesty's enemies.

Jul. 6. 1134. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Repeats his letter of 19 June (no 1112) above and adds that it is very hard on him that his ungrateful brothers are allowed to see the Vazīr and make false representations to him. Is always prompt in remitting revenues to the Vazīr and in paying attention to his other affairs. Mentions, as an instance, that at a great personal sacrifice he readily complied with the Vazīr's commands in raising an army to assist the 'amils at Azamgarh against the Raja of the place who had in conjunction with other zamindars collected a large body of troops and was preparing for After several engagements he defeated the Raja but lost a considerable number of people and incurred heavy expense. Has established a thanah in the fort of Azamgarh and has thus made the band o bast of the country complete. In spite of all these services the Vazīr is not favourably inclined towards him. Owes his zamīndārī to the favour of the English chiefs and hopes to receive support only from them.

Jul. 6. 1135. From Baijrām Dulal. Sends a present of 2 pieces of cloth.

T R 11, p. 370, no 205. AR3, p. 35.

Jul. 6. 1136. From Padlochan Räy. Has received the Governor's parwānah. Mr Higginson has, under instructions from the Governor, given him employment. Is now engaged in preparing the accounts for the year 1179-80 Faslī under the direction of Mr Vansittart and they will shortly be ready. Will always exert his utmost in the work on which he is employed.

I' R 11, p. 371, no 206. A R 3, p. 39.

Jul. 6. 1137. From Muḥammad Muqīm. Informs the Governor that he has recently forwarded the proceedings of the 'adālat for a period of 7 months.

TR 11, p, 371, no 207. A R 3, p. 45.

Jul. 6. 1138. From Padlochan Rāy. In the business of the 'adālat Mr Higginson consults with him but in that of the hand a bast he does not. Acts according to Mr Higginson's orders. The oppressions exercised by the farmers have almost depopulated the majassal. Is exerting himself to the utmost of his power to restore it to a flourishing condition. It will be necessary to give the ryots taqārī as well as assurances of protection to induce them to cultivate the lands.

TR 11, p. 371, no 208. AR 3, p. 39.

Jul. 6. 1139. From Mir Murtazā Khān. Is according to the Governor's directions always obedient to his parent. Has regularly paid Rs 1000 a month to his mother out of his own allowance [of Rs 5000] from the time the Governor fixed it at that sum. Some evil-minded persons have lately by their persuasions prevailed upon his mother to demand from him an allowance of Rs 1000 monthly prior to that time. This has resulted in his own allowances being stopped. Requests the Governor to ask Mr Middleton to direct his mother to withdraw her unjust claim and to receive Rs 1000 from him every month.

T R 11, p. 372, no 209. A R 3, p. 45.

Jul. 6. 1140. From Nawab Muḥammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān. Complimentary. Forwards an 'arzī from the sons of Maulānā Shahbāz and commends them to the Governor's favour.

TR 11, p. 372, no 210. AR 3, p. 45.

Jul. 6. 1141. From Muhammad 'Ājil and the other sons of Maulānā Shahbāz. State that their father was a great man. The former Kings and Nawabs gave him a monthly pension of Rs 1,620. It would appear from the sanads granted by them that this sum was paid from the parganas of Bhagalpur, Chhai and Colgong. Out of it Rs 496 was set apart for the support of his family of about 200 members, for the expense on his tomb and for the upkeep of a school and a guest-house.

¹ Advances of money made by the Government to the cultivators at the time of sowing.

The remainder was spent for the maintenance of more than 1,000 other deserving people. Since the payment of the pension has been stopped they have been reduced to great distress. Request the Governor to order the continuance of their pensions to them.

Jul. 7. 1142. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-laulah. Has received the Governor's letter. Is glad to note that he has given directions to Col. Champion to deliver to him (the writer) without dispute any fort, country or place which may be taken within the limits assigned for the present war.

Jul. 7.

1143. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is very desirous of employing Mr Lane to the command of some of his own battalions. Will be much obliged if the Governor permits that gentleman to come to him. Other particulars will be communicated to the Governor by Mr Middleton.

Jul. 8. 1144. To Munnī Begam. Is very glad to hear that a son was born to Nawab Mubāraku'd Daulah on 21 Muḥarram (3 April) Approves of the name Babar Alī given to the child.

Jul. 8. 1145. To Nawab Mubāraku'd Daulah. Approves of the name Babar 'Alī given to the child born to him. I'rays to God for the child's long life.

Jul. 9. 1146. To Munnī Begam. Intimates that a young man calling himself Fatḥ 'Alī has represented to Colonel Champion at Bisauli that he is the son of the late Nawab Mīr Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān, whom Mīr Muḥammad Qāsim Khān during his flight from Bengal had carried away in his infancy and left at Gohad. Enquires whether Nawab Mīr Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān had any son of that name and whether she has any objection to his return to this country since he is anxious to do so.

Jul. 9. 1147. To Muhammad 'Alī Khān, Faujdār of Bhushna. It appears from his report that Kishan Kanta has murdered Chand Rāy. Dīwān Bishan Kanta has personally communicated the incident to him (the writer) and the 'arzī of 'Azīm Beg Jam'adār also mentions it. It is strange that though he (the addressee) has sepoys under him, he has not yet taken any steps to arrest the murderer. Directs him to take immediate action. He is also to apprehend Anūp Singh who abetted the murder.

Jul. 11.

1148. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter concerning Garwara and Jaunpur which were attached to the zamīndūrī of Raja Chait Singh. After deducting Rs 50,000 from the revenue of pargana Garwara has re-established the Raja in it. Although the pargana was of great advantage to him he gave it to the Raja only to please the Governor. Has also relinquished 19 villages in Jaunpur.

Jul. 12. 1149. To Munnī Begam. Saiyid Muḥammad Ḥusain <u>Kh</u>ān used to receive a subsidy of Rs 300 from the *Nizāmat* and on his death the payment was stopped. Requests her to restore the subsidy to his son Saiyid Ḥasan <u>Kh</u>ān.

Jul. 13. 1150. From Raja Tej Chand. Sends Rs 1,65,300 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

Jul. 13. 1151. From Birj Kishor Ray. To the same effect as the foregoing.

1152. The King to Col. Champion. Has received the Colonel's Jul. 13. letter. Is still true to his engagements with the Company. Says that Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah [Mirza Najaf Khān) thought it desirable to dissociate Samru from Nawal Singh in order to form the bandobast of Akbarabad. For some time past negotiations were on foot between Zu'lfaqar and Samrū on this subject. The latter then forwarded all the letters he received from Zu'lfagar to the Presence and submitted an 'arzī praying for pardon for his crimes. The Sikhs at this time had become very troublesome. They plundered and burnt Shahdara. In order to punish them and at the same time to prevent Samru from joining other rebels it was decided to extend the royal clemency to him. Accordingly 3 days after Samru was admitted to an audience he was ordered to go on an expedition against the Sikhs and to release Karnal, Panipat and Sirhind which they had usurped. Was obliged to take this course because the Vazīr was busy with the Rohillas and Zu'lfaqar was also permitted to join him.

The reports which the Colonel has receive I about his (the writer's) alliance with Qāsim 'Alī <u>Khān</u>, <u>Ghāziu'd-Dīn Khān</u>, the Sikhs and the Mahrattas are absolutely false. If he had invited the Mahrattas he would not have driven them out of Meerut and other places and appointed royal officers there. His principal object is to conduct the business of the empire on a sound basis and it was for this reason that during these six or seven months he repeatedly asked the Governor and the gentlemen of the Council to send an army but they took no notice of his request. Desires him and Col. Gailliez now to arrange and send a brigade immediately to the Presence. Has been in great financial difficulties for the last 3 years. The income

from his territories will hardly exceed twelve or fourteen $l\bar{a}kh_{\delta}$ of rupees. Again the Sikh rising and the drought have further stopped the collections of several of the parganas. The English Chiefs too have turned a deaf ear to his repeated requests for the remittance of the Bengal tribute. The Vazīr also has not yet fulfilled any conditions of his treaty which he sent to His Majesty on a leaf of the holy Koran although he has been victorious in war and has acquired great wealth and territories. Requests the Colonel to remind him of the oath he had taken. It is reported that the Colonel is thinking of sending Mr Brooke to the Presence. Will be very glad if he is sent immediately. If that gentleman cannot be spared, some other intelligent chief should be despatched in order to see the state of royal affairs with his own eyes. Sends a copy of the treaty entered into by the Vazīr and written on a leaf of the Koran, for the information of the Colonel.

Treaty made by Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah with the King. Swears that he will ever have at heart the zealous discharge of his duty to His Majesty Shah 'Alam in his affairs but more particulary in establishing and supporting his empire, in defending his life, honour and dignity and in keeping the secrets of his government. His Majesty may stay at Shahjahanabad or Akbarabad wherever he likes. Will represent nothing against his inclinations. Will deliver one half of the conquered territories, exclusive of the jagirs attached to the Vizarat and those held without any conditions, to His Majosty and retain the other half in order to defray the expense of his troops. Will always assist the royal officers. The attached property and the peshkashes of the Rajas will be a part of the royal revenue. Will regard His Majesty's friends as his own friends and his enemies as his personal enemies. Will not employ those who are in His Majesty's service or transact any business without his consent. Will guard the honour, reputation and life of 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān if he continues to be loyal to His Majesty and a friend to himself and forgive and forget his past faults. Has written these articles on a leaf of the holy Koran and will not hereafter deviate or depart from what he has written.

Jul. 13.

1153. Mirza Najaf Khān to Zafaryāb Khān [Samrū]. Has a great friendship for him and is therefore longing to see him. His representations have been duly signed and made over to 'Abdu'r Raḥman Khān and his arzī to the King has been forwarded to His Majesty. Has given directions for sending to him his allowance for one month through Afrāsiyāb Khān. Is going to Bareilly to see the Vazīr. Invites him (Samrū) there as well. The arrears of his salary—2 lākhs of rupees—from Nawal Singh will be settled when the first payment of his (Nawal's) tribute is received. Will shortly return to Akbarabad and see him. Other particulars will be communicated to him by 'Abdu'r Raḥman Khān.

Jul. 13.

1154. Mirza Najaf Khān to Col. Champion. Has by no means been instrumental in getting Samrū appointed to the King's service. On the other hand has always been planning to bring about his downfall. It is true that he has written him letters and that these letters might be regarded as proofs of his having been in league with him. But the case is otherwise. His aim has been to get him into his power and cut off his alliance with Nawal Singh. In fact Samrū himself realized that he could obtain no assistance from him (the writer) and he then sent his vakīl to Majdu'd-Daulah who invited him to the Presence and prevailed upon the King to grant him several parganas which belonged to him (the writer). Majdu'd-Daulah also entered into correspondence with the Mahrattas and the Sikhs. Was informed of all these proceedings at Bisauli and had written him a letter condemning such actions on his part. Is on the look out for an opportunity to seize Samrû, and when he succeeds will cut off his head and send it to the Colonel. Is devoted to the interests of the English and would request the Colonel not to listen to the artful representations of his enemies but send some one else to see things with his own eves and make a report to him.

Majdu'd-Daulah to Mirza Najaf Khān. Will give a satisfactory reply to all his questions relating to the appointment of Samrū, the despatch of khil'ats to the Sikhs and the writing of letters to the Mahrattas, etc., when he meets him. Will always support his cause if he promises to be friendly towards him and dutiful to the King. Is ready to give him any security that he may desire that he will keep his word. He should not give ear to anything that he may hear against

him. Requests him to come quickly to the Presence.

Jul. 13. 1155. Makkhan Singh, rukīl of Raja Chait Singh, to Mr Middleton. Has been asked by his master to stay with him (the addressee) in order to transact the business of his zamīndārī conformably to his advice. The former rukīl having proved incompetent has been dismissed but through the agency of some of Colonel Champion's people he is trying to get the 'appointment' [zamīndārī?] of Jaunpur and obtain a khil'at from the King. The Raja's affairs will be greatly hampered if this man is appointed. Requests him therefore to speak to the Vazīr and have this business settled to the advantage of the Raja.

Jul. 13. 1156. To Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Reprimands him for releasing some accused persons who murdered the men of Radhikā Parshād in a dispute with Kishan Chand, Nandrayan and Gobind Parshād, Zamindārs of Dumurdah. Asks him to forward his decision with the deposition of witnesses if he has tried the case. In case he has not, he is desired to collect necessary information and depositions and rearrest the culprits. On hearing from him the opinion of the Nizāmat 'adālat will be called for to decide the case finally.

C I 6, pp. 322-3, no 638.

Jul. 13. 1157. Parwānah to Rashikrām, an Ijārahdār of Jessore. The Governor directs the Ijārahdār to release the 26 children and the womenfolk of the robbers, who were delivered to him by Captain Duncan, and send the robbers to the 'adālat at Jessore.

Jul. 13. 1158. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his letter along with the papers of intelligence from Northern India.

Jul. 13. 1159. To the Raja of Burdwan Is glad to hear of the successful performance of the *Punia* ceremony on 21 Rabī II (2 July) in the presence of Mr George Vansittart.

Jul. 14. 1160. To the Raja of Burdwan. Has received his letter intimating the remittance of Rs 1,65,390 on account of Burdwan revenue by bills on the House of Raja Huzuri Mal and Raja Dāl Chand.

Jul. 14. 1161. To Diwan Birj Kishor. Same as no 1159 above.

Jul. 14. 1162. To Dīwān Birj Kishor. Same as no 1160 above.

Jul. 15. 1163. From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. A letter of congratulation with a nazr on the occasion of the Punia ceremony.

Jul. 15. 1164. From Birj Kishor Ray, Dīwān of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Jul. 16.

1165. To the Raja of Burdwan. It has been reported that the hāt owned by Maulavī Shaikh Amsaḥu'd Dīn Muḥammad at Makurkhali in the pargana of Baliabisundari has been destroyed by the Raja's men. Another hāt was then secured by the Maulavī at Naikoli which had been started by Gokul Chand Ghosal. This hāt the Maulavī has given away for the upkeep of a madrasa. As compensation for the loss of the Maulavi's hāt at Makurkhali a hāt at Mundalkia in the aforesaid pargana is now given to him. He will also receive Rs 125 a month as rent of the aimma maḥal held by his ancestors the late Maulavī Shaikh Abdul Qādir and others for maintaining religious institutions. The Raja shall deduct the amount (Rs 125) from the Burdwan revenue.

Jul. 15.

1166. To the Raja of Burdwan. Asks the Raja to see that Maulavi Shaikh Amsaḥu'd-Dīn Muḥammad and his sons are allowed undisturbed possession of the lands granted to them rent-free under the sanad of Mr Cartier, for the maintenance of religious institutions.

C I 6, pp. 326-7, no 646.

Jul. 15. 1167. To Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Nawab 'Alī Vardī Khān granted a sanad to Maulavi Shaikh Amsahu'd-Din Muhammad of Makurkhali for 125 bighas of cultivated land and 2,551 bighas of fallow land both rent-free and Raja Chatar Sen, the former zamīndār of Burdwan granted to Maulavi Shaikh Aşlahu'd-Din Muhammad, the father of the said Maulavī, 29 bighas of fallow land and Raja Nar Nārāyan and other zamīndārs of pargana Bhursut granted some villages for the maintenance of the shrines of Makhdum Shah Isma'il Baghdadi and Makhdum Shah Daud Baghdadi, the ancestors of the said Maulavi. Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā Shāistah Khan had also granted a sanad to Shaikh 'Abdu'l Hai, one of the ancestors of the said Maulavi, for 1,000 bighas of fallow land. Says that the officers of the Raja have interfered with the rights of the Maulavi regarding those lands and villages and realised rents from his ryots. Asks the Raja not to demand any thing from the Maulavi and keep those lands and villages intact in his possession.

C I 6, pp. 327-9, no 647.

Jul. 15. 1168. To Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Has learnt that the officers of the Raja have deprived the sepoys of the thānahdārs of the pargana Baliabesundari in the chakla of Burwan of the rent-free lands which were formerly granted to them for lending their services to Maulavī Shaikh Amsahu'd-Dīn Muḥammad and other aimmadārs of the place. The sepoys of the thānahdārs have withheld their services, so the Maulavī and his relations are frequently robbed and assaulted by the bad elements of the place. Says that out of the bāzyāft lands 900 bighas are assigned to the Maulavī and the Raja is desired not to interfere with the Maulavī's right in them.

C I 6, pp. 329-30, no 648.

Jul. 16. 1169. From Munīru'd-Daulah II. Complimentary. Informs the Governor that he has arrived at Murshidabad.

TR 11, p. 382. no 223, AR 3, p. 44.

Jul. 16. 1170. Raja Kishan Chand Sinda, Qil'ahdār of Kujang, to Mr Marriott. Replying to his letter denies that a ship belonging to the Company arrived in his country. From enquiries it has been found that the ship is in Colon [Kokilo?] Dip which is under the authority of Raja Gopināth Deo. Considers himself his dependant and hopes that 'with the key of his favour he will unlock the door of his (writer's) pleasure.' Invites him to come with merchandize in his country, and assures him that he will purchase all that he may bring.

T R 11, p. 383, no 224, A R 3, p. 55.

1171. The King to Col. Champion. Has received his letter stating $J_{1}l$, 16.1 that he has forwarded the royal letter to the English Chiefs and that he will transmit an answer on hearing from them. Will continue to adhere to the treaty entered into with the English Chiefs and expects them also to abide by the same. Will in that case attend to any representations that they may make. Samru has been taken into the royal service only because it was thought expedient to dissociate him from Nawal Singh and also to prevent his connection with other enemies of the empire. Is anxious to make a certain communication which he does not think proper to put down in writing. Desires him therefore to send at once a trustworthy man to the Presence. Has repeatedly written to Mr Hastings to send an army to the Presence and to pay their expenses from the arrears of the Bengal tribute but he has taken no notice of his request. Will transact all his business with the advice of the English Chiefs provided they send him an army and the arrears of the Bengal tribute and undertake to remit the latter in future regularly every month. Majdu'd-Daulah, a loyal and faithful servant of the Crown, is also steadfastly attached to the English Chiefs.

T R 11, pp. 383-4, no 225. A R 3, p. 41.

Jul. 18. 1172. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received a copy of a letter which the Nawab wrote to Col. Champion on the subject of paying 40 lākhs of rupees to the Company in return for their aid in the Rohilla war. A copy of their letter has also been received from Mr Middleton. The Nawab says that he will pay the amount after he has dismissed the English brigade which is with him. Reminds him that when he originally wrote to the Governor asking for the aid of the Company's troops he promised to pay 40 lākhs of rupees to the Company as soon as half of the country belonging to the Rohillas was subjugated. Now that the whole of Rohilkhand is in his possession it is meet that he should fulfil his part of the contract and pay the stipulated amount. Mr Middleton will speak to him on the subject.

Jul. 20. 1173. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Is delighted to receive his letter reporting his arrival at Murshidabad on Friday, 28 Rabī' II (8 July). Hopes to hear from him often.

Jul. 20. 1174. To <u>Kh</u>ān Jahān <u>Kh</u>ān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Desires him to send some old pieces of artillery lying in the fort of Hooghly.

Jul. 22. 1175. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Has not been favoured with sanads for the Faujdārī of Hooghly and of the thānah of Mukhoor [Tanna Muckwa?]2. When he has occasion to send out his

¹ Jul. 15 according to the vol. of Abstract.

²Spot now occupied by Botanical Gardens, Calcutta

people to make enquiries into cases of theft or murder the officers of zamīndārs often want to see the sanads. Requests therefore the despatch of sanads for both the places.

Jul. 22. 1176. To Nawab Vazīru'l-Mamālik (Shujā'u'd-Daulah). Is glad to understand from the Nawab's letter that in order to meet his (the writer's) wishes, he has restored certain villages to Raja Chait Singh.

Jul. 22. 1177. To Nawab Vazīru'l-Mamālik (Shujā'u'd-Daulah). Has received the Nawab's letter in which he states that he is very pleased to hear that the Governor has written to Colonel Champion forbidding the plunder of the fort and town occupied by him. Says that he is ever trying to do his best to please the Nawab.

Jul. 22.

1178. To Raja Chait Singh. Has received the Raja's letter complaining of the enmity of Kāli Charan and of the grant by Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah of certain villages in Jaunpur to Shahābu'd-Dīn Khān. Has written to the Nawab and Mr Middleton on the subject and hopes that the villages will be restored to the Raja.

Jul. 23. 1179. From Nawah Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Understands that some people write to the Governor telling tales against him. Requests the Governor to communicate the names of such persons to Mr Middleton and himself so that an enquiry may be made into the truth of their reports. If this is done no one will afterwards dare to make false representations. On the contrary, if the Governor keeps silent they will be encouraged to do so.

Jul. 25.

1180. From Munnī Begam. Has received the Governor's letter in which he says that one Fath 'Alī Khān called on Col. Champion at Bisauli and said that he was the son of Nawab Ṣādiq 'Alī Khān deceased, and that he was carried away in his infancy and left in Gohad by Mīr Qāsim during his flight and that he was desirous of returning to Bengal under English protection. The Governor desires to know if the facts stated by the man are true and whether he can be taken under the protection of the English. Replies that Fath 'Alī Khān, who was adopted by Mīr Qāsim, is one of the sons of Ṣādiq 'Alī Khān. She sees no objection to the Governor affording him protection.

Jul. 26.

1181. To Nawab Vazīru'l-Mamālik (Shujā'u'd-Daulah). Has received a letter from Ḥājī Kaḥīm Khān through Shaikh Asadu'llah. It appears that when Mr Lawrell was deputed to Allahabad to make the revenue settlement there he had leased out the parganas of Suram and Sikandra to the Ḥājī. The latter helped the ryots with taqāwī and paid malguzarī regularly. Now that Allahabad belengs to the Nawab his men have cancelled the Ḥājī's lease; the Ḥājī prays that he may be paid the amount he has had to spend over taqāwī etc. Hopes the Nawab will see that the Hājī suffers no loss.

Jul. 26. 1182. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Invites him and his sons to a theatrical performance.

Jul. 27. 1183. From Chatar Singh, Rana of Gohad. Has sent a vakil with several 'arzīs to the Governor. Has lately had an interview with Capt. Claud Martin and expressed his desire of entering into an alliance with the English if they would assist him in recovering a part of his country usurped by the people of the Deccan. If successful, will pay 2 lakks of rupees to the Company and 3-16th part of the revenue into their treasury every year. The Captain replied that he would first enquire from the Governor and then let him know. Represents his desire to the Governor and is anxious to know whether he will help him. Will also be glad to have an estimate of the expenses of the Sepoys and artillery that would come to his assistance. If the Governor is not inclined to send troops to his assistance, he can possibly direct one of his allies to Further particulars will be communicated to him by support him. Capt. Martin.

Jul. 27. Nawab Najaf Khān had an audience 1184. Extracts from news. with the King who wanted to know the reason of his raising such a vast number of troops. The Nawab said that he had many representations to make to him in a private conference. Of course His Majesty might allow Prince Jawan Bakht or Manzur 'Alī Khan to sit there. The proposal was agreed to and then letters from the Vazīr, Col. Champion and Major Polier were presented to the King. The Vazir had written that he would give His Majesty his share of the Rohilla country and of the plunder according to the treaty provided that His Majesty himself marched to Kotah against the Mahrattas and stopped correspondence with them in future. Najaf Khān then represented that he was ready to resign to the King one—third share of the country he had conquered, that he had 80,000 troops to punish the enemies of the Throne and that His Majesty should not give ear to the insinuations of designing men against him. On 3 Rabī II (13 June) Raghūnāth Rāo, Takojī and Mādhoji were at Indore. Raghūnāth desired each of the sardārs to raise an army of five or six thousand horse in order to proceed to Poona

- and swear that they would be faithful to him. This they promised to do when a letter was received from Sukharām inviting them immediately to Poona. Raghūnāth is on his march thither. Mādhoji has routed and plundered the army of Darya Bāi, who fled to Berar. Nawab Nizām 'Alī with his troops is at Burhanpur.
- (2) Nawah 'Abdu'l-Aḥad <u>Kh</u>ān and Najaf <u>Kh</u>ān had a long conversation. The former was sorry that their friendship had been disturbed by the insinuations of evil-minded persons and said that the motive of all his actions had been loyalty to His Majesty and regard for him (Najaf <u>Kh</u>ān). He expressed his willingness to go anywhere in the royal service if Najaf <u>Kh</u>ān wished to remain at Shahjahanabad. The latter told him to remain in the Presence and said that he intended to punish the Sikhs by reducing their country as far as Lahore into subjection and also the other Rajas who refused to pay revenues to His Majesty. (Received on 28 July).
- (3) The King sent a paper to Nawab Najaf Khān asking him to give a third part of the country he had conquered, to deliver up to him Sian, a debtor to the Government, to send to the Presence whatever English forces he had, to settle the demand of Raza Beg's forces and to root out the enemies of the empire. The Nawab replied that he would comply with His Majesty's desires if the latter approved of his representations which would shortly be presented to him. A correspondence of pretended friendship is being carried on between Najaf Khān and 'Abdu'l-Ahad. The latter assures him that he will get all his proposals sanctioned by the King. It appears that His Majesty is a tool in the hands of 'Abdu'l-Ahad. Najaf Khān is persuaded by his people not to enter into any terms of friendship with 'Abdu'l-Ahad. Malak Zamānī and other Begams recommended Najaf Khan to the royal favour but His Majesty remarked that he was a fickle-minded man and that therefore no reliance could be placed on him. On 15 Rabi III (25 June) Samrū arrived at Samalka. He garrisoned Gharaunda which the Sikhs had evacuated. The Sikhs assembled at Karnal and are preparing to march towards Indri. (Received on 29 July).
- (4) Sharfu'd-Daulah presented an 'arzī from the Vazīr to the King praying that correspondence with him may be carried on through Najaf Khān. The King declined to accede to his request and said that it was he who was instrumental in having the payment of the tribute from Bengal stopped. M. Madec with Najaf Qulī Khān met Najaf Khān, had a long conversation with him and was presented with khāu'l'ats. He had with him 3 battalions, 6 guns and 5 elephants. Faizu'llah Khān, a Rohilla Chief, with an army of about 30,000 horse and foot is encamped near Kiratpur and there is a great scarcity of grain in his camp. (Received on 29 July).
- (5) 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān obtained from the King sanads for the Faujdārī of Sirhind in the name of Prince Farkhunda Bakht and got Samrū appointed as his nāib. He asked the vakīl of Kuchait Singh, Faujdār of Karnal, to inform his master of this arrangement and tell him to pay attention to Samrū. (Received on 30 July).

1774.

(6) His Majesty is ill with fever and has a bad headache. All efforts of his physicians have proved fruitless. 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān has been transacting the business of the Government. (Received on 31 July).

T R 11, pp. 388-93, no 231. AR 3, pp. 49, 50.

Jul. 27. 1185. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Sends him 6 tickets of admission to a theatrical performance, and requests his presence there along with his sons.

Jul. 28. 1186. To Raja Kalyān Singh. Acknowledges the receipt, through Majlis Rāy, the Raja's vakīl, of a present of cloth and other articles.

Jul. 28. 1187. To <u>Khān Jahān Khān</u>, Faujdar of Hooghly. Instructs him to write the words ' $Faujdar\bar{\imath}$ ' and ' $Ad\bar{a}lat$ ' on the covers of his reports in connection with the two departments.

Jul. 29. 1188. From Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Has received the Governor's letter in which he says that there are many guns which are lying useless in the fort of Hooghly and directs him to make them over to Mr Prinsep. Has accordingly asked the latter to send a person in order to take delivery thereof.

Jul. 31. 1189. Notification. The public are informed that the Government Promissory notes of 1771 will be redeemed before 31 Dec. 1774.

Jul. 31. 1190. Fo Mahdi Quli Khān, Faujdār of Katwa. Several complaints against him have reached Mr Vansittart, Chief of Burdwan, who has written to him repeatedly but never received a reply. He is to explain his conduct.

Aug. 1. 1191. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Complimentary.

Aug. 1. 1192. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Mr Peacock is proceeding to Benares to settle certain matters of trade with Mr Francis who is also going there, from Fyzabad. Will be glad if the Raja will render Mr Peacock any assistance that he may need.

Aug. 3.

1193. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Is delighted to learn from his vakīl, 'Alī Nawāz Khān, that the Governor takes a keen interest in his affairs. Mr Middleton agreeably to the Governor's directions, has procured him Garwara and the villages of Jaunpur from the Vazīr. Thanks the Governor for having directed Col. Muir to release the villages of Chunar. 'May the shadow of his favour, auspicious as the eagle's wing, ever overspread the head of his servant (the writer) that he may therein find protection and support.'

T R 11, pp. 393-4, no 232. A R 3, p. 52.

Ang. 3. 1194. From the King. Complimentary, asking the Governor to forward a letter to the Nawab of Arcot in answer to the one received from him congratulating His Majesty on the conquest of Akbarabad.

TR 11, p. 394, no 233. AR 3, p. 41.

Aug. 3. 1195. From 'Abdu'l-Aḥad <u>Khān</u>. Transmits a letter from the King to the Nawab of Arcot in answer to the Nawab's 'arzī which was accompanied by a nazr of 101 gold mohurs to His Majesty on the occasion of the conquest of Akbarabad.

Requests the Governor to forward his letters for the King to him and to direct Col. Champion and Col. Gailliez to look upon him as a friend of the English and not to pay attention to the representations of interested persons. It is the earnest desire of His Majesty and himself that the affairs of the empire may be conducted with the counsel of the Governor and it was with this view that His Majesty had asked the Governor to send English troops to his assistance. Hopes he will despatch a body of troops to the Presence and remit the money (arrears of the Bengal tribute). Col. Champion had written to His Majesty concerning the appointment of Samrū. An answer was sent to him which was intended for the Governor's information. As the King's income is stopped he is obliged to act conformably to the necessity to which he is reduced. The King pardoned Samrū and took him into his service with a view to dissociating him from Nawal Singh and preventing his alliance with other rebels. Samrū has been sent towards Sirhind and some parganas which were in the possession of the Sikhs have been given him for his support. Further particulars will be communicated to him by Raja Kalyan Singh, a dutiful subject of His Majesty and a wellwisher of the Company.

TR 11, pp. 394-6, no 234. AR 3, p. 33.

Aug. 3. 1196. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Complimentary.

T R 11, p. 396, no 235. A R 3, p. 52.

Aug. 4. 1197. From Raja Himmat Singh. Congratulatory with a nazr on the occasion of the successful termination of the Punia ceremony.

7 R 11, p. 396, no 236. A R 3, p. 38.

Aug. 4. 1198. To <u>Kh</u>ān Jahān <u>Kh</u>ān, *Fanjdār* of Hooghly. Habību'llah and Zulai<u>kh</u>ā <u>Kh</u>ānam have preferred a complaint against Haji Chilapi. The latter is to be arrested and kept in custody.

on the death of Raja of Bhutan. Has been placed on the mashad on the death of Raja Dharma. His country is in a flourishing state and he is anxious to cultivate the friendship of the English. Has accommodated the two English gentlemen who were sent to the Teshā Lāma. The latter is not a Raja but a priest and has therefore no authority in the government of the country. His region is under the suzerainty of the King of China, who keeps two harkārahs with the Teshā Lāma. No person is admitted into the country without a passport from the King. In reply to his letter the Teshā Lāma wrote to him that he was unable to permit these gentlemen to enter the country without a passport either from the King or the Raja of the province. Requests the Governor therefore to recall them. The climate of his own country is not good and they may suffer from illness if they remain there for a long time. Sends a piece of cloth for the Governor.

TR 11, pp. 396-8, no 237. AR 3, p. 55.

Aug. 5. 1200. To Hāji 'Abdu'llah, Dārogha, 'Adālat Kachahri Favjdārī. Desires him to send Nanku who is in custody as a result of the case instituted against him by Bhelu Malik, <u>Khānsāman</u>, together with all connected papers.

Aug. 5. 1201. To Nawab Vazīru'l Mamālik. Acknowledges the Nawab's letter asking that Mr Lane's services may be lent to him. Has learnt from a letter from Mr Middleton that it is the Nawab's intention to have a body of troops trained by Mr Lane. Approves of the proposal. (Letter incomplete)

Aug. 5. 1202. Dastak for Calcutta to Benares. Benirām Pandit is proceeding to the Court of Maharaja Sabaji with presents from the Company as stated below. All are directed to see that he travels in safety and meets with no obstacles.

List of presents.

- 1. 2 elephants
- 2. 1 closed box, sealed.

C I 7, p. 9, no 19.

Aug. 6. 1203. From the youngest son of Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah, deceased. Complimentary, reporting his arrival at Patna.

TR 11, p. 398, no 238. A R, p. 61.

Aug. 8.

1204. The Teshū Lūma to Mr Bogle. Is glad to hear that he has arrived at Cooch Behar and intends to proceed to him. His country is under the dominion of the King of China who has ordered that no Indian, Mughal, l'athan or European should be admitted into it. Regrets his inability to see him and requests him therefore to go back to Calcutta. Letters etc., if he has any for him, may be made over to some one travelling this way. Will send a representative to his (the addressee's) country when the summer season is over.

Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has Aug. 8. **1205**. From Nawab delivered Mr Middleton a paper of news from which the Governor will learn that the King has sent khil'ats to Qasim 'Ali Khan and 'Imadu'l-Mulk [Ghāziu'd-Dīn Khān] and has invited them to the Presence. already entered the royal service. These in his opinion, are being collected together because of their enmity to the English. 'Imadu'l-Mulk has been sent for especially with the object of frightening him (the writer). Can easily prevent His Majesty from taking these measures and thus drive his own enemies and those of the English from the Presence by regulating the affairs of the empire in a suitable manner. Will at once take this business in hand if the Governor approves of it. Delay in this affair may be harmful to the interests of both the Company and himself.

Aug. 9. 1206. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Thanks the Governor for his letter assuring him that the English Chiefs will never countenance the intrigues of Manyar Singh against him.

Aug. 9. 1207. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Is glad to receive the Governor's letter saying that he has written to Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Mr Middleton and Col. Champion to deprive Shahāb Khān of the sanad of Jaunpur and that if any of his people attempt to exercise any act of authority in that pargana, he (the writer) must not permit it. Thanks the Governor for his favour and says that Shahāb Khān has arrived in Benares but has not yet showed him the Vazīr's letter.

Aug. 9.

1208. Col. Champion to the Vazīr. In compliance with His Excellency's repeated requests the English brigade is held in readiness to march, though such action is highly imprudent at this time. It is very likely that a large number of troops will perish from fatigue, marching in the wind and rain, and from a scarcity of necessaries. It is believed that the Governor and Council would also refuse to countenance such a march. According to the treaty the English forces cannot go beyond Najibgarh which is the limit of the Rohilla country.

Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah to Col. Champion. Has received his letter remarking that the march of troops [to Najibgarh], if undertaken now, in the rainy season, will be attended with dire consequences and that the Governor and Council will not approve of such action either. Says in reply that it is a short march of eight or nine days, that the roads through which the army is to pass are in good condition and that there are several very large cities on the other side of Najibgarh where the troops can be suitably stationed. The Colonel need not therefore entertain any anxiety about the safety of his troops. The Governor will not resent this action because while returning from Benares he himself ordered the English troops to march back to their own country during the rains. It is to check the growth of fresh enemies and to bring his business, as desired by Mr Hastings, to a speedy conclusion that he requests the Colonel to march his troops. Has already left his cantonment and the news of his march has spread on all sides. To abandon it now will be regarded as disgraceful. Najibgarh which is on this side of the Ganges has been for a long time a part of his own country and he himself had given it in farm to Najib Khan. Therefore if the English troops go on the other side of Najibgarh they will be undoubtedly in his own country. According to the treaty the English troops shall march into every part of the Rchilla country from this side of the Ganges to the foot of the mountains (the Kumaon range of hills).

TR 11, pp. 401-3, no 243. AR 3, p. 35.

Aug. 10. 1209. From Khān Jahān Khūn, Faujdār of Hooghly. Has arrested and kept in confinement Hāji Chilapi as directed by the Governor. The Hāji refuses to take any food so long as he is in confinement. If the Governor thinks proper he will immediately send the Hāji to him.

T R 11, pp. 403-4, no 244. A R 3, p. 40.

Aug. 10. 1210. From Khān Zamān Khān. Thanks the Governor for his parmānah for the recovery of his jāgīrs and requests that he may be granted a sanad in Persian.

TR 11, p. 404, no 245. AR 3, p. 401.

Aug. 10. 1211. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Beniram Pandit who came to Calcutta as the vakīl of Maharaja Sabaji Bhonsla is now returning to his master with presents from the Company. He will pass through Benares and wishes to visit the Raja. Will be glad if he will receive the Pandit cordially and show him every mark of hospitality.

C I 7, p. 9, no 20. A I 3, p. 34.

Aug. 10. 1212. To Maharaja Pirthi Nārāyan Shamshīr Jang, Ruler of Nepal. Last year a letter was received from him, communicating his intention to seize the murderer of the Raja of Morung. A reply to

that letter was handed over to his $v\bar{a}k\bar{\imath}l$. It now transpires that his troops have occupied Bijepur and Amirpur, both of which are parts of the province of Bengal. As it is desirable to preserve friendly relations between him and the Company it is hoped that he will remove his troops from those places.

C I 7, p. 10, no 21. A I 3, p. 36.

Aug. 11. 1213. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary.

C I 7, p. 11, no 22. A I 3, p. 29.

Aug. 11. 1214. To Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Desires him to send to Calcutta one Mirza Shah Beg to appear as a witness in a civil suit.

C I 7, p. 11, no 23. A I 3, p. 27.

Aug. 12. 1215. From Darpnārāyan. Reports his arrival at Krishnagar. Has summoned the farmers to ascertain what collections have been already made. Will shortly inform the Governor of the result. Has written to the Faujdārs that he is ever ready to give them every facility in arresting thieves and murderers.

T R 11, p. 404, no 246. A R 3, p. 36.

Aug. 12. 1216. To Nawab Vāzīrul Mamālik. Informs him that Benirām Pandit who came to Calcutta as the *rakīl* of Maharaja Sabaji Bhonsla is now returning to his master and will pay the Nawab a visit on his way.

(' I7, p. 11, no 24. A I 3, p. 38.

Aug. 12.

1217. To Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Has received his letter reporting that the prisoner Hāji Muḥammad Chilapī has been refusing food all the time he has been in custody. Directs him to decide his case and send the proceedings to the Nizāmat. He is not to be released till orders are passed on his case, nor is there any need to send him to Calcutta.

C I 7, pp. 11, 12, no 25. A I 3, p. 27.

Aug. 13.

1218. From the Seths of Murshidabad. Believe that the Governor has by this time received an answer from Europe concerning the amount of their $tan\underline{k}hw\bar{a}s$. Request him to give an order for the payment of the balances of their $tan\underline{k}hw\bar{a}s$. In view of the fact that they have a large number of dependants to support, the Governor, it is hoped, will also order the regular payment of $tan\underline{k}hw\bar{a}s$ in future.

T R 11, pp. 404-5, no 247. A R 3, p. 59.

Aug. 15. 1219. From Kashmīri Mal. Sends a present of rose water etc.

TR 11, p. 405, no 248. AR 3, p. 42.

Aug. 15.

1220. To Mahārāni Daryā Bāī, widow of the late Jānūjī Bhonsla. Hearing of her great administrative ability, is anxious to strengthen further the ties of friendship existing between the Company and the Bhonsla Court. Intimates that Benirām Pandit who had been staying in Calcutta as the vakīl of Maharaja Sabāji Bhonsla, is now returning to his master with presents from the Company.

List of presents [for the Mahāranī].

- 1. A pearl necklace with a pendant.
- 2. A female elephant.
- 3. A sārī of brocade.
- 4. A wrapper of brocade.
- 5. A petticoat.
- 6. Two thans of embroidered cloth.

Aug. 15. 1221. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. From the representation of Bishnāth Ballabh, Company's hepārī, it appears that his men meet with interference at the hands of chaukīdārs between Allahabad and Benares. Asks the Raja to remely this state of affairs, and protect the interests of Bishnath Ballabh.

Aug, 15.

1222. To Raja Hindu Pat [of Bundelkhand]. Requests him to give his consideration to all matters that may be represented to him by Sūp Rāy Ballabh who is the Company's bepārī there (Bundelkhand).

Aug. 15. 1223. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. Intimates that Saiyid Ghulām Husain Khàn¹ is going to Azimabad to attend to his personal affairs. Requests the Maharaja to give him any assistance that he may need.

Aug. 15. 1224. To Khān Jahān Khān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Has received his letter reporting that the vakīl of the French has been visiting him every now and then about their newly built gate. Says if there is no harm it may be allowed to stand.

Aug. 15. 1225. Dastak. Saiyid Ghulām Ḥusain Khān is proceeding from Calcutta to Azimabad with his luggage. He is on no account to be interfered with in the course of his journey.

Aug. 16. 1226. From Raja Kishan Chand. Thanks the Governor for the kindness shown to his son Kunwar Shrī Chand and assures him that he will exert himself to the utmost of his power in the collection of revenues.

Aug. 19.

1227. News. The Vazīr's army has marched towards Moradabad. It is reported that Faizu'llah Khān, a Rohilla chief, is desirous of coming to terms with the Vazīr. If he fails in this he will continue the war. The Vazīr will come to no agreement until he has fully satisfied his greed of money and treasure, and the English, it seems, are determined to support him.

Aug. 19. 1228. To Kashmīrī Mal. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter together with a bottle of attar.

Aug. 19. 1229. Dastak for Calcutta to Benares. Benirām Pandit, the vakīl of Maharaja Sābāji Bhonsla, is travelling with his retinue and is taking with him 3 elephants and various articles. No charge is to be levied on him on account of $r\bar{a}hd\bar{a}r\bar{s}$.

Aug. 19. 1230. Parwānah addressed to Jagannath Singh and Haro Sen, farmers of the pargana of Anwarpur. It appears from the report of Lāl Behārī Bose that they have confined one Shashīdās Bose. They are directed to send the latter down to Calcutta immediately on receipt of this parwānah.

Aug. 19. 1231. To Nawab Vazīru'l Mamālik. Has received his letter reporting that the King who sometime ago took Samrū into his service has now conferred honours on Qāsim 'Alī Khān and 'Imādu'l Mulk. This, the Nawab remarks in his letter, is a menace to his safety and a challenge to the English sardārs. Replies that it is hardly the business of the Company to interfere in the doings of His Majesty. The Nawab is sagacious and will doubtless take what action may appear to him necessary, but in all matters he should do well to consult Colonel Champion.

Aug. 20. 1232. From the mother of Lutfu'llah. There are some hāts in the village of Bandipur which has been in her possession for a long time. Raja Nobkishan has now erected a hāt on his land adjoining to her village and as a result of this her hāts are deserted and ruined. It

is out of the income from these $h\bar{a}ts$ that she pays the $m\bar{a}lguz\bar{a}r\bar{\iota}$ and supports herself. For the last 5 months her $vak\bar{\iota}l$ has been with Mr Dacres who was ordered to examine into this affair but nothing has yet been settled. The Raja now wants to farm out her village against her will. Requests the Governor to grant her a sanad restoring to her the privileges formerly enjoyed by her and appoint a guard to prevent the Raja from continuing his $h\bar{a}t$.

Aug. 20. 1233. Dastak for Calcutta to Azimabad. Maulavi Irādat'ullāh is proceeding by river to Azimabad. No charge is to be levied on him on account of $r\bar{a}hd\bar{a}r\bar{i}$, etc.

Ang. 21. 1234. News.—It is reported that Faizu'llah Khān has been to Rampur to request the assistance of Kallu Khān and Mallu Khān, sons of Najību'd-Daulah, against the Vazīr. In consequence of this, they took an oath and agreed to assist him. Preparations are now being made for a war.

109. 23. 1235. From Mulla Chulam Haidar. Requests the Governor to write a letter to Mr Vansittart commending him to his favour.

Any. 23. 1236. From Raja Fazl 'Alī. After the death of his father, Muzaffar 'Alī, last year, he accompanied Captain Brooke to bring the mountaineers [Bhutanese?] to punishment and also attended to the cultivation of the country. The Captain then took him to Patna where he was honoured with a kirlat and the title of Raja from the Council. The question of granting him sanads for the zamīndōrī and giving him the jāyīrs of his deceased father was then under consideration. Sends Chunī Lāl to the Governor in order to represent to him some particulars. Requests the grant of sanads for the zamīndārī. Will always exert himself to the best of his ability in the business of the Company.

Ang. 23. 1237. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Has received his letter desiring him to send Mirza Shah Beg to give evidence in a case—Kishan Parshad Chaudhrī vs Jayrām and Kūnmal. He sent a chobdār several times to persuade the Mirza who was an inhabitant of Chandernagore to come to him but to no effect. A letter was then written to Mr Chevalier who has invited him (the writer) to the Council at Chandernagore. Will write to the Governor after he has seen Mr Chevalier and his Council.

Aug. 23. 1238. Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah to Col. Champion. Informs him that he will pay 7 lākhs of rupees in 6 months' time as a gratuity to the English brigade and its officers that came to his assistance, in recognition of their services.

Aug. 23. 1239. Orders issued to Ḥājī 'Abdu'llāh. He is to be careful not to postpone petty cases for a long time.

Aug. 25. 1240. To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter reporting that Saiyid Ḥasan Khān does not attend the Darbār from conceit. The contents of her letter were communicated to the Khān who has replied that after the death of his father he used to go to the Palace to pay his respects to the Begam. After three months Mīr Masītā told him that a pension of Rs 80 a month would be settled on him, and that if he did not choose to accept it he might as well discontinue his visits. Says that the Khān is deserving of patronage, and recommends that he be allowed the same subsidy as was given to his father.

Aug. 27. 1241. News.—Nothing has yet been settled between the King and Najaf Khān relating to the division of the conquered country. It appears that Najaf Khān has no intention of bringing this affair to a conclusion. There was a conference between him and 'Abdu'l-Aḥad Khān but no useful purpose was served.

Aug. 29. 1242. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Now that the Mahrattas are no longer in the grip of a civil war, they are expected to turn their attention to Hindustan. It naturally follows that the Nawab will think of measures that would keep them at bay. Being firmly convinced that the interests of the Company are identical with those of his, has sent Captain Brooke to him and recommends his appointment to the command of his forces. The Captain made a name for himself in Bengal and the Carnatic and will doubtless be of great assistance to him. As it is not good policy for the Company openly to associate themselves in all the undertakings of the Nawab, they have detached the Captain from their service so that he may enter that of the Nawab's and may no longer be regarded as an officer in the English army.

Aug. 30. 1243. From the mother of Lutfu'llah. Informs the Governor of her arrival in Hooghly in a bad state of health. Will shortly pay her respects to him.

Aug. 31. 1244. From Mir Sulaiman. Requests permission of the Governor to go to Murshidabad in order to recoup his health.

Sep. 1. 1245. To the Jagat Seths. Has received their letter requesting that the periodical payments to them may be ordered pending the arrival of instructions from the Court of Directors. Is unable to act in the manner suggested as nothing can be done before the receipt of advices from England.

Sep. 1. 1246. To Darp Nārāyan, Dīwan of Krishnagar. Has received his 'arzī reporting that he has arrived at Krishnagar and is attending to the duties of his office. Desires him always to perform his work with zeal.

Sep. 1. 1247. To Mīr Sulaimān <u>Kh</u>ān. Has no objection to his going to Murshidabad to see Asadu'd-Daulah Asadu'llāh <u>Kh</u>ān who is indisposed.

Sep. 3. 1248. From the Nawab of Arcot. Mr Wynch (junior), son of the Governor of Madras, is going to Bengal to visit him (Mr Hastings). Hopes he will receive him well.

Sep. 3. 1249. From Raushanud'-Daulah, son of the Nawab of Arcot. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Sep. 3. 1250. From Raja Kalyān Singh. As desired by the Governor, will render every possible assistance to Captain Brooke in punishing robbers and murderers. Proposes to send to the Captain a person who, it is believed, will be of much use to him.

Sep. 5. 1251. From the Seths. Report that the youngest Seth's mother is dead.

Sep. 5. 1252. From Birj Kishor Rāy, Dīwān of Burdwan. Reports that the apprehensions caused by the scarcity of rain were entirely removed by a heavy rainfall which continued without ceasing for 4 days, throughout the Burdwan District.

Sep. 5. 1253. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has been prevented by illness from going to Fyzabad. Faizu'llah Khān taking advantage of his being in ill health sent an army of 15 to 20,000 men against him.

Marched from his cantonment and arrived within 15 or 29 kōs of the enemy's army. Could not proceed further on account of the rains. There is now great consternation among the enemy. Will punish them according to their deserts.

Sep. 5.

1254. The Vazīr to Col. Champion. Has lately been informed that Faizu'llah Khān desires to come to him. Has no objection to see him if he agrees to make a treaty upon the following terms (1) that he will surrender half of the treasure he has, (2) that he will be given as much country in the territory of the Doāb lying between the Ganges and the Jumna as is sufficient for the support of 50,000 men and (3) that he gives an undertaking to adhere faithfully to this treaty. If these terms are acceptable to Faizu llah Khān the Colonel may send for him.

Sep. 7. 1255. From Khān Zamān Khān. Complimentary.

Sep. 7. 1256. From the Raja of Dinajpur. Represents that when his hereditary zamīndārī was farmed out, the Governor settled a lākh and a half of rupees on him annually for the support of his family and dependants, that this sum is inadequate and that he does not even receive it regularly. Last year a great part of this sum was stopped in order to make good the balances in the collections when these were under his management and he was in consequence obliged to borrow large sums of money from the bankers. Is now in great trouble as his creditors are pressing him hard for payment. It was for want of money that he could not repair his house which at last gave way. Requests the Governor to order that his stipulated allowance be regularly paid to him so that he may be relieved from the importunity of his creditors.

Sep. 8. 1257. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received an insufficiently addressed khariṭu from Madras. From the words 'Fīroz Jang' appearing on the cover it is believed that it is intended for the Nawab. Sends it accordingly.

Sep. 8. M258. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has recently received letters from England from Mr Verelst who was formerly Governor of Bengal. It appears that an action is proceeding against him in the English Court of Justice for damages amounting to two lakhs of rupees. The complainants are Mr Bolts and his four Armenian agents. The latter who were residing in the Nawab's territories were expelled and it is

¹ This is probably wrong, for in the Treaty concluded between Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and Faizu'llah <u>Kh</u>an in Oct. 1774 the latter gave an undertaking that he would not retain more than 5,000 men. Aitchison, Op. Cit., p. 7.

alleged that this entailed very considerable loss on Mr Bolts who learn complained that the order expelling his agents nominally emanabas from the Nawab but actually owed its origin to Mr Verelst. The latter has stated that he had no hand in the matter, that the Nawab had always been known as violently against Englishmen trading in his dominions, that in the case of the Armenians he had complained to him (Mr Verelst) and General Smith, that the Nawab was told he was master in his house and could do as he pleased, and that eventually he had the Armenians arrested and removed from his territories to Bengal. It is now arranged that two persons will be deputed to the Nawab to record his evidence. Has stated all these facts so that he may answer the questions that may be put to him. Adds that according to English law the evidence will be taken on oath. Feels diffident to ask him to conform so far to the requirements of the law but trusts that he will agree for the sake of friendship.

Sep. 8. 1259. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Has received their letter communicating the sad news of the death of the Maharani, the mother of Maharaja Udwat Chand. Offers condolence.

Sep. 8. 1260. To Ray Hari Malik. Acknowledges his two letters with their accompanying nagr on the occasion of the Punia.

Sep. 8. 1261. To Nawab Munîru'd-Daulah Khān Zamān Khān. Is delighted to receive the Nawab's letter intimating his arrival at Azimabad. Hopes to hear from him often.

1262. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter concerning the payment to the Company of the stipulated sum of 40 lākhs of rujees. Is ever ready to pay the Company's dues. It was his intention, as announced to the Governor, to return to Fyzabad for collecting the money payable to the Company but his illness prevented him from doing so. Meanwhile Faizu'llah Khān prepared to commence hostilities and it was absolutely necessary to march against him. This has occasioned a further delay. Negotiations are now on foot with Faizu'llah Khān, and as soon as this business is concluded, will go to Fyzabad, take Mr Middleton with him and immediately fulfil his engagements with the Company.

Sep. 10.

1263. To Mādhoji [Sindhia] Sīwāī Peshwa. His letter, 'the nosegay from the garden of Friendship' intimating that he has been invested with the dignity of Sīwāī has been received and has 'increased two-fold the intoxication of pleasure'. Offers hearty congratulations.

Raja Pirthī Singh, Raja Bezī Singh, Raja Tikhanir Singh and other Rajas have assembled together with the intention to punish Raja Partab Singh. On their request the King has agreed to help them. They in their turn have promised to support the royal cause against the Mahrattas.

TR 11, pp. 415-16, no 277. AR 3, p. 50.

Sep. 16. 1278. From Ḥusāmu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān. Has received two letters from the Governor. Sends a letter for transmission to the King.

T.R. 11, p. 418, no 279. A.R. 3, p. 38.

Sep. 18. 1279. To the Raja and Diwān of Burdwan. Acknowledges their letter intimating the despatch of a lakh of rupees on account of the revenue of Burdwan.

C 17, p. 27, no 55.

1280. The Vazīr to the King, [written on 7 Shawwāl, 22 Decem-Sep. 19. ber, 1773]. Was particularly anxious to pay his respects to His Majesty and also intended to send Munīru'd-Daulah and Elich Khān to him but the preparation of the Mahrattas to commence hostilities prevented him from doing so. The Mahrattas, it seems, having gained intelligence of his intention took this course. They thought that measures would be taken against them when Munitu'd-Daulah, Elich Khān and he got to the Presence. It was no doubt a great mistake that His Majesty made in taking the Mahrattas on their word and leaving Allahabad for Shahjahanabad. If His Majesty reflects he will see that no advantage accrued to him from this move, for the country of Zabitah Khan is still in the Khan's possession: the Jats still hold theirs: Meerut and other places are yet under the authority of the Mahrattas It is said that the Mahrattas are trying to obtain from His Majesty a grant of the countries of Kora and Kara. Requests him not to yield to them but to send him a letter assigning those places to him. Has now with him a brigade of English troops, two battalions of which are Europeans, and another brigade is shortly expected from Dinapore. Will soon march with his own forces which are held in readiness. Has already sent Munīru'd-Daulah to Jaunpur to punish the enemies of the empire.

TR 11, pp. 416-18, no 278. AR 3, p. 59.

Sep. 19.

1281. The Vazīr to the King. His Majesty has written to Elich Khān that all the recent disturbances were occasioned by the report of his (writer's) proceeding to the Presence with the Khān and Munīru'd-Daulah. While admitting the truth of His Majesty's remark submits that he had done his best to dissuade His Majesty from moving [from Allahabad] to Delhi. His counsel was rejected but what has the King gained? On the other hand he has lost Kora and Kara as also the tribute from Bengal. His Majesty has now given sanads for Kora and Kara to the Mahrattas. These places were originally in his

possession and were given as a nazr to His Majesty. Cannot consent to their being handed over to the Mahrattas. Will prevent the latter from occupying them. English troops have come to his assistance and he means to prove his fidelity and zeal in the service of His Majesty.

Sep. 19.

1282. The King to the Vazīr. Has received his letter giving assurances of his fidelity in the royal cause and attributing the present disadvantages of His Majesty to his march from Allahabad to Shahjahanabad. He has also expressed his determination to secure the possession of Kora and Kara and not to give them up to the Mahrattas. Replies that it was the will of God that the royal affairs should thus suffer; if He pleases they may at once be restored to their former splendour. A letter assigning Kora and Kara to him could not be issued, for these places had already been granted to the Mahrattas. If his request was complied with it would have engaged him in a quarrel with the Mahrattas which His Majesty wanted to avoid.

Sev. 20.

1283. From Raja Mukand Singh. Is much delighted to receive the Governor's letter. In consequence of it Mr Lane has also shown great kindness to him. Hopes to be established in the possession of his inherit ance by the Governor's favour. Dīwān Mirzā Shamsher Beg and Bahrām rakīl will represent further particulars to the Governor.

Sep. 23. 1284. From Qazī Fakhru'd-Dīn. Complimentary; requests the Governor to suggest to the Governor and Council of Madras to bestow on him the village held as jāgīr by Sarmast Alī.

Sep. 23.1285. From Raja Fazl Alī. In 1178 Faslī Raja Rawal Singh and Manohar Mukharji, 'Amil and Diman respectively of Mr Bateman, imprisoned his peshkar and took from his gumashtah the management of the business in the mufassal in their own hands. They tampered with the accounts by reducing the figures in the jam'a of that year, got it signed by his gumāshtah and presented it to Raja Shitab Ray. In the course of collecting the revenue Manohar had extorted a large sum of money from the people of Bhagalpur and appropriated it to himself. On the people's complaint Raja Debi Singh examined them and found that Manohar had oppressively collected a sum of Rs 16,250-15-0. Manohar not being satisfied with this decision appealed to Mr Baber, who again having examined the ryots upheld the Raja's decision and ordered the refund to the ryots of the money unjustly collected from them. Manohar after having paid the ryots Rs 2 each for their travelling expenses and given them letters to his gumashtah for the refund of the money aforesaid obtained a discharge from them. This he presented to the Council and received a fresh sanad and then left for Calcutta. Manohar's qumashtah now refuses to pay anything to

the ryots. Has now heard that upon the report of Mr Middleton the Governor has ordered Kanta Babu to hold an enquiry into the matter. Hopes that justice will be done and his grievances redressed.

Paper of requests enclosed in the foregoing letter.—His father during his life-time appointed him to act in his stead, in consequence of which he received a <u>khil'at</u> from the Council at Patna. Requests the Governor to grant him a sanad for the $zam\bar{\imath}nd\bar{\alpha}r\bar{\imath}$.

Holds a sanad under the seal of Nawab Intiramu'd-Daulah for the pargana of Kharakpur, but for some years it has been included in the mālguzārī. Requests a sanad for its release.

As the above pargana has become desolate through the oppression of 'āmils and farmers, hopes the Governor will appoint him solely to the management of its affairs.

T R 11, pp. 421-3, no 284. A R 3, p. 38.

Sep. 23. 1286. To Babbū Begam. Complimentary.

C 17, p. 27, no 55 (a). A I 3, p. 26.

Sep. 24. 1287. From Qāzī Muḥammad Wafā. Thanks the Governor and sends a nazr on the occasion of his being appointed to the office of Qāzī.

T R 11, p. 423, no 285. A R 3, p. 36.

Sep. 24. 1288. From Darp Nārāyān. Sends the proceedings of the 'adālat at Krishnagar for the second half of Jumāda II (Aug.-Sep.)

T R 11, p. 423, no 286. A R 3, p. 36.

Sep. 24. 1289. From Aḥmadu'llah. Thanks the Governor for his appointment to the office of $Q\bar{a}z\bar{\imath}$ at Midnapur and sends him a nazr on the occasion. Has now received a letter from Maulavi Shākir, the Chief Qāzī, desiring him not to interfere with Muḥammad Muqim, who is the $Q\bar{a}z\bar{\imath}$, in Jaleswar. Muḥammad Muqim through the influence of the $D\bar{a}rog\underline{h}a$ of the 'adālat' has also stopped half of his allowance. Requests the Governor to say how he is to act in this affair.

The Chief Qāzī to Aḥmadu'llah, dated 7 Jumāda II (16 Angust). It appears from the sanads produced by Muḥammad Muqīm as well as from his representations that the Qazāi of Jaleswar has been for a long time separated from Midnapur and conferred on him. Having regard to the sanads desires him not to oppress the nāibs of Muḥammad Muqīm.

T R 11, pp. 423-4, no 287. A R 3, p. 34.

Sep. 24. 1290. From the Maulavis [of the 'Adālat] at Hooghly. In pursuance of the orders received from the Governor have released Rasik and Jugal Kanta from the jail at the Kotwāli and have given 50 stripes each to Hulas Rāy, Gada Kanta and Gopi Kanta and 30 stripes to Dayār. Have also asked the vakīl of Raja Kishan Chand to collect together the ryots for the examination into the affair of Raghū Dosad, a robber.

T R 11, p. 424, no 288. A R 3, p. 46.

Sep. 24. 1291. News—Fath 'Alī Khān, 'Ewaz Beg Khān, Ḥusain Beg Khān and others acted as mediators between the King and Najaf Khān and settled their differences amicably. The King allowed Najaf Khān to continue in the post of Nāib Vazīr and appointed 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān, Dārogha of the Artillery, Baths, etc. The Mughal sardārs stood security that Najaf Khān should give up the King's share of the conquered country, the iāgīrs of the Princes and Begams and the command of Akharabad.

Sep. 24. 1292. To Kunwar Pāresnāth Singh, Zamīndār of Ramgarh, son of Raja Tej Singh. He is directed to come to Calcutta with a view to his being invested with the zamīndārī held by his father.

Sep. 25. 1293. From the Raja of Burdwan. Has paid one lākh of rupees on account of the revenues of Burdwan to the House of Huzūrī Mal and forwards a receipt for the same.

- Sep. 25.
 1294. From Birj Kishor Rāy. To the same effect as the foregoing.
 T R 11, p. 425, no 291. A R 3, p. 34.
- Sep. 26.

 1295. From Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Is surprised to read the contents of the letter enclosed in a <u>kh</u>arita received from the Governor. Has not been able to discover who the writer of this letter is, though every possible enquiry was made. Returns it to the Governor. Expects to be informed if he can find any clue as to its authorship.

Sep. 26. 1296. To Rāy Jagat Chand. Has received his letter expressing loyal sentiments. Is fully aware of his excellent qualities. Exhorts him to be always attentive to his duties.

Sep. 26. 1297. To Raja Nabo Kishan. Is sorry to learn from his letter that he is seriously ill. Hopes that he will make a speedy recovery. He must not give way to gloomy forebodings.

Sep. 27.

1298. 'Abdu'l-Aḥad Khān to Colonel Champion [received on 20 August]. Is very much pleased to receive the Colonel's letter expressing satisfaction at the King's kind attitude towards the English as evinced in a royal letter. Anxiously hopes that the English Chiefs will come with their army to the Presence and take the management of the

King's affairs into their own hands with a view to protecting the dignity of the empire and restoring it to its former splendour so that 'the eyes of the friends of the King and of the English may be enlightened and those of their enemies blinded.' Is surprised to find from the Colonel's letter received on 1 Jumāda II (11 August) that he has not received any reply from the King to his letter concerning Mr Redman, though one was sent to him. Mr Redman having received his dismissal from the English Chiefs came to His Majesty. When he arrived he and his followers had been 4 days without food. Sent them some food and promised to take them into the royal service if they ceuld procure the consent of the English Chiefs. Mr Redman is now with Mr Madee who is in confederacy with Nawab Zu'l-fiqāru'd-Daulah [Najaf Khān]. Samrū whom His Majesty has dismissed out of regard for the English is also an ally of Najaf Khan, who has sent him presents of <u>khiliats</u>, jewels and horses and appointed him to manage the affairs of Ajmer. Forwards an original letter from Samrū to himself together with two from Najaf Khan to Samru and requests the Colonel to transmit them to Nawab 'Imadu'd-Daulah (Mr Hastings). It was purely out of regard for the English Chiefs that His Majesty gave up the cause of Samrū and Mr Redman. Requests the Colonel to regard the whole thing written here as secret and then he will be able to distinguish truth from falsehood.

Sumrū to 'Abdu'l-Aḥad <u>Kh</u>ān. Has received his letter containing his kind assurances as well as those of His Majesty towards him and directing him not to take any steps without an order from the Presence and to represent to His Majesty whatever he has at heart. Replies that from the parganas granted to him for the support of his troops he was not able to collect more than Rs 5,000 from Panipat, Rs 3,000 from Sambhalka and a triffing sum from Gharaunda after deducting the necessary charges. The whole collection was not adequate for the payment of the forces and he had to spend whatever he had of his own. Wrote from ten to fifteen letters requesting the allotment of more places for the support of the troops but no heed was paid to them. After waiting in vain for a considerable length of time in expectation of receiving assistance, has determined to look out for a subsistence elsewhere. But wherever he goes he will always remain obedient to His Majesty. Has spent Rs 6,000 of his own for the pay of the famils and thanahdars whom he has stationed in the districts and thanahs according to His Majesty's orders. Requests him to send some one to take charge of them.

Zulfiqāru'd-Daulah [Najaf <u>Kh</u>ān] to Samrā. Has received his letter stating that His Majestv has sent for him and that he intends to go there. Believes that this has been caused by the malicious representa-

tions of his enemies. Agreeably to his request has signed his proposals. Will arrive at the Presence in eight or ten days. If he is desirous of obtaining any jāgur, title or grant, will procure it for him from His Majesty. Will exert himself to the utmost for his advantage. Has informed 'Abdu'r-Raḥman Khān of many other particulars which he will communicate to him. Desires him to act accordingly.

T R 11, pp. 426-31, no 293. AR 3, p. 33.

Sep. 27. 1299. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Complimentary.

T R 11, p. 431, no 294. A. R 3, p. 52.

1300. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Reports that Mir Jālalu'd-Dīn, Dāroghah of the Bakhshbandar, does not know his business nor does he attend the kachahrī regularly; he has appointed a muharrir who is even less acquainted with business than himself. He has also taken the seal of the Vīwāuī to his house and makes use of it there, whereas according to the established custom the seal should remain in the kachahrī. Hopes the Governor will appoint some other person in the place of the said Dāroghah so that the business may be conducted efficiently.

T R 11, p. 432, no 295, A R 3, p. 40.

Sep. 27. 1301. From Himmat Singh. Informs the Governor of the death of Mr Lambert.

TR 11, p. 432, no 296. AR 3, p. 38.

Sep. 27. 1362. From Himmat Singh. It is 6 months since the Governor ordered the settlement of the dispute between Radhanath and Kishan Kanta, Zamīndārs, and their brothers concerning their respective shares but nothing has been done yet. Radha and Kishan are still in Calcutta and if they continue there any longer great losses will be sustained in their mālguzārī. Hopes the Governor will send a purmānah authorizing him to settle this affair and direct them to leave Calcutta for that purpose.

T R 11, pp. 432-3, no 297. A R 3, p. 38.

Sep. 28. 1303. From Himmat Singh. Recommends that the allowances of the Zamīndārs of Muhammad Aminpur which have been stopped may be continued. They are suffering much hardship which is bound to be more keenly felt in the ensuing Puja.

TR 11, p. 433, no 298. AR 3, p. 38.

Sep. 28. 1304. From the Zamīndārs of Muhammad Aminpur. To the same effect as the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 433, no 299. AR 3, p. 61.

Sep. 29.1 1305. To Nawab Vazīru'l Mamālik. Introduces to him his friend (Col. Maclane) and expresses the hope that the Nawab will give him a good reception. The Colonel will make some important communications to him through Mr Middleton.

1306. From Raja Kalyān Singh. The former part of the letter is the same as of the one of 11 September (no 1265) above and then proceeds that Maharaja Shitāb Rāy's stipend was fixed at Rs 50,000 per aunum exclusive of the allowances for munshīs and nāibs whereas these expenses are included in his stipend of Rs 60,000. The Governor while at Patna told him that he had settled the allowance for his support with his nāibs and munshis at Rs 5,000 per month and referred him to Mr Vansittart for further information. This gentleman said that of Rs 5,000, Rs 300 was settled each on Khayāli Ram and Sada Ram. Has since then paid Rs 7,200 every year to them and Rs 2,800 to the munshīs, nāibs, etc., and received for his own support Rs 50,000 every year exclusive of all charges as it was the practice in the time of Maharaja Shitāb Rāy.

Sep. 30. 1307. From Darp Nārāyan Sends the proceedings of the 'adālat at Krishnagar for the first half of Rajab (September).

Sep. 30. 1308. To the Rāja and the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. Acknowledges their letter intimating the despatch of $1 \ l\bar{a}kh$ of rupees on account of the Burdwan revenue.

Sep. 30. 1309. To Raja Dayarām. Informs the Raja that a letter has been addressed to Mr Middleton concerning him.

Sep. 30.3 1310. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has repeatedly been informed that Europeans go into the Nawab's country much to the detriment of the English Company as well as the Nawab himself. Suggests that orders may be issued to all the chankīs not to allow any Europeans to pass even if they call themselves Englishmen and produce dastaks. They should, on the other hand be sent back to him (the Governor). Military officers of course should not be obstructed. Will write to the Nawab when it will be necessary to send any person to his dominions.

¹ Dated Sep. 28 in the Abstract.

² 'Captain' in the Abstract.

Dated Sep. 29 in the Abstract.

Oct. 1.

1311. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Informs the Governor of the flight of Ausān Singh and of his taking upon himself the management of the affairs of the zamīndārī. Requests the Governor to regard him as his son and guide him by his advice. Manyār Singh has established himself in the pargana of Kiwai and has evil designs against him.

Oct. 1.1 1312. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Complimentary reply.

Oct. 2. 1313. To Raja Kishan Chand, Zamīndār of Nadia. Has heard that Kali and another man, two chiefs of the robbers who were sent to Nadia and imprisoned there, have made good their escape. Desires the Raja to rearrest them and then send them to Calcutta.

Oct. 3.2

1314. From the Nawab of Arcot. Congratulates Mr Warren Hastings on his being raised to so exalted a rank [that of Governor General] by the King and Parliament. Sends him a present of some pieces of cloth. Requests him to represent to the other gentlemen who are coming out to India the sincerity and steadiness of his attachment to the English.

Oct. 4. 1315. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges several papers of intelligence from Northern India received in succession.

Oct. 5.

1316. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. It appears from Lieut. Alexander Mackintosh's letter that when he was stationed in Benares in March [last] a body of robbers broke into his house and took away Rs 460 in cash, also articles to the value of Rs 120. Lieut. Mackintosh [subsequently] managed to secure two of the roblers and sent them to the Raja with some of the articles they had carried away. The Raja promised to inquire into the matter and said that he would have the whole of the cash and valuables restored to the Lieutenant. He made a similar promise before Col. Muir to whom the matter was referred but has not yet taken any action. Requests the Raja to expedite the recovery of the money and articles in question.

¹ Dated Sep. 30 in the Abstract.

² Warren Hastings did not actually assume charge of the office of Governor-General before 20 October.

Oct. 5. 1317. To Raja Chait Singh. Replies to his letter reporting the flight of Ausān Singh and stating that he has now assumed the full responsibilities of his zamīndārī. Was always aware that the Raja was elever and of a persevering disposition, but had never credited him with possessing courage of such high order as has been exhibited by him. Is delighted beyond measure to see proofs of his sagacity. Would however like to warn him against the counsels of interested persons who will not hesitate to take advantage of his youth and secure to themselves authority detrimental to the interest of his zamīndārī.

Oct. 5. 1318. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Requests the Raja to afford Col. Cumming, when he passes through Benares, every facility in his journey.

Oct. 8. 1319. To Haji Abd'ullah. Directs him immediately to come down to Calcutta to receive orders about pending criminal cases.

Oct. 8. 1320. Dastak granted to Padlochan Ray for going on a pilgrimage from Calcutta to Cuttack.

1321. From the King. Has received the Governor's letter together Oct. 10. with a nazr of 101 gold mohurs through Raja Dayārām Pandit on the occasion of the victory obtained by the Vazīr [over the Rohillas]. May God make this victory the source of joy to all His Majesty's loval subjects and particularly to the Governor! Has received no answer during the last 8 months to the repeated letters requiring immediate attention, which were forwarded to the Governor through the Pandit. There is no doubt that the tribute money will be eventually paid but it will be a shame if it remains unpaid during the Governor's regime. It is necessary that he should give a plain answer. The Governor has not even sent a brigade which was requisitioned nor has he complied with his request to furnish some white cloths. Will send Majdu'd-Daulah to the Governor on his remitting 20 lakhs of rupees on account of the tribute and giving an assurance that he will act agreeably to the royal pleasure. Could not send him to see the Governor at Benares owing to the sudden rising of the Jats.

Oct. 10. 1322. From 'Abdu'l-Aḥad Khān. Is greatly attached to the Governor. It was out of respect for his wishes that he had Samrū and Mr Redman removed from the royal service. Has not heard from the Governor for a long time. The sudden rising of the Jāts prevented

him from having an interview with the Governor at Benares. The King considers the Governor as his most loyal subject but when he requisitioned from him an English brigade it was not sent. Says that as the King has great esteem for and confidence in him (the writer) there are many who have become his enemies and are jealous of his position. Requests the Governor therefore to write to Col. Champion not to pay any attention to the representations made against him to the Colonel. If the Governor is inclined to regulate the affairs of the empire he can do so quite easily. Assures him that His Majesty is the sincere friend of the English. If the Governor sends him 20 lākhs of rupees on account of the Bengal tribute, will go and see him wherever he desires.

T R 11, pp. 438-40, no 305. A R 3, p. 33.

Oct. 10. 1323. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Sends a present and commends Saiyid Fitrat Khān to the Governor's favour. Will be much obliged if he pays attention to what the Khān represents to him.

TR 11, pp. 440-41, no 306. AR 3, p. 43.

Oct. 10. 1324. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 441, no 307. AR 3, p. 43.

Oct. 10. 1325. From Khān Zamān Khān Munīru'd-Daulah. Has not received an answer to his letter written from Patna. Hopes to hear from the Governor every now and then. Informs him that his brother Karim Qulī Khān in consequence of an invitation from Najaf Khan is desirous of going to him. Requests permission of the Governor to accompany his brother to Benares.

T R 11, p. 441, no 308. A R 3, p. 42.

Oct. 10. 1326. From Farzand Khān [Karim Qulī Khān]. Complimentary, informing the Governor of his intention of leaving Patna and proceeding westward [Delhi].

T R 11, pp. 441-442, no 309. A R 3, p. 37.

Oct. 10. 1327. From Babbū Begam. Complimentary.

T R 11, p. 442, no 310. A R 3, p. 35.

Oct. 10. 1328. From Khān Jahān Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Informs the Governor that he has settled the suit brought by the wife and son of Mir Muzaffar against Hāji Muḥammad Chilapī. Encloses a copy of an acquittance with the Qāzi's seal thereon from Muzaffar's wife and son Awaits orders from the Governor relating to the Ḥaji.

Oct. 10. 1329. From Raja Kishan Chand, Zamīndār of Nadia. Has received the Governor's parwānah concerning the immediate production of certain robbers. Replies that from the time of their acrest they were seeking

an opportunity to escape. At midnight, perhaps by magic, they caused the $chauk\bar{\imath}d\bar{a}rs$ to fall into a sound sleep and having made a hole in a brick wall made good their escape. Has not yet been able to gain any news of them. Has imprisoned the sentries who had the charge of them.

Oct. 10. 1330. To the Zamīndārs and Mustajirs of the chaklas Hooghly and Hijili. They should at once provide the men of Commodore Sir E. Hughes with articles of food at a reasonable price.

Oct. 10. 1331. To the Zamīndārs, etc. of Hijili, Tamluk and Mahishadal. Desires them to assist the men of Commodore Sir Edward Hughes, Commander of His Majesty's Squadron, in obtaining supplies.

Oct. 10.1

1332. To the King. Has received from Colonel Champion a copy of the shuqqu His Majesty has addressed him. Previous to this, received several shuqqus demanding the Bengal tribute. The wretched condition of this province and the low state of its finances make it impossible to meet the demand. Has however written to the Court of Directors on the subject and is daily expecting their orders. In the matter of sending troops required for His Majesty is equally helpless for there are positive orders of the Company not to allow their troops to proceed so far away from the frontiers [of Bihar]. If the Court of Directors permit their going to His Majesty's assistance, will be only too glad to send them. Meanwhile has asked Colonel Champion to render His Majesty, in consultation with the Nawab Shuj'au'd-Daulah, what service he can, without detriment to the Company's interests.

Oct. 10.1 1333. To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Is much pained to notice that the King has taken Samrū, the avowed enemy of the English, into his service. [Here follows a recapitulation of all that appears in the letter of this date to the King concerning his demand of the Bengal tribute and requisition for a body of the Company's troops.]

Oct. 11. 1334. From Raja Partab Singh. The parganas Morung, Matiyari, etc., were included in his zamīndārī. Lately Raja Pirthi Nārāyan has seized them, put to death a number of people, plundered him of all he had and imprisoned his brother-in-law. Was obliged to have recourse to flight and proceeded to Nawabganj for protection but could not have an interview with Mr Peacock there. Requests assistance in the recovery of his zamīndārī.

T R 11, pp. 442-43, no 313. A R 3, p. 56.

Oct. 11.1 1335. To <u>Kh</u>ān Jahān <u>Kh</u>ān, Faujdār of Hooghly. Directs him to release Ḥāji Chilapī now that the case of Mīr Muzaffar's wife and her son has been compounded.

Oct. 11. 1336. Parwānah to zamindārs and different officials directing them not to interfere in any way with Jānūwāla who has been commissioned to supply provisions to the English troops now in the Rohilla country. He is to be afforded a safe conduct and allowed to carry his things duty free.

Oct. 12. 1337. From Mirza Muhammad Daud. Complimentary.

T A 11, p. 443, no 314. A R 3, p. 46.

- Oct. 12. 1338. From Sāliha Begam. Complimentary. 1 R 11, p. 443, no 315. A R 3, p. 59.
- Oct. 12. 1339. To Dīwān Krishna Kanta. Has received his 'arzī intimating his arrival at Kasimbazar. Is glad to hear that Babu Lolaknath is improving and hopes he will soon recover from his illness.

Oct. 13.

1340. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Informs the Governor that Manyār Singh has entered into an alliance with Ausān Singh and that they have plundered several villages. Has sent his brother Sujant Singh with troops against them, and applied for assistance to Col. Muir who sent him two companies with two guns. Manyār Singh would not have acted in this manner if he had not received encouragement from the Vazīr. Requests that the Governor will write to the Vazīr and Mr Middleton not to permit Manyār Singh to remain at Kiwai nor give him any encouragement.

Oct. 13.

1341. From the Gurkha Raja [Raja Pirthī Nārāyān Singh]. Informs the Governor that the countries of Nakwanpur together with Amirpur and Bajitpur were formerly under the authority of Raja Kamdeb Singh but that they have now come into his possession. Sends his vakīl with an 'arzī requesting a sanad under the seal and signature of the Governor for those places. Will send a nazr and always act agreeably to the Governor's orders.

Oct. 13. 1342. To Raja Huzūri Mal. Desires him to pay to the zamindārs of Calcutta their allowances up to the end of Bhādon, 1181 Faṣlā.

¹ Dated Oct. 10 in Abstract.

Oct. 13. 1343. To Mīr¹ Daud, Babbu Begam and Ṣāliḥa Begam. Complimentary reply.

Oct. 13.

21344. To Raja Chait Singh. Has received through 'Alī Nawāz Khān the Raja's letter reporting the flight of Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh and the assistance which he received from Colonel Muir. Has written to the Nawab Vazīr in the manner suggested by the Raja.

Oct. 13.2 1345. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Thanks the Nawab for turning out from his army one Shahāb Khān, a rebel servant of Raja Chait Singh. Will be glad if he will also expel from his dominions Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh who have absconded from the Raja's zamindāri after embezzling a large amount of money. Adds that the Raja has all along been firm in his allegiance to the Nawab and is deserving of support.

Oct. 14. 1346. From the Seths. Complimentary, acknowledging the receipt of khilat and sending a nazr.

Oct. 15.2 1347. To Khān Zamān Khān. In reply to his letter inquiring if there was any objection to his accompanying Nawab Karīm Qulī Khān (who has been summoned to the 'westward' by Mirza Najaf Khān) as far as Benares, says that he is perfectly at liberty to follow his inclinations. Hopes to hear from him often.

Oct. 15. 1348. To Farzand Khān. Complimentary reply to his letter intimating his departure from Azimabad.

Oct. 15. 1349. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges with thanks the Nawab's letter together with the accompanying presents received through Fitrat Khān.

Oct. 15. 1350. To Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

¹ Elsewhere the name is given as Mirza Daud.

² Dated October 17 in the Abstract.

Oct. 15.1

1351. To Munnī Begam. Replying to her letter in which she asks for a list of the new Sahibs from England with a view to corresponding with them. appends the following list of the newly constituted Council and adds to it the name of the Chief Justice. Mr Hastings—Governor-General. Colonel Monson, Mr Francis, Mr Barwell, General Clavering, Sir Elijah Impey—Chief Justice. Says that Mr Barwell is an old acquaintance and that she need not write to him. Remarks that the Chief Justice is second to the Governor-General in order of precedence.

Oct. 17. 1352. From Munnī Begam. Is desirous of sending letters of compliment, through the Governor, to the new members who have arrived, or are shortly expected from England. Requests that she may be allowed to do so and furnished with the names of the gentlemen.

Oct. 19. 1353. From Mīr Shah Imāmu'd-Dīn. Complimentary, sending a present of attar and requesting the Governor to order the continuation of the customary presents to him such as he used to receive from Nawab Mīr Ja'far and other principal men of the city (Murshidabad).

Oct. 19. 1354. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Commends to the Nawab's notice Captain Robert Stuart, and suggests that he may be appointed to Captain Brooke's battalion.

Oct. 20. 1355. From Munnī Begam. Sends a statement of the Nizāmat and other charges for 16 Shawwāl, 13 Julūs [22 Jan. 1772] to 30 Jumāda I, 14 Julūs [30 Aug. 1772], and requests that it may be signed and returned.

Oct. 20. 1356. Notification announcing the appointment of Warren Hastings as Governor-General and that of Lieutenant-General John Clavering, George Monson, Richard Barwell, and Philip Francis as Members of the Council.

Oct. 24.

1357. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Informs the Governor that he has received the <u>kh</u>il'at for the present year from the Vazīr and has paid him the balances [of revenue]. Is happy to intimate that his brother Sujant Singh with the assistance of the English troops sent by Col. Muir defeated Manyār Singh who has fled to Allahabad. As

¹ Dated October 17 in the Abstract.

Manyār's presence there will hamper the collection of revenue, requests the Governor to influence the Vazīr to refuse him protection. Refers him for further particulars to his $nak\bar{\imath}l$ who will present to him a nazr of 21 gold mohurs on the occasion of his (the writer's) victory over Manyār Singh.

TR 11, pp. 448-49, no 322. AR 3, p. 52.

1358. The Vazīr's treaty with Faizu'llah Khān. Agrees to give the Khān, Rampur and some other districts dependent thereupon, yielding altogether an annual revenue of Rs 14,75,000. Has stipulated that the Khān shall retain in his service only 5,000 troops. Will at all times and on all cocasions support him. The Khān or his part shall hold no correspondence with any person except the English Chiefs and will assist him in time of war with two or three thousand men according to his ability. If the Khān adheres to this treaty, will not neglect to promote his interest. The treaty was written under the seals of the Vazīr and Col. Champion.

Faizu'llah Khān's treaty with the Vazīr. Agrees to the terms of the treaty above. [For details see C. U. Aitchisor Treatics, Engage-

ments and Sanads, vol. I, pp. 7, 8.]

T R 11, 449-50, no 323. A R 3, p. 66.

Oct. 30.

1359. From Mirza Najaf Khān. Has arrived at the Presence and in every instance acted with loyalty and submission to His Majesty. Is also desirous of giving to His Majesty a share of the conquered country of Akbarabad. 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān has prejudiced the King against him and even directed the guards at the gate of the Fort to refuse him admission. He had sent for Samrū and procured him His Majesty's favour. Agreeable to the desire of Col. Champion, tried to get Samrū dismissed but 'Abdu'l Ahad would not agree to this. Failing in the attempt wrote to Samrū several letters now giving him hopes, now exciting his fears, and at last succeeded in dissociating him from the He is now at a distance of thirty or forty kos from the Capital. If opportunity offers, will either kill him or seize and send him to the 'Abdu'l Ahad had also harboured one Mr Redman, a deserter from the English army. Was thinking of seizing him when 'Abdul-Ahad sent him away. After his departure Mr Redman visited Mr Madec. He stayed with him for a day or two and then proceeded 'Abdu'l Ahad holds correspondence with the Sikhs and towards Gohad. Sends copies of some of his letters to them, which fell into his (writer's) hands, for the information of the Governor. Is firmly attached to the Company and never acts contrary to their desires. Considers their friends as his friends and their enemies as his enemies. 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān is jealous of his connection with the Vazīr and out of enmity has represented the affairs of Samrū and Mr Redman to the English Chiefs in a very different light. Husamu'd-Din Khan formerly acted in a hostile manner towards him but 'Abdu'l Ahad's enmity is ten times greater. The latter has been making an attempt upon his life. He has engaged a number of people for this purpose by the promise of a large reward.

'Abdn'l Aḥad Khān to Takojā. Has received his letter. Says that for his regard for him (the addressee) his enemies have found an opportunity to commence hostilities. Desires him to come immediately with an army to punish them. Will exert himself to the utmost in promoting the undertaking. He will be informed of the state of affairs in the Capital from the letters of Rāo Babadur Singh and Ganesh Pandit.

Circular letter from 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān to the Chiefs of the Sikhs (Rāy Singh Bahadur, Bāg Singh Bahadur, Dulja Singh Bahadur, Dīwān Singh Bahadur, Sahib Singh Bahadur and Sundar Singh Bahadur). Has received their letters and agrees to their proposals which are that every sardār will have 1,000 horse and 500 foot, that each horseman will get Rs 30 per month and each foot soldier Rs 5 and that when they come to the Presence they will obtain the royal service, receive khil'als and have parganas for their support. Represented to His Majesty the loyalty and obedience they entertain towards him. Their rakīl will inform them of all that has been done for their satisfaction.

T R 11, pp. 451-5, no 324. A R 3, pp. 50-1.

Nov. 1.1 1360. The King to Colonel Champion. Has read the letter which the Colonel wrote to Majdu'd-Daulah. The Colonel will receive a reply to it from the latter. Had taken Samrū into his service but out of regard for the English, dismissed him. Complains that Najaf Khān has not only taken Samrū in his employ but has seduced Sean, an Armenian, with his 4 companies and Ghulam Muhammad, commandant, with the battalions under him. He has also managed to get into his service several adjutants, subahdārs, etc., with 4 or 5 companies of the English troops in the Royal service by the promise of superior pay. He has appropriated to his own use the 4 battering guns with which he was entrusted and also taken possession of all the parganas lately brought into the <u>Khālsah</u> together with several old ones. Enumerates the favours which he (the King) showed to Najaf Khan: he gave him 9 lākhs of rupees which were due from Husamu'd-Din Khan, appointed him to the command of two English and all Mughal battalions and confirmed him in the office of Nawah of Akbarabad. Since the Khān has been victorious over the Jats he has changed his conduct and, in opposition to his (King's) will, retains many troops and has grented sanads of his own accord and with his own seal for the posts of subahdar, faujdar, etc. He has engaged Samrū, M. Madee and Mr Redman in his service and induced Samrū and Najaf Qulī Khān to seize several parganas for themselves. He has instructed Samrū to commence hostilities against the Royal forces. Samru has appointed an officer of his own in the fort of Panipat and in conjunction with Najaf Qūlī Khān seized some parganas belonging to the Khālsah. Asks the Colonel to prevail upon the Vazīr to fulfil the treaty he has made with him (the King) and sworn upon the holy Koian for the observance of Intends to establish a firm friendship with the Vazīr and to regulate the affairs of the country in conjunction with him. Assures the

¹ This is the date of receipt in Calcutta. This and following letters of Nov. 1 must have come as enclosures to some letter from Colonel Champion.

Colonel that he has no intention of calling in the Mahrattas. Has repeatedly written to Mr Hastings to send an army to Delhi but he has not complied with his request. Has neither treasure nor troops and if the Mahrattas attack him with 100,000 cavalry what resistance can he offer? Asks the Colonel to come to the Royal court and hear the proposals he (the King) has to make. In the event of his not being able to come, would ask him to send an assurance to Majdu'd-Daulah of the Vazīr's intention. Will then send Majdu'd-Daulah to him and the Vazīr and he will communicate the King's proposals to both. After this is done, will march to the banks of the Ganges [in order to join the Vazīr].

Says that the two battalions of the Vazīr which are with Najaf Khān oppress the citizens. Asks the Colonel to represent to the Vazīr the necessity of recalling them or ordering them to put themselves under the King's authority.

T R 11, pp. 457-59, no 325. A R 3, p. 41.

Nov. 1. 1361. From 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān to Colonel Champion. (The first part of this letter is the same as his letter to the Governor, dated 10 Oct, no 1322 above, and the King's letter to the Colonel, dated 1 Nov. no 1360.) Sends for the Colonel's information a copy of a letter from the King to the Vazīr.

The King to Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his letter. Says that the Vazīr is at liberty to appoint any man Nāib Vazīr. (Here repeats what he has said in his letter above to the Colonel concerning the favour he has shown to Najaf Khān and the ingratitude he has met with in return.) Asks him to send the Colonel to his Court if he is desirous of establishing friendship with him (the King). When the Colonel arrives and his (the King's) doubts are cleared up, he will march. If the Vazīr will not send the Colonel, he must give assurance of his favours to Majdu'd-Daulah who will then proceed to him and settle all affairs, but he will have to send a supply of noney for the expenses connected with the departure of Majdu'd-Daulah. Denies the charge of calling in the Mahrattas but says that he has neither money nor the army to prevent their coming. Is in great need of financial aid and asks the Vazīr to help him.

TR 11, pp. 459-62, no 326. AR 3, p. 34.

Nov. 1. 1362. Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah to Colonel Champion. Has received his letter with those from the King and 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān to him (the Colonel). From the King's letter it does not appear that His Majesty is keen on regulating the affairs of the empire. Wonders why he (the Vazīr) should furnish the King with money since he has no control over the countries belonging to the Khalṣah nor has any authority in the government of the empire. Is not even acquainted with His Majesty's receipts and disbursements. Formerly Munīru'd-Daulah and afterwards Ḥusāmu'd-Dīn Khān had the management of His Majesty's affairs and 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān is now at the head of

affairs. The appointment of all officers, the collection of the revenues and the disbursements are under the management of others. Formerly at the time when Muhammad Elich Khan went to the Royal court he (the Vazīr) supplied the King with Rs 3,50,000 but His Majesty never moved from Shahjahanabad. Now it is beyond his means to furnish the King with any more money. Does not approve of the idea of 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān's coming to him: it will be mere waste of time. If the King decides to proceed he will not find the journey at all difficult, for it is only five or six days' march. Will, on his part, act consistently with the loyalty which he owes to the King. Promises to fulfil the terms of the treaty subsisting between him and His Majesty and hopes that the King too will execute his own part of the contract. The King may conquer the country and he (the Vazīr) will attend him and whatever may be the spoils of victory will be divided between them equally. Defends the conduct of Najaf Khān. He was much distressed for want of funds to defray his expenses and was not helped by His Majesty with even a copper. The Khan has attained his present greatness by his own abilities. Samru was sent by the King against the Sikhs but having suffered a defeat he did not obtain his salary from the King and resigned his service.

T R 11, pp. 462-5, no 327. A R 3, p. 59.

Nov. 1.

1363. Colonel Champion to Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, dated 10 Rajab (17 Sep.). Has received the Vazīr's letter requesting him to write to the King that he (Colonel Champion) has undertaken to conduct the negotiations that have been going on between the Vazīr and His Majesty. Says in reply that the correspondence that he has hitherto carried on with His Majesty was solely in compliance with the Vazīr's request. Cannot assume the responsibility for concluding the negotiations. Has no authority to persuade the King to march. His Majesty can come or not as he pleases. It is curious that the King in his letter to the Vazīr should request His Excellency to send him (Colonel Champion) to the Presence. Does not consider himself to be under the Vazīr's directions in a business of this nature. Requests the Vazīr to make him acquainted with the contents of the letter that he may write to His Majesty on the subject.

TR 11, pp. 465-6, no 328. AR 3, p. 36.

Nov. 1. 1364. Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah to Colonel Champion. Replying to the Colonel's letter says that he has not written anything on the subject of his (Colonel Champion's) proceeding to the Presence. Sends a copy of his letter addressed to the King. Says that he did not want the Colonel to interfere in his negotiations with His Majesty, his intention simply was to conclude the negotiations in his presence so that he might be a witness as to who remained firm in his engagements—the King or himself.

TR 11, p. 466, no 329. AR 3, p. 59.

Nov. 1. 1365. Najaf Khān to Colonel Champion. To the same purport as his letter of 30 Oct. to the Governor-General (no 1350) above.

T R 11, p. 467, no 330. A R 3, p. 51.

Nov. 1. 1366. Najaf Khān to Colonel Champion. (The first part of this letter is the same as his previous letter, no 1359, to the Governor-General.) Informs the Colonel that the persons sent by him for the purpose of writing news were compelled by 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān to write only what he approved. Sends a copy of the King's letter to him (Colonel Champion).

TR 11, p. 467, no 331. AR 3, p. 51.

Nov. 2. 1367. From Jasārat Khān. Intimates that $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ Rām Kunwar is proceeding on a pilgrimage to Jagannath from Dacca. Requests that a passport may be granted to him.

TR 11, p. 467, no 332. AR 3, p. 39.

Nov. 2. 1368. From Raja Dāl Chand. Commends to the Governor's favour his brother Kalvān Mal who will wait on him and represent his case.

T R 11, p. 467, no 333. A R 3, p. 56.

Nov. 2. 1369. From Benīrām Pandit. While at Murshidabad had written a letter to the Governor. On l Sha'bān (7 Oct.) arrived at Patna and waited on Mr Lane and delivered to him the Governor's letter and on 5 Sha'bān (11 Oct.) left Patna. Will write a letter on arriving at Benares.

TR 11, p. 468, no 334. AR 11, p. 35.

Nov. 2. 1370. From Munni Begam. Will send the Nawab's portrait after having it painted by Mr Kettle, a gentleman skilled in painting.

T R 11, p. 468, no 335. A R 3, p. 43.

Nov. 2. 1371. From Muhammad Rizā Faqīr. Reminds the Governor-General of his promise to send some pictures for his (writer's) Imāmbāra. Requests him to deliver the promised pictures to Mr Peacock.

TR 11, p. 468, no 336. AR 3, p. 45.

Nov. 2. 1372. To Munnī Begam. Thanks her for her letter congratulating him on his being appointed Governor-General.

CI7, p. 48, no 86. AI3, p. 28.

Nov. 2. 1373. To Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Similar to the foregoing. C 17, pp. 48-9, no 87. A 13, p. 29.

Nov. 2. 1374. Colonel Monson to Munnī Begam. Has received her complimentary letter on his arrival at Calcutta on 21 Oct. Promises to correspond with her regularly.

(' I 8, p. 40, no 34.

¹ A building where mourning is publicly conducted over the martyrdom of Hussin and his associates.

Nov. 2. 1375. Colonel Monson to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Nov. 3. 1376. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that he and Munnī Begam have despatched complimentary letters to all the gentlemen who lately arrived from Europe.

Nov. 3. 1377. Mr Francis to Munnī Begam. Has received her complimentary letter on his arrival at Calcutta.

Nov. 3. 1378 Mr Francis to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Nov. 4. 1379. Sir Elijan Impey to Munni Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her complimentary letter on his arrival at Calcutta.

Nov. 4. 1380. Sir Elijah impey to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Nov. 5.

1381. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates that he will leave Laldang on 13 Oct. for Fyzabad and on his arrival there, will pay to Mr Middleton what he owes to the Company. The Governor-General will be informed of all the particulars about Rohilkhand by Mr Middleton. Will himself write on the subject later on.

Nov. 6. 1382. From the Seths [of Murshidabad]. Congratulate Mr Hastings on his appointment as Governor-G neral. Sends a nazr on the occasion.

Nov. 6. 1383 From the Raja of Burdwan. Similar to the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 469, no 340. AR 3, p. 53.

Nov. 6. 1384. From Diwān Birj Kishor. Same as the foregoing letter.

T R 11, p. 469, no 341. A R 3, p. 35.

Nor. 6. 1385. From Mirza Ja'far, a merchant at Hooghly. Requests the Governor-General to, write to Mr Middleton asking him to allow Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain, son of the late Muḥammad Khān, who has been detained at Murshidabad owing to some dispute, to return to Calcutta. Will send his rakīl Karīm Bakhsh to remain there and answer the charges brought against him.

Nov. 6. 1386. To Munnī Begam. Has already conveyed to her through Fitrat Khān the replies of the newly arrived Memlers to the letters written by her. Forwards now two replies from Sir Flijah Impey.

Nov. 7. 1387. From Raja Kalyan Singh. Similar to letter no 1382 of 6 Nov. from the Seths of Murshidabad.

Nov. 8.

1388. From Faizu'llāh Khān. Is desirous of an interview with the Governor-General. It is true that he could not write to him before this but that he has long entertained friendship and attachment for the English. Has always remained obedient to the Vazīr and never given him the least cause of displeasure. The recent disturbance which was accidental, has satisfactorily been settled through the intervention of Colonel Champion. Has complied with all the demands of the Vazīr and renewed friendship with him and the English Chiefs. Assures the Governor-General that he will adhere scrupulously to the engagements which he has entered into, as long as he lives. Hopes the English Chiefs will also promote his advantage. Praises the Colonel for his good work in bringing about a conciliation between him and the Vazīr. The Governor-General will be informed of all other particulars by the Colonel.

Nov. 8.

1389. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received through Alī Nawāz Khān the Raja's nazr of 21 gold mohurs and a letter intimating that he has been favoured with a khila't by the Vazīr and that he has paid up all the balances of revenue. Is glad to learn this as well as the news of his victory over Manyār Singh who has fled to Allahabad. As requested by the Raja, has written to Mr Middleton to ask the Vazīr not to afford Manyār Singh his protection but to urge the Nāib Subah of Allahabad and Nauroz Alī Khān, ā'mil of Partabgarh, to expel him from their districts as his presence there will be a great impediment to the collection of revenue.

Nov. 8. 1390. To the Raja of Burdwan. Complimentary reply to the Raja's letter congratulating him (the writer) on his appointment as Governor-General and sending a nazr.

Nov. 8. 1391. To Dīwān Birj Kishor Rāy. To the same effect as the foregoing.

CI7, pp. 50-1, no 91. AI3, p. 25.

Nov. 8. 1392. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Similar letter.

(' 17, p. 51, no 92. A I 3, p. 39.

Nov. 8. 1393. To Raja Kalyan Singh. Similar letter.

C I7, p. 51, no 93. A I 3, p. 33.

Nov. 8. 1394. To Raja Kishan Chand [of Nadia]. Requests him to arrest Jagannāth Tiwārī, a sepoy who having stolen 9 gold mohurs and a diamond ring belonging to Suivid Ghulām Muḥammad, Hawaldār, has fled from Calcutta and taken refuge in a village. Asks him also to confiscate any properties which the man might possess.

C I 7, p. 51, no 94.

Nov. 8. 1395. To Mahdaji Hari. Informs him that Rām Kanta Rāy, Dīwān of Jasārat Khān, Naib Nāzīm of Dacca, is going on a pilgrimage to Srī Jagannath. Requests him to afford him every assistance in his journey.

C I7, pp. 51-2, no 95. A I 3, p. 29.

Nov. 11. 1396. From Khān Zamān Khān Munīru'd-Daulah. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter. When he last saw him, he (the Governor-General) graciously promised to grant him another interview when the ships would arrive from England. Learns that the ships have now arrived. Is anxious to come to Calcutta to see him. Says that the Governor-General's permitting him to accompany his brother Karīm Qulī Khān as far as Benares arrived too late, so he (the writer) did not proceed beyond Phulwari.

T R 11, pp. 472-3, no 345. A R 3, p. 42.

Nov. 11. 1397. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Informs him that 45 packages of broadcloth and 2,100 maunds of lead are being sent from Bihar to Mirzapur on boats. Requests him to permit them to pass duty free.

C I 7, p. 52, no 96.

Nov. 12. 1398. From Raja Ajīt Singh. Says that since the arrival of Captain Fullerton a friendly correspondence has taken place [between him and the Captain]. Has not however received any letters from the Governor-General. Complains that Pirthi Nārāyan has seized the countries of Raja Kāmdet Singh and another Raja and is now attempting to get possession of Bajitpur. Dīwān Bodh Karan has fled and sought protection in the Company's territory. Pirthi Nārāyan intends to reduce more countries. Suggests that when the latter is a common enemy, the Governor-General may help Dīwān Bodh Karan

by sending troops to join his forces and punish the Gurkha. His (writer's) troops have already reduced two of Pirthi Nārāyan's garrisons and are ready to co-operate with Bodh Karan's men and the troops that the Governor-General may send to his aid. If the Governor-General complies with his request he will present him with 200 tanyans.

T R 11, pp. 474-5, no 346. A R 3, p. 56.

Nov. 12.

1399. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Thanks the Governor-General for his gracious letter and for his kindness in writing to the Vazīr to expel Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh from his dominions. Has sent his (the Governor-General's) letters to the Vazīr and Mr Middleton will communicate the Vazīr's reply when received. Has written Mr Middleton the whereabouts of Manyār Singh in the sūbah of Allahabad. Mr Middleton has procured letters from the Vazīr to the Nāib Sūbah and Nauroz Alī Khān to expel him from their districts.

TR 11, p. 475, no 347. AR 3, p. 52.

Nor. 12. 1400. From Munīru'd-Daulah II. Expresses his desire to have another interview with the Governor-General. Has sent a letter through Dāyarām Pandit. Sends 24 quires of Kashmir paper and 20 tolas of attar.

T R 11, pp. 475-6, no 348. A R 3, p. 44.

Nov. 13. 1401. From Maharaja Baijnāth. Has sent many 'arzīs by which the Governor-General has been informed of his condition. Sends a nazr on the occasion of the Dāsāhara through his rakīl Sadanand.

T R 11, p. 476, no 349. A R 3, p. 56.

Nov. 13.

1402. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has already paid the Vazīr the revenue for 1181 Faṣlā. Has now been asked by him to pay 5 lākhs of rupees in one lump sum to the Company and to deduct Rs 50,000 from his monthly instalments of revenue for the year 1182 Faṣlā till the sum of 5 lākhs is made up. Wrote to Mr Middleton requesting him to represent to the Vazīr that he (the writer) is unable to pay the sum unless he receives a guarantee that no further demands will be made upon him till this sum of 5 lākhs is made up. Mr Motte also wrote a similar letter to Mr Middleton. The Vazīr has replied to Mr Middleton that he can give no such guarantee. Requests the Governor-General to write to Mr Middleton to move the Vazīr to furnish the guarantee required.

T R 11, pp. 477-8, no 350. A R 3, p. 52.

Nov. 13. 1403. From the Raja of Burdwan. Remits Rs 4,19,792 on account of Burdwan revenue for two months by bills on the House of Huzūrī Mal and Dāl Chand.

T R 11, p. 478, no 351. A R 3, p. 53.

¹A strong, little pony of Tibet and Bhutan.

Nov. 13. 1404. From Diwan Birj Kishor. To the same effect as the foregoing.

T R 11, p. 478, no 352. A R 3, p. 35.

Nov. 13. 1405. From Kashmīrī Mal. Congratulates Mr Hastings on his being appointed Governor-General. Sends a nazr on the occasion.

T R 11, p. 478, no 353. A R 3, p. 42.

Nov. 13. 1406. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Requests him to speak to General Clavering and other gentlemen lately arrived from Europe in his favour. Has sent letters through his vakīl addressed to those gentlemen. Requests him to peruse them and, if he thinks proper, to order his vakīl to present them.

TR 11, p. 478, no 354. AR 3, p. 54.

Nov. 13. 1407. From Munnī Begam. Expresses her great satisfaction with the good work done by Mr Middleton during the time he has been at Murshidabad. Requests the Governor-General to speak in her favour to the gentleman who is now appointed to manage the business at Murshidabad in the place of Mr Middleton.

T R 11, 478-9, no 355. A R 3, p. 43.

Nov. 13. 1408. From Babbū Begam. Congratulates Mr Hastings on his appointment as Governor-General and informs him that she has written letters to the gentlemen lately arrived from Europe. Requests the Governor-General to forward those letters and send their replies to her.

7 R 11, p. 479, no 356. A R 3, p. 35.

Nov. 13. 1409. From Rani Bhawani. Congratulates Mr Hastings [on his being appointed Governor-General] and sends a nazr on the occasion. Her rakil will represent certain matters to him.

T R 11, pp. 479-80, no 357. A R 3, p. 56.

Nov. 13. 1410. From Kālī Parshād Singh. Sends a nazr on the occasion of his appointment to the Dīwānī of Midnapur.

TR 11, p. 480, no 358. AR 3, p. 36.

Nov. 15. 1411. Sir Elijah Impey to the Raja of Burdwan. Has received the Raja's complimentary letter on his arrival at Calcutta. Declines to accept presents.

C I 8, p. 43, no 40.

Nov. 15. 1412. Sir Elijah Impoy to Dīwān Birj Kishor. To the same effect as the foregoing.

C I 8, p. 43, no 41.

Nov. 15. 1413. Sir Elijah Impey to Babbū Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her complimentary letter on his arrival at Calcutta.

C I 8, pp. 43-4, no 42.

Nov. 16. 1414. To the Raja of Burdwan. Encloses the reply to two letters addressed by the Raja and $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ Birj Kishor Rāy to Sir Elijah Impey.

C 17, pp. 52-3, no 97.

Nov. 16. 1415. To Babbū Begam. Encloses a reply to her letter addressed to Sir Elijah Impey.

C I 7, p. 53, no 98.

Nov. 17. 1416. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. States for the Nawab's information that the King of England, by the advice of the Parliament, has appointed a Supreme Council consisting of a Governor-General and four Councillors for the government of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The Supreme Council will superintend and control the other English Presidencies like Madras, Bombay, etc. These Presidencies shall not be at liberty to enter into any negotiation and make peace or war with the Princes of India without the consent or approbation of the Supreme Council. The office of Governor-General of India has been bestowed upon him (the writer). By this arrangement one complete system of government is now formed and all the different settlements in other parts of India are now united.

C I 7, pp. 53-4, no 99. A I 3, p. 39.

Nov. 17. 1417. To Nawab Nizāmu'l Mulk [of Deccan]. Similar letter.

C I 7, pp. 51-6, no 100. A I 3, p. 31.

Nov. 17. 1418. To the King. Similar letter. Will reply to His Majesty's shuqqas on the receipt of the Court of Directors' instructions.

C I 7, pp. 56-7, no 101. A I 3, p. 27.

Nov. 17. 1419. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Simila or no 1416 of date written to Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

CI7, pp. 57-8, no 102. A I!

Nov. 17. 1420. To Munnī Begam. Same as above.

CI7, pp. 58.9, no 103.

Nov. 17. 1421. To Maharani Daryā Bāi. Same as above.

CI7, pp. 60-1, no 104. A 13, p. 31.

Nov. 17. 1422. To Sabajī Bhonsla. Same as above.

CI7, pp. 61-2, no 105. AI3, p. 40.

Nov. 17. 1423. To Munnī Begam. Is glad to receive her letter together with the portrait of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.

C I 7, pp. 63-4, no 106. A I 3, p. 28.

Nov. 17. 1424. To Babbū Begam. Complimentary reply to her congratulatory letter. Encloses replies to the letters she sent to the Members who have arrived from Europe.

C 17, p. 64, no 107. A I 3, p. 26.

- Nov. 17. 1425. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. Similar to the above. C I 7, np. 64-5, no. 108. A I 3, n. 33.
- Nov. 17. 1426. To Baijnath, Raja of Dinajpur. Complimentary reply to the Raja's letter congratulating the Governor-General and sending a nazr.

C I 7, p. 65, no 109.

- Nov. 17. 1427. To Lala Kashmirī Mal. Similar to the letter above. C I 7, p. 65, no 110. A I 3, p. 27.
- Nov. 17. 1428. To the Raja of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of the letter along with a remittance of Rs 4,90,792 on account of the revenue of Burdwan.

C 17, pp. 65-6, no 111, A I 3, p. 33.

Nov. 17. 1429. To the Diwan of Burdwan. To the same effect.

C I 7, p. 66, no 112. A I 3, p. 25.

Nov. 20. 1430. Mr J. Hyde to the Raja of Burdwan. Has received the complimentary letter on his arrival at Calcutta.

C I 8, p. 46, no 43.

Nov. 20. 1431 Mr. J. Hyde to Diwān Birj Kishor. To the same effect as the foregoing.

C I 8, p. 46, no 44.

Nov. 21. 1432. Parwānah. Notifies the merchants from Bhutan that they have perfect freedom to carry on their trade with Rangpur and Ghoraghat as heretofore.

C I 7, pp. 66-7, no 113.

Nov. 22. 1433. Messrs. S. C. LeMaistre and R. Chambers to the Raja of Bardwan and $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ Birj Kishor. Have received their complimentary letters on their arrival at Calcutta in October 1774. Decline to accept presents.

Nov. 24. 1434. From the Raja of Bhutan. Deplores the former conflict which broke out between the Company and his predecessor Deb Raja in which the inhabitants both of Cooch Behar and Bhutan suffered greatly and many people were killed. Says that on this account Dharma Thakur and the Brahmins seeing the misery of the people held a conference and deposed Deb Raja and placed him (the writer) on the masnad. Two or three years afterwards he (the writer) in consultation with Dharma Thakur and the Brahmins sent an ambassador into Behar to conclude a treaty with the Company's gumāshtah. The Ambassador without his permission agreed to pay a large sum. However the stipulated sum was more or less paid to the gumāshtah. Now learns from the gumāshtah that the whole sum was not paid. Says that in the time of Deb Raja the people suffered great hardship and many of them quitted the country, which has not yet recovered from its state of deso-The produce of the country is expended on religious matters so that there is no surplus left for the payment of this sum. Requests the Governor-General to forego some part of the balance of the amount due. Some time ago wrote to him and forwarded a letter from Mr Bogle. Awaits the reply.

T R 11, pp. 480-2, no 359. A R 3, p. 55.

Nov. 25. 1435. From Raja Chait Singh. Thanks the Governor-General for his kind letter dated 26 Rajab (3 October) on the occasion of his (the writer's) having taken on himself the management of the affairs of his zamīndārī. Expresses his strong allegiance to the Governor-General and promises to follow his instructions strictly.

TR 11, pp. 482-3, no 360. AR 3, p. 52.

Nov. 28. 1436. From Beniram Pandit. On his arrival at Benares had an interview with Raja Chait Singh and is now leaving for Fyzabad. Will present to the Vazīr the letters of the Governor-General and the Raja when he reaches there. Encloses a letter from the Raja and requests the Governor-General to send the reply to him (the writer). Sends an account of the Deccan which he received lately.

The account. Maharaja Sābāji Bhonsla has arrived at Nagpur and Madhojī Bhonsla at Ellichpur in the Sūbah of Berar, where they intend to take up their residence. Mahārānī Daryā Bāī and Raghujī, son of Madhojī Bhonsla, are at Nagpur. Takojī Hulkār, Govind Rāy and Madhojī Sindhia whom Raghunath Rāo Peshwa was taking with him into the Deccan, are at Burhanpur. Proposals for an accommodation are on foot, for which purpose ambassadors have gone on the part of Raghunāth to Sukharām Bāpu at Poona.

R 11, pp. 483-4, no 361. AR 3, p. 35.

1437. From Sābāji Bhonsla. Is glad to receive the Governor-Nov. 28. General's letter at Bunderpore (? Bhandara) where all the sardars of the Deccan have assembled to punish Raghunath Ray. Has also been informed by the letters of Beniram Pandit of his (Governor-General's) friendship for him and his steady adherence to the treaty concerning the Bengal tribute (chauth). The fame of the English for their strict attachment to their engagements has spread over the Deccan and throughout all Hindustan. After they got possession of the province of Bengal they renewed all the treaties of the former Nazims and sent repeated letters [to the Bhonsla Raj at Nagpur] containing friendly sentiments and assurances of the payment of the established quists. Though no payments have yet been made, is fully confident that in view of the Governor-General's friendship for him and the treaties subsisting between them all such engagements as they have entered into and sent to him (the writer) under the seals of the English Chiefs, will be faithfully observed.

T R 11, pp. 484-5, no 362. A R 3, p. 60.

Nov. 28. 1438. From Munīru'd-Daulah II. Complimentary reply.

TR 11, p. 485, no 363. AR 3, p. 44.

Nov. 28. 1439. From Ziyau'd Daulah. Has received his letter, dated 8 Sha'bān (14 Oct.) Intimates his intention of leaving Benares on 28 Sha'bān (3 Nov.)

T R. 11, p. 485, no 364. A R 3, p. 61.

Nov. 28. 1440. From the Raja of Burdwan. Remits Rs 2,50,000 on account of the Burdwan revenue.

TR 11, p. 485, no 365. AR. 3, p. 53.

Nov. 28. 1441. From Dīwān Birj Kishor. To the same effect as the foregoing.

T R 11, p. 485, no 366. A R 3, p. 35.

Nov. 28. 1442. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. The first part of the letter is the same as his letter of 23 May 1774 (no 1036) abore. The Nawab then proceeds to say that when he entered Bisauli Faizul'lah Khān fled to Najibabad and established himself there. He sent ambassadors to Col. Champion with proposals of peace. Directed the Colonel to send away the ambassadors and refuse to make peace. Notwithstanding this, the latter entered into correspondence with Faizul'lah Khān and received many letters from him. The Colonel also declined to join him (the writer) in his march towards Faizul'lah Khān on the ground that Najibabad was beyond the boundaries of Rohilkhand, but on being assured that it was not so he marched with great reluctance. On arriving within 15 kōs of Faizul'lah's camp, deter-

mined to make an attack but the Colonel delayed it and pretended that he had no orders to proceed further. After much persuasion he advanced a little forward and then encamped and continued his conferences with Faizul'lah for a peace. Terms were then discussed and the peace was at last forced upon him (the writer) although he was averse to it from the very beginning. From the conversation that he (the writer) had with 'Umar Khān and two other sardārs, who came to him from Faizu'l-lah, it appeared that encouraged by the advice of the English Chiefs their master had assembled large troops and sent them to Najib-At the conclusion of peace when the Colonel was asked to send 2 battalions to Ramghat he said that they could not be separated from the brigade. Once an English gentleman forcibly took away from a sardar in his (the writer's) army a palanquin, four looking-glasses and other articles. The charge against him was proved and report was sent to the Colonel but he took no notice of it. The English troops wherever they were stationed committed outrages on the people and plundered the villages around them. Repeated remonstrances to the Colonel on this head proved fruitless. The troops often quarrelled with his sepoys and the latter were then detained under a guard for some hours. As the people of the Najib battalions and others consider it most disgraceful to be put under a guard, was therefore always subject to apprehensions of serious disturbances and tried every means to prevent any differences arising between the two armies. The Colonel once informed him that the family of Hafiz Rahmat Khan was dying with hunger and that a storm had thrown down the pardus of their tent leaving the men and women exposed. Saw the Colonel personally and spoke to him that provisions from his own sarkar were daily sent for their support and that the pardas were thrown down by an accident over which he had no control. The Governor-General may well understand that howsoever well the prisoners are treated and supplied with provisions, confinement must be uncomfortable to them. Has related these facts more particularly to Col. Macleane who will acquaint the Governor-General with them. Is much pleased with Mr Middleton's conduct. The latter will also write to the Governor-General on these subjects.

I R 11, pp. 485-503, no 367. A R 3, p. 59.

Nov. 28. 1443. From Raja Pirthi Nārāyan Singh. Has received the Governor-General's letter desiring him to give up Bajitpur and Amirpur which have long been dependant on Bengal. Says that he is prepared to pay to the Company the revenue of Bajitpur in the same manner as he has paid that of other villages like Makwanpur, etc. and the Company will not be the ioser. Hopes the Governor-General will not be prejudiced against him by the misstatements of his enemies. Has already sent a rakil who is at Dinajpur and now sends another named Dinanath Rão. Trusts the Governor-General will listen to their representations.

TR 11, pp. 503-4, no 368. AR 3, p. 56.

Nov. 28. 1444. From Beniram Pandit, vakil of Sabājī Bhonsla. To the same effect as his letter of date (no 436) above.

Nov. 28. 1445. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Thanks him for his present of 25 quires of Kashmiri paper and attar of roses.

Nov. 28. 1446. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Has received his letter asking permission for coming to Calcutta. Says that he is too busy at present to have the pleasure of receiving him in a proper manner.

Nov. 28. 1447. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letters accompanying the papers of news [from Northern India].

Nov. 28. 1448. To Rānī Bhawānī. Is glad to receive her 'arzī along with a nazr on the occasion of Dasahrā.

Nov. 28. 1449. To the Raja of Bhutan. Is glad to hear from Mr Bogle that he has been treated by the Raja very kindly. Encloses a parwānah allowing the merchants and traders of Bhutan to trade with the neighbouring districts freely. Hopes Mr Bogle will be able to return with a treaty strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries. Sends a piece of cloth manufactured in Bengal as a token of friendship.

Nov. 28. 1450. To Mahdaji Harī, Şūbahdār of Cuttack. Intimates that Mr Statham has started for Calcutta from Madras vid Masulipatam. Requests the Şūbahdār to afford him assistance and supply him with necessaries.

Nov. 29. 1451. The Vazīr to Mr Middleton. Has received his letter concerning the payment of 40 lākhs of rupees. It is strange that the 5 lākhs of rupees for which tankhwās were given on Raja Chait Singh have not yet been collected. Desires him to write to Mr Hastings on this subject and exert himself in the collection of the money. Has already paid 10 lākhs of rupees and will shortly send another 15 lākhs from Fyzabad. The whole payment will thus amount to 30 lākhs of rupees for which an account will be forwarded to Calcutta.

Nov. 30. 1452. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates the recall of Mr Middleton from his court. Thanks the Nawab for all the kindness that he has shown to the gentleman and expresses the hope that friendship between the Nawab and the Company will ever continue to increase.

Dec. 1. 1453. From Babbū Begam. Is delighted to receive the Governor-General's letter accompanying one from Sir E. Impey. Sends an answer to the latter with a request for its transmission.

Dec. 1. 1454. From Munni Begam. Understands that Diwān Kishan Kanta has communicated to the Governor-General all that she had to say. It is necessary to pay off the debts of the Nizāmat incurred in the year 1772 and hopes the Governor-General will see that this is quickly done.

Dec. 3. 1455. From Munni Begam. Congratulates him on his being appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

Dec. 3. 1456. From Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Dec. 4. 1457. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Congratulates Mr Hastings and sends a nazr of 21 gold mohurs on the occasion of his being made Governor-General. Has gained a victory over Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh. The Vazīr has directed his 'āmils to turn them out of Allahabad but has secretly sent for them. Has forwarded the Governor-General's letter to the Vazīr through Mr Middleton. Will communicate the result to him when it is known. Looks to none but the Governor-General for protection.

Dec. 4. 1458. From Yar Beg Khān. Congratulates Mr Hastings on his being made Governor-General of Bengal.

Dec. 4 1459. From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Sends to the Governor-General a petition addressed to the Company and requests him to forward it to England.

Dec. 4. 1460. l'etition from Nawab Muhammad Rizā <u>Khān</u> to the Company (dated 29 Ramazān=4 Dec.). Held the office of the Nāib Diwān of Bengal after the death of Nawab Mīr Muhammad Jafar <u>Khān</u>. In this capacity exerted himself to the utmost for the good of

the Company and performed his duties efficiently. But in consequence of an order received from England the Governor and Council brought him from Murshidabad to Calcutta and placed him in confinement in order to examine into some charges preferred against him. They made a strict enquiry into his conduct for about 2 years and at the end found him innocent and passed a decree accordingly. Represents that in spite of his innocence and in return for the good services done by him, has suffered much disgrace and hardship in his confinement, has fallen into debt and has been obliged through necessity to part with a great number of his dependants. Requests the Company therefore to bestow on him such favour as may be a proper compensation for his losses and as may serve to keep the nobility of this country from looking down upon him.

Dec. 4. 1461. From Kashmiri Mal. Sends through Hulasi Rām a present of two pairs of gloves and four pairs of stockings manufactured in Kashmir. Requests the Governor-General to send patterns of woollen cloth so that he may obtain for him similar materials from Kashmir.

Dec. 6. 1462. From Jagat Chand. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter and sends a nagr on the occasion of the Dasahrā.

Dec. 7. 1463. From Mīr Murtazā Khān. Has received no reply to his several 'ārzis sent to the Governor-General through Shaikh Badī'u'z-Zaman. Hopes that by the favour of the Governor-General he will receive his allowance regularly.

Dec. 7. 1464. From Mir Murtaza Khān. Commends to the Governor-General's notice his kinsman Mir Fathu'l-lah Khān, who has gone to Calcutta.

Dec. 7.

1465. From Ramdās Pandit. Congratulates Mr Hastings on the occasion of his being made Governor-General of Bengal. Expresses his indebtedness to him for his many favours. At his recommendation Mr Du Pre became favourably disposed towards him, while Messrs Sanders, Pigot, Palk and others took his uncle Intāji Pandit under their protection and employed him in the Company's business. Is at present out of employment and requests the Governor-General to obtain for him some high office in which he may have an opportunity of procuring advantages for the Company and at the same time find a subsistence for himself.

TR 11, pp. 511-12, no 383. AR 3, p. 56.

Dec. 7. 1466. From the Raja of Burdwan. Sends a lākh of rupees on account of Burdwan revenues.

TR 11, p. 512, no 384. AR 3, p. 53.

Dec. 7. 1467. From Birj Kishor Ray, Dīwān of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 512, no 385. AR 3, p. 35.

Dec 10.

1468. From the Zamīndār of Bajitpur. Says that his vakil, who has been for a long time at Dinajpur, gave him assurances of support from the Company but since the death of Mr Lambert nothing has been done. Lately a Gurkha [Raja Pirthi Nārāyan Singh] came against him with a large army, defeated him and took possession of his country. Was therefore obliged to take refuge in Goramara, a village dependant on Purnea. If the Company assist him in recovering Bajitpur, the bandobast of the place will be made agreeably to the Governor's instructions.

TR 11, p. 512, no 386. AR3, p. 61.

- Dec. 11. 1469. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Commends Kali Charan, the Dīwān of Col. Champion, to the Governor-General's favour and requests him to confirm the man in his present office. Further asks the Governor-General not to give ear to the representations of Kali's enemies against him.
 - TR 11, p. 513, no 387. AR 3, p. 59.
- Dec. 12. 1470. From Rühu'd-Din Husain Khān. Complimentary, with a nazr on the occasion of Idu'l-Fitr.

T R 11, p. 513, no 388. A R 3, p. 56.

Dec. 12. 1471. From Khān Zamān Khān Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect as his letter of 10 Oct. (no 1325) above. Asks permission to proceed to Calcutta in order to have an interview with the Governor-General.

TR 11, p. 513, no 389. AR 3, p. 44.

Dec. 13. 1472. From Taqī Khān. Has received the Governor-General's letter desiring him to send the merchant named Khwājah Sattār, who is well versed in the Bhutanese language, to Mr Bogle. Agreeably to his orders sent for the said merchant and took him to Mr Lambert who appointed him on Rs 100 a month and having furnished him with servants, etc., sent him to Mr Bogle. Is confident that the merchant will be of great service to that gentleman.

TR 11, pp. 513-14, no 390. AR 3, p. 60.

Dec. 13.

1473. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Has received his letter expressing his friendship for the English and intimating his having complied with the terms desired by the Vazīr and entered into a treaty with him. Says that the English have no predilection for warfare and consider it inimical to their own interests and those of their allies. Is glad to hear that he has made peace with the Vazīr and hopes that it may be permanent.

Dec. 13. 1474. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received his two letters intimating that the Vazīr has issued a tankhwāh of 5 lakhs of rupees on him to be paid to the Company at once and expressing his inability to pay the amount. Says that the Raja should pay the amount to the Company without further delay. Will write to the Vazīr not to make any further demands on the Raja until he has paid the amount to the Company.

Dec. 13. 1475. Dastak granted at the request of Babu Kāshī Nāth to Rangpāl Dās and other 25 persons who are proceeding to Orissa from Calcutta on a pilgrimage.

Dec. 14.

1476. From the King. Has not received a definite reply to any of his repeated letters. The Bengal tribute has been stopped for the last 3 years for no reason. His agent Raja Dayārām Pandit has been staying fruitlessly in Calcutta. Hopes the Governor-General has matured some plan for placing the royal affairs on a sound basis, in conjunction with the new chiefs (Members) who have now arrived from England. Has also heard that the Governor-General intends to leave for England. Requests him to settle the payment of the tribute in consultation with the new chiefs before he returns home. Has never deviated from his engagements and hopes that the English will not act contrary to theirs. Desires the Governor-General to give a straightforward reply if he is not sending the arrears of the tribute quickly.

Dec. 14. 1477. From Abdu'l-Aḥad Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. Requests the Governor-General to execute the royal commissions for cloth etc., which His Majesty sent him.

Dec. 14. 1478. To the Raja and the $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of their letters along with the remittance of Rs 3,50,000 on account of the revenue of Burdwan.

Dec. 15. 1479. To Mahdājī Harī, Sūbahdār of Cuttack. Intimates that the ship Active commanded by Captain Scott has foundered near the Point Palmyras and the English crew have been imprisoned by the Raja of the coast country. Asks him to have them immediately released and escorted to Balasore where they will be taken care of by the English officer, and sent to Calcutta.

Dec. 15. 1480. To Gopinath Deo, Raja of Karara and Kaldip. Recapitulates a portion of the foregoing letter and desires the Raja to release the crew of the Active and another ship, both of which were wrecked near his country and send them to Balasore.

Dec. 15. 1481. Sir Elijah Impey to Raja Kalyan Singh. Has received the Raja's complimentary letter on his arrival at Calcutta.

Dec. 15. 1482. Sir Elijah Impey to the Seths at Murshidabad. Has received their complimentary letter. Promises to correspond with them.

Dec. 16.

1483. From Sāliḥa Begam. In consequence of the Governor General's order Rs 3,000 was paid to her and Rs 12,000 to Mīr Saidū. The latter now demands from her the sum of Rs. 3,000 which she received. Has also learnt that he has sent a man to Calcutta in order to gain his own ends. Sends to the Governor-General Mīr Alī Qāsim who will represent full particulars to him. Hopes the Governor-General will continue his kindness towards her and prevent Mīr Saidū from giving her any trouble in this affair.

Dec. 16. 1484. From Mirza Dāūd. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Dec. 16. 1485. From the Raja of Burdwan. Sends Burdwan revenues.

Dec. 16. 1486 From Birj Kishor Ray. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Dec. 17. 1487. From Benirām Pandit, vakīl of Sābājī Bhonsla. Has already informed the Governor-General of his arrival at Benares and sent his master's letter to him. Saw the Vazīr at Fyzabad and received a present of Rs. 100 together with 2 shawls from him. Thanks the Governor-General for his favours and refers him to Mr Motte's letter for further particulars.

Dec. 17. 1488. From Ibrāhim Musavi. Congratulates Mr Hastings on being made Governor-General. Represents that his debtors refuse to pay him the money due from them. The Governor-General once wrote to Mr Middleton to interfere in this affair but no useful purpose was served. Has now been reduced to great distress together with his family. Requests the Governor-General to use his influence in this affair and get him out of his difficulty.

Dec. 17. 1489. To Kishanchandar Sandī, Raja of Kujang. States the facts of the letter no 1480, dated Dec. 15 (to Gopinath Dec), and intimates that Gobardhan Bhattacharjī is being sent to his country with a view to securing the release of the crew of the Active and another ship.

Dec. 17. 1490. To Gopīnāth Deo, Raja of Karara and Kaldip. Sends Gobardhan Bhattacharjī to him with a duplicate of the letter written to him on 15 Dec. and asks him to release the crew and send them to Balasore.

Dec. 17. 1491. To Mahdajī Harī, Şūbahdār of Cuttack. On the same subject.

Dec. 18. 1492. From Raja Paresnāth Singh. Is much pleased to receive the Governor-General's letter. Has great reliance on him and hopes he will establish him in the possession of his inheritance. The reply has been delayed because of the death of his father.

Dec. 19. 1493. From Mirza Najaf Khān. Has not heard from the Governor-General for a long time although repeated letters have been written him concerning the state of affairs in the Capital and 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān's enmity towards him (the writer). Is steady in his obedience to His Majesty. In consequence of an invitation from 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān the Sikh army has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Shahjahanabad and a Mahratta army is also prepared to march thither. Copies of 'Abdu'l Aḥad's letter to the Sikh and the Mahratta chiefs have already been forwarded to the Governor-General.

'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān has recently made a show of friendship to him but he has no confidence in him. Captain John McGowan of the English army has lately paid his respects to His Majesty. He has also had an interview with 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān. Is doubtful whether the Captain has come with the consent of the English Chiefs.

TR 11, p. 518, no 400. AR 3, p. 51.

Dec. 19. 1494. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters. Is glad to hear that on his arrival at Murshidabad he was received with due respect by the Nawab Nāzim.

C I 8, pp. 48-9, no 48.

Dec. 20. 1495. From Muḥammad Riza Khān. The $Q\bar{a}n\bar{u}ngos$ belonging to his $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$ in Patna were summoned in order to check the accounts of Gopal Singh, the ' $\bar{a}mil$ of the said $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$. As some of their dependants are dead and others are ill they wish to return to Patna. If Gopal's case is likely to be delayed, requests to be informed whether he can dismiss the $Q\bar{a}n\bar{u}ngos$ at present.

T R 11, p. 519, no 401. A R 3, p. 45.

Dec. 20. 1496. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is very glad to hear that the King of England has appointed him [Mr Hastings] the chief of all the Company's possessions in India with four other councillors under him. Professes his friendship for the Company and hopes it will daily gain in strength. Is always ready to promote their interest to the utmost of his power. Is now so indisposed that he cannot even proceed from Lucknow to Fyzabad. Has already despatched 15 lākhs of rupees out of the 40 lākhs stipulated to the Company; the rest will be sent gradually as it is collected. Last year the Governor-General had kindly sent him 2,000 fire-arms of which 400 were lost on the river. Requests him to send some more this year.

T R 11, pp. 519-20, no 402. A R 3, p. 59.

Dec. 20. 1497. To the Nawab of Arcot. To the same purport as the letter written to Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah on 17 Nov. no 1416 above.

C I 7, pp. 75-6, no 130. A I 3, p. 32.

Dec. 28. 1498. From the Nawab of Arcot. Is very glad to hear that the new Members have arrived, and the Governor-General and they have taken upon them the management of the affairs of Bengal. Congratulates the Governor-General on this occasion and expresses his friendship for him and his attachment to the Company. Hopes that the country will flourish under the administration of the Governor-General.

T R 11, pp. 520-1, no 403.

Dec. 28. 1499. From the Raja of Burdwan. Sends 2 lākhs of rupees on account of Burdwan revenues.

T R 11, p. 521, no 404. A R 3, p. 53.

Dec. 23. 1500. From Birj Kishor Ray, Dīwān of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

T R 11, p. 521, no 405. A R 3, p. 35.

Dec. 28. 1501. From Rani Bhawāri. Complimentary with a nazr. T R 11, p. 521, no 406. A R 3, p. 56.

Dec. 28. 1502. From Raja Ramkishan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

TR 11, p. 521, no 407. AR 3, p. 53.

Dec. 28. 1503. From Jasārat Khān. Complimentary, with a nazr on the occasion of Mr Hastings being made Governor-General.

T R 11, p. 521, no 408. A R 3, p. 39.

Dec. 28. 1504. From Sarfarāz Khān and Imtiāz Khān. Inform the Governor-General that their father Nawab Shākir Khān Sādiq died on 15 Rajab [22 Sep.] leaving his dependants in the territories of the English Company. The deceased was brought by General Carnac from the Court of His Majesty and the Covernor-General showed him great favour during his visit to Azimabad and directed Mr Lane to see that he was not put to any inconvenience. As Mr Lane has now gone to Calcutta, request the Governor-General to commend them to the favour of the gentleman who will next be appointed Chief of Patna.

TR 11, pp. 521-2, no 409. AR 3, p. 60.

Dec. 28. 1505. From Jagat Chand. Complimentary with a nazr on the occasion of Mr Hastings being made Governor-General.

TR 11, p. 522, no 410. AR 3, p. 39.

Dec. 28. 1506. From Zābiṭah Khān. Complimentary.

TR 11, p. 522, no 411. AR 3, p. 61.

Dec. 28. 1507. From Mahindra Nārāyan. When Ganga Gobind was dismissed from the office of Nāib Qānāngo, Bhawani Charan was appointed in his place. The latter too proved himself incompetent. Has therefore dismissed him and invested Pran Kishan with that office. Hopes the Governor-General will approve of this selection.

T R 11, p. 523, no 412. A R 3, p. 47.

Dec. 29. 1508. From Raja Damodar Singh. Intimates the despatch of his vakil, Birji Lal, to the Governor-General.

T R 11, p. 523, no 413. A R 3, p. 56.

Dec. 29. 1509. From Ziyāu'd-Daulah Farzand Khān. After leaving Patna, arrived at Benares where he rested for a few days. Was carrying some guns belonging to Mirza Najaf Khān which were brought to Benares by the late Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Col. Muir however would not let them pass. Requests the Governor-General to give orders to the Colonel for their release.

TR 11, p. 523, no 414. AR 3, p. 61.

Jan. 1. 1510. From the Raja of Burdwan. Sends a remittance of the Burdwan revenues.

Jan. 1. 1511. From the Diwan of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Jan. 1. 1512. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Requests him not to make any demands on Raja Chait Singh until he has delivered the 5 lākhs of rupees payable to the Company (Worm-eaten; only a few words can be read.)

Jan. 1. 1513. To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has received his letter requesting that the officers and Qānāngos who were called from Pana in connection with the case of Gopal Singh, his 'āmil, may be allowed or return to Patna as most of the men are ill. Says that there is no objection to their returning to Patna since there will be considerable delay in taking up the case.

Jan. 5. 1514. From the Raja of Burdwan. Intimates that he has sent an instalment of 3 lākhs of rupees on account of the Burdwan revenues through Raja Huzurī Mal and Raja Dāl Chand, and that he is making collections for the next instalment.

Jan. 5. 1515. From Birj Kishor, Diwān of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoin g.

Jan. 6. 1516. To the Raja of Bhutan. Has received his complimentary letter. Sends a parwānah allowing the Raja's subjects to trade in Bengal. Asks him to appoint a vakil in Calcutta on his part to deliver his letters to the Governor-General and lay before him his representations. Presents him with a pair of shawls as a token of his friendship. (Worm-eaten).

Jan. 14. 1517. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letters. Complains that he has not received any papers of news from him. Requests that they may be sent. (Worm-eaten).

Jan. 14. 1518. To the Raja of Burdwan. Acknowledges the receipt of his 4 letters accompanying remittances on account of the revenue of Burdwan. (Worm-eaten).

¹ Rs. 88,206 is the amount given in the Abstract.

Jan. 14. 1519. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Has received their letter of congratulations on the occasion of Christmas. (Worm-eaten).

Jan. 14. 1520. To Muniru'd-Daulah II. Acknowledges the receipt of a present of shawls etc., accompanying a letter of congratulations on his being appointed Governor-General. (Worm-eaten).

Jan. 14. 1521. To Sarfarāz Khān and Imtiyāz Khān, sons of the late Muḥammad Shākir Khūn Ṣādiq. Has received their letter communicating the news of the death of their father. Offers condolence and promises to recommend them to the Chief of Patna. (Worm-caten).

Jan. 14. 1522. Dastak granted to 'Alī Nawāz Khān, the rakīl of Raja Chait Singh, proceeding from Calcutta to Benares with boxes, etc. (Worm-eaten).

Jan. 17. 1523. From Mirza 'Alī Naqī <u>Khān</u>, Faujdār of Dacca.

Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter directing him to discharge his duties conscientiously. Requests a letter of recommendation to the Chief of Dacca.

Jan. 18. 1524. To Raja Rām Kishan. Has received his letter accompanying a nazr.

Jan. 18. 1525. To Rani Bhawani. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Jan. 19. 1526. To Raja Pirthi Nārāyan. Has received his letter stating that he sent his $rak\bar{\imath}l$ with full powers to transact his business and procure sanads etc. Says that the $rak\bar{\imath}l$ who has arrived is not acquainted with the business so he has been directed to write to the Raja for necessary particulars. Requests that the particulars may be furnished soon. (Worm-eaten).

Jan. 19¹. 1527. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates the appointment of Mr J. Bristow as Resident at his court, on the part of the Company and requests that he may be duly regarded as the Company's representative.

C I 9, p. 16, no 31. T I 14, p. 5, no 12. A 1 3, p. 51.

¹ Date in Vol. of copies wrongly given as Feb. 9.

Jan. 20. 1528. From Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Governor-General's letter demanding 5 lākhs of rupees from him. Has borrowed the money and made it over to Mr Motte, who will transmit it to the Governor-General in the course of two or three days.

Jan. 20. 1529. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has not received a reply to the letter written on behalf of Mr Verelst explaining the nature of the commission that had been sent out from England for taking evidence respecting a cause between Mr Verelst and 4 Armenians. Deputes Captains Brooke and Kyd to wait upon the Nawab Vazīr with a view to securing evidence. If he is not willing to take an oath as required by the English law he might tell those gentlemen so. Requests that they may be accorded an early interview.

1530. From Benirām Pandit, vakil of Sābāji Bhonsla. Hopes that his master's letter addressed to the Governor-General which he forwarded from Benares has reached the latter by this time. His master has asked him to obtain a passport from the Vazīı, as he (his master) intends to transmit the ashes of the late Jānujī Bhonsla to Benares for consignment to the waters of the Ganges. Accordingly he waited on the Vazīr at Lucknow and was favourably received by him through the kindness of Mr Middleton. In four or five days he will go to his master at Nagpur. Has enclosed a Hindi letter on the affairs of the Deccan to the Governor-General for his information. Raghunāth Pēshwa is still encamped on the banks of the Godavari. His family disputes remain still unsettled.

Jan. 23. 1531. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Complimentary, with a present of attar.

Jan. 23. 1532. From Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is suffering from a wound which is not healing. Requests the Governor-General to send a quantity of Dr Thomas's powder and ointment which he (the writer) used while the Doctor was at Patthargarh. Asks him to send the Doctor also subsequently.

Jan. 23. 1533. From Raja Chait Singh. In reply to the Governor-General's letter demanding the immediate payment to Mr Motte of the Vazir's draft for 5 lākhs of rupees, says that he has already done so, though he had to borrow the money. Trusts that the Governor-General will request the Vazīr not to issue further drafts on him for the present. The Vazīr has summoned Manyār Singh from Allahabad and Ausān Singh from Bundelkhand. These men are on their way to Fyzabad.

Their presence is expected to disturb the peace of the country and impede the work of collections. Requests the Governor-General therefore to use his influence in order to get these men removed from the country.

Jan. 24. 1534. From the King. Had sent the Governor-General several letters together with the copy of a Royal letter addressed to General Champion all on the subject of the Bengal tribute. The Governor-General pleads he could not send the tribute on account of general distress prevailing in the country. His Majesty, on the contrary, holds that the country has flourished under the administration of the Governor-General whose attitude in the matter of the Bengal tribute is in direct violation of the treaty concluded by Lord Clive with His Majestv. With regard to the Governor-General's failure to furnish him with a battalion, on the occasion of his march towards the Capital, observes that he had never expected that his loyal servant, the Governor-General, should fail to keep his word. He wrote that he had directed General Champion to regulate the royal affairs in consultation with the Vazīr, till he (the addressee) received particular instructions from the Court of Directors on the subject. What valuable service has the General performed according to his instructions? To please the English, His Majesty dismissed Samrū from his service, merely on the suggestion of the General that the English sardars did not like Samru's connection with His Majesty. But when Najaf Khan employed Samrū no objection was raised. It appears that while Samrū was in His Majesty's service he was objectionable and blameworthy, now that he has entered the service of Najaf Khan he has been purged of all that was objectionable about him. For about four years His Majesty suffered all sorts of hardships, but he never did anything to displease the English. The result is that he has received such an unsympathetic letter from his devoted servant. Has seen his letter to Majdu'd-Daulah in which he has written that His Majesty renounced the English protection and sought assistance from their enemies. Answers the allegation by saying that if he had sought assistance from the enemies of the English, he would not have asked the English to regulate his affairs and furnish him with a battalion. The good name which the English have earned through their devotion to His Majesty has spread as far as Persia and it is incumbent on them to retain it. Asks the Governor-General to send the Bengal tribute and refrain from causing him unnecessary annoyance.

Jan. 24. 1535. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor-General's letter together with his 'arzi, addressed to His Majesty. Is glad to note the Governor-General's assurance that he is as much interested in the welfare of His Majesty as he is in that of the Company. He has further added that whatever he writes to His Majesty, he communicates to him (the writer) as well. It is evident that his mind is

not yet influenced by designing persons. Regarding his remark that the English sardārs are averse to Samrū's connection with His Majesty says that Samrū was dismissed some months ago and that his dismissal was communicated by royal shuqqas to the Governor-General and Colonel Champion. His Majesty always studies the pleasure of the English sardārs, but it is curious that the Governor-General who is endowed with excellent qualities should fail in his duties to flis Majesty by withholding from him the Bengal tribute. His Majesty is very much inconvenienced for want of it. Requests the Governor-General to send the tribute regularly.

CR 3, p. 11, no 10. AR 3, p. 70.

Jan. 24. 1536. From Gobardhan Bhattacharji. Has delivered the Governor-General's parwanah together with Mr Marriott's letter to Raja Gopinath Deo who on understanding their contents said he knew nothing about the cargo of the two wrecked ships alleged to have been plundered by his men. He even went so far as to say that if the charge could be established, he was prepared to pay three times the value of the cargo. He (the writer) then urged that Mr Scott and others had produced at Cuttack and Balasore a list of the articles plundered by his men and that a khalāsī at Balasore added to the charge that the Raja's men had imprisoned Mr Rogers. The Raja pleaded complete ignorance; but his statement is conspicuous for its prevarications. Cites the Raja's implication of Gangaram Bairagi Bhanj in the crime as a case in point. When pressed to produce facts in support of his allegation, the Raja evasively said that the burden of proof lay with him (the writer) who was a man of authority. On being told that he (the writer) would inform the Governor-General of all that the Raja told him, he replied that he too would write to the Governor-General. Has heard from private sources that a ship was wrecked on the coast of the Raja's country and that his men, Kalapahar and Damodar Bhuyan, plundered the cargo and im-

C R 3, pp. 16-18, no 14. A R 3, p. 67.

evidence as no one dares to say any thing against the Raja.

prisoned some English men. Adds that it is impossible to get local

1537. From Raja Gopināth Dēo. Has received the Governor-General's letter stating that an English ship was wrecked on the coast of his zamīndārī, that he (the writer) duly attended to the needs of the crew and sent them to Balasore, but that prior to this when another vessel was wrecked, he plundered the cargo and imprisoned the crew. Submits that on the occasion of a storm, in the month of Kartik, a ship was wrecked. Among the crew were a few Europeans who were in a wretched condition. They were properly treated and sent to Balasore and their case was reported to the sūbahdār (of Cuttack). They were almost dying from exhaustion and want of nourishment. As they were utterly destitute how can it be maintained that they were robbed of all they possessed? Is being harassed by Mr Marriott who charges him with having wrongfully confined Mr Rogers. Asserts that he is a

victim of the machinations of his enemies. Regards the appointment of Gobardhan Bhattacharji to make inquiries as opportune and requests the Governor-General to direct him to conduct the investigation in his (the writer's) presence.

1538. From Najaf Khān. Has already communicated to the Governor-General the events at Shahjahanabad and the intrigues of 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān. In his last he had shown how the latter from sheer enmity with him (the writer) disturbed the peace of His Majesty's mind and carried on intrigues with the Mahrattas and the Sikh sardārs. Had their correspondence intercepted of which copies were sent to the Governor-General. 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān envies his (the writer's) friendship with the English sardārs and does not like that he should have any connection with His Majesty. It is on account of 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān's machinations that the Sikh army is hovering in the neighbourhood of Shahjahanabad and the Mahrattas have assumed a threatening attitude. Hopes to hear from the Governor-General till he enjoys the pleasure of a personal interview.

Jan. 24.1 1539. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is very sorry to learn from Mr Middleton's letters that the Nawab Vazīr is ill. As Colonel Gailliez cannot remain absent from the command of the army, Mr Bristow is appointed to the Nawab Vazīr's Court for the transaction of all affairs between him and the Company. Mr Bristow will start shortly.

Jan. 24. 1540. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has learnt from the letters of Raja Chait Singh that Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh have been giving trouble to the Raja. Requests him to try and have them apprehended and delivered to the Raja.

Jan. 24. 1541. To Sabājī Bhonsla. Has received his letter. From the conversation he had with his vakīl Benīrām Pandit, is perfectly convinced that he is sincerely disposed to maintain friendly relations with the Company. Will on his own part help to foster good feelings between the parties. The Pandit will inform him of his wishes and the state of affairs obtaining in this quarter, on his return to the court of Nagpur.

Jan. 24. 1542. To Benīrām Pandit, rakīl of Sābājī Bhonsla. Understands that he now intends to leave Benares. Asks him to hand over the enclosed letter [the foregoing one] to Sābājī Bhonsla.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Translation is 15 January.

Jan. 24.1 1543. To Mirza Najaf Khān. Has received his letter communicating the state of affairs at the Court [at Delhi]. It is rumoured that he has taken Samrū, a man detested by the English, into his service. In case that is true, hopes he will dissociate himself from a man of such infamous character.

C I 9, p. 9, no 18. T I 14, pp. 4-5, no 11. A I 3, p. 45.

Jan. 24. 1544. To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter regarding the arrears of pay due to the Nizāmat sepoys and the difficulties under which she labours from the expostulation of the creditors. Has not been able to look into the accounts from pressure of work. Will attend to this business in conjunction with Mr Middleton at the earliest opportunity.

C I 9, pp. 9-10, no 19. T I 14, p. 6, no 14. A I 3, p. 43.

Jan. 24.

1545. To Muḥammad Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter and a present of some cloths through Commodore Sir Edward Hughes. Sends a reply through the Commodore whom he commends to the Nawab's good offices.

(' I 9, pp. 10-11, no 20, T I 14, pp. 6-7, no 15, A I 3, p. 46.

Jan. 24. W1546. Dastak granted to Nazar Ali Khān for proceeding from Murshidabad to Allahabad, Abdul Basit from Hooghly to Allahabad and Lucknow, Zainal Abidīn Khān from Calcutta to Allahabad and Kora, and Maru Pandit from Balasore to Benares, with their luggages.

(' I 9, pp. 11-12, no 21.

Jan. 24. 1547. Dastak for the safe transit of a ship belonging to Messrs Crofts & Johnson going from Calcutta to Bombay and other ports.

C I 9, p. 20, no 38.

1548. From Raja Chait Singh. Has paid 5 lakhs of rupees to Jan. 25. Mr Motte, who has transmitted it by boat to the Governor-General. Manyar Singh and Ausan Singh, who have been invited by the Vazir, are going to visit him. They are now at Partabgarh. Their presence has created disturbances in his (the writer's) zamīndārī. Swears that he looks up to no one for help except the Governor-General, who has condescended to designate him his son. Requests him to protect his interests and adopt such measures as will prevent his enemies from finding support from the Vazīr. Does not know why Muhammad Elich Khān is displeased with him. Believes that it is the Khān's displeasure that has led to the invitation of his enemies to the Vazīr's court, His vakīl, in Calcutta, will explain to the Governor-General, what is supposed to be the cause of Elich Khān's displeasure. So long as Mr Middleton was at the court of the Vazīr, he would protect his (the writer's) interests. Now that he has left the Vazīr's court, hopes that the Governor-General will recommend him to Mr Middleton's successor.

C R 3, p. 14, no 13. A R 3, p. 76.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 19 Jan.

Jan. 25. 1549. From Mahindar Deo and Rām Shankar. Report the death of their father (Kishan Deo) and solicit continuance of the Governer-General's favours.

Jan. 26. 1550. From Raja Kishan Deo. Feels that his end is approaching. Commends Mahindar Deo and Ram Shankar, his sons, to the care of the Governor-General.

Jan. 27. 1551. From the King. Expects loyalty from the Governor-General. Remarks that the amount of the Bengal tribute is not very large and hopes that in consideration of royal favours bestowed on him, he will transmit the tribute without further delay.

Jan. 28. 1552. To Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter stating that he is still suffering from a wound, and desiring him to supply the same ointment which Doctor Thomas prescribed for him when he was at Patthargarh and to send the Doctor as well to Fyzabad. Sends the ointment. The Doctor will start on 2 Feb. Hopes to hear from him often.

Jan. 28. 1553. To Nawah Ziyau'd-Daulah Rizā Qulī Khān. Has received his letter intimating his departure from Benares and stating that some boats laden with guns and ammunition belonging to Nawah Najaf Khan have been stopped by Colonel Muir at Chunar fort. Has written to the Colonel for the release of those boats as desired.

Jan. 29. 1554. From the Seths of Murshidabad. Complimentary with a present of shawls.

Jan. 29. 1555. From Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that Guman Singh of Bundelkhand is a respectable Raja. He is desirous of establishing friendly relations with the English. To achieve this object he has sent his vakīl with a kharitah to Calcutta. Hopes that the Governor-General will give a suitable reply to the kharitah.

Jan. 29. 1556. From Rajā Gumān Singh. Is anxious to establish friendly relations with the English.

¹ Jan. 25 is a mistake for Feb. 25.

Jan. 29. 1557. Notification. Those who possess the Company's bonds the discharge of which has been ordered, can have them renewed by presenting them at the Treasury before 15 Feb. An interest of 5 per cent. per annum will be given on the new bonds.

Jan. 30. 1558. To Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. As desired by him Doctor Thomas has been asked to go and attend him. If he should require the Doctor's services for a long time a notice to that effect may be sent to him (Governor-General), so that necessary arrangements can be made for carrying on the Doctor's duties during his absence.

Jan. 30. 1559. To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter desiring permission for sending Ray Jagat Chand to represent some confidential matters to him (the writer). Will give his earliest attention to Jagat Chand whenever he comes to Calcutta. Informs her that her rakīl Bhawani Parshad is with him

Jan. 31. 1560. To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter regarding her request to be supplied with some elephants. Forgot to write last year to the Chiefs of Chittagong and Raushanabad on the subject. Is writing to them now.

Jan. 31. 1561. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Has received their letter accompanying a present of cloth through Lala Jiwan Lāl.

Jan. 31. 1562. To Raja Kalyan Singh. Has received his letter accompanying a present of otto of roses.

Feb. 1.

1563. From Mīr Bū Alī Khān. Says that he settled down at Farrukhabad because of the kind treatment he had received from the late Nawab Aḥmad Khān. The Nawab's death has left him very dejected and he is now being differently treated by Muzaffar Jang, the late Nawab's son. Desires to pass his life at his native home under the kind protection of the Governor-General. It is well known to the people of Bengal that there in ver existed feelings of brotherly affection between him and Mīr Qāsim Alī Khān who always apprehended that some day he (the writer) would either kill or imprison him and usurp his power. In order to get rid of him, Qāsim Alī Khān always conspired against his life and would have succeeded, but for the particular care taken by his (the writer's) father. The little fortune he possessed was lost at Lucknow on account of his relationship with Qāsim Alī Khān. Is altogether destitute at present and expects a favourable reply.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 30 Jan.

Feb. 1. 1564. From the Vazīr. Sends through Mr Middleton 15 lākhs of rupees out of the 40 lākhs due. Will send the balance of 25 lākhs as soon as possible. Colonel Gailliez has seen him at Fyzabad.

Feb. 2. 1565. From Faizu'llah Khān. Professes friendship and attachment for the English. Ascribes the favour he enjoys at the hands of the Vazīr to English patronage. Solicits the Governor-General's permission to send a rakīt to Calcutta.

Feb. 2. 1566. To Raja Pirthī Nārāyān. Has not received a reply to his letter written to him some time ago. Has authorised Mr Henchman the Chief of Malda, to take the necessary action in respect of Bajitpur, etc. Asks him to send his rakīl to Malda, if he wishes to represent anything on the subject.

Feb. 2. 1567. To Achint Ray, $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ of Purnea. Directs him to look after the welfare of Partāb Singh, infant Raja of Morung, and to provide him and his family with quarters in Purnea and render them whatever assistance they may need.

Feb. 2. 1568. Dastak granted to Kunja Bihāri Basak starting for Cuttack from Calcutta.

Feb. 3. 1569. From Kashmīrī Mal. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter. Sends a present of Kashmir stockings and recommends Hulāsī Rām, his agent, at Calcutta, to him.

Feb. 3. 1570. From Faizu'llah Khān. Complimentary.

1571. From the Vazīr. Is despairing of his life on account of long illness. Relies on the friendship of the English and commends his son, Āṣafu'd-Daulah' to their care and protection.

Feb. 5. 1572. From Muhammad Elich Khān. Recounts his services rendered to the English from the time when Nawab Sābit Jang (Lord Clive) visited Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah: for instance he conducted the negotiations for the treaty of peace concluded between the English and the Nawab Vazīr; helped Mr Lambert in realizing 20 lākhs out of 35 lākhs of rupees on account of Kora and Allahabad, and later on helped Mr Middleton in realizing the balance of Rs 15 lākhs; furnished

monthly the amount of 2 $l\bar{a}khs$ and 10 thousand rupees for the expenses of the English battalion stationed in the dominions of the Vazīr, and presently paid 4 $l\bar{a}khs$ of rupees to Colonel Gailliez at Fyzabad. Reports the death of Shujā'u'd-l'aulah and solicits that Āsafu'd-Daulah, the late Nawab's son, may receive the same care and attention as his father did from the English. Requests further that Colonel Gailliez may be directed to do nothing at Fyzabad without consulting him (the writer).

CR3, pp. 31-4, no 27. AR3, p. 70.

Feb. 5.

1573. From Raja Chait Singh. The Vazīr invited Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh to attend on him at Fyzabad and they have gone there. Their presence at Fyzabad has created disturbances in his (the writer's) zamīndārā and impeded the work of collections. Requests the Governor-General to adopt such measures as may prevent them from finding any support from the Vazīr and lead to their removal from his court. Remarks that the Vazīr is very fond of innovations. Under his orders a house is being built for him at Benares. This he thinks will affect his (the writer's) position at the seat of his zamīndārā.

C R 3, pp. 37-9, no 29. A R 3, p. 76.

Feb. 7. 1574. From Sābāji Bhonsla. Is glad to hear that the King of England has been pleased to confer on him (the addressee) the exalted designation of Governor-General of the Company's possessions in Hindustan, with full powers to declare war and conclude peace with native chiefs. States the measures he pursued against Ragūnāth Rāo who created disturbances in the Decean. Raghūnāth Rāo collected a large army and was supported by Sindhia and Hulkar but was defeated and fled across the Narbada. Adds that he also suppressed a rebellion against the legitimate heir to the Peshwa, at Berar. Finds happy signs of intimate friendship between the Company's government and his own, in the recent dispatches that have passed between them.

C R 3, pp. 34-7, no 28. A R 3, p. 82.

Feb. 8. 1575 From Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that the Vazīr has died and that his son, Āṣafu'd-Daulah, has succeeded to the Vizārat of Oudh. Hopes that the Governor-General will continue to protect his (the writer's) interests.

CR3, pp. 39-40, no 31. AR3, p. 79.

Feb. 9. 1576. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Has received a copy of the petition submitted by the Chief of the Danish factory to the English Council, desiring a sanad for certain privileges for their factory. The sanad required has been drawn up under the guidance of Mr Palk. Forwards a copy of it to the Governor-General for approval. Will deliver the original to the Danish vakīl when he will come to receive it.

CR 3, p. 39, no 30. AR 3, p. 78.

Feb. 9. 1577. To Mahindar Deo and Rām Shankar, sons of late Kishan Deo, Zamīndār of Mahmudshahi. Has received their letter communicating the news of their father's death. Offers condolence and promises to assist them on all occasions. Asks them to take up the management of the zamīndārī

C I 9, pp. 16-17, no 32. T I 14, p. 11, no 26. A I 3, p. 43.

Feb. 9. 1578. To Raja Gumān Singh [of Bundelkhand]. Thanks him for his complimentary letter accompanying a present.

C I 9, p. 17, no 33. T I 14, p. 11, no 27 A I 3, p. 47.

Feb. 9. 1579. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates the appointment of Mr J. Bristow as Resident in his court, on the part of the Company, and requests that he may be regarded as the Company's representative.

T I 14, p. 10, no 25 A I 3, p. 52.

Feb. 9. 1580. To Raja Kalyān Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter together with one from Raja Gumān Singh. Has written a reply to the latter.

C 19, pp. 18-19, no 34. T I 14, p. 11, no 28. A I 3, p 47.

Feb. 9. 1581. To Munnî Begam. Has received her letter asking for suggestions as to the nature of presents she should send to the Nawab of Arcot in exchange for those received from the Nawab. Has no suggestions to offer.

(' I 9, p. 19, no 35. T I 14, p. 12, no 31. A I 3, p. 43.

Feb. 91. 1582. To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter together with an 'arzī from Ray Radha Charan asking if there is any objection to her corresponding with General Clavering and Colonel Monson. Says that there is no objection.

C I 9, p. 19, no 36. T I 14, p. 12, no 32.

Feb. 91. 1583. To Mirza 'Ālī Naqī. Has received his 'arzī requesting that he may be recommended to all the gentlemen that might be appointed to the chiefship of the district [Dacca]. Says that this is hardly necessary.

C I 9, p. 19, no 37. T I 14, p. 12, no 33.

Feb. 10. 1584. From Munīru'd-Daulah II. Is tired of staying at Patna. Solicits permission to call on the Governor-General at Calcutta.

C R 3, pp. 40-2, no 32. A R 3, p. 79.

¹Date given in the Vol of Trans. is 12 Feb.

1585. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Reports the death of his father, Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and dwells on the advantages his late father enjoyed from the support of the English. Promises to act up to the advice of the English and hopes that they will accord him the support which they extended to his father.

CR 3, pp. 42-3, no 33. AR 3, p. 84.

Feb. 12. 1586. To Munni Begam. Intimates the appointment of Mr Martin as Resident at Murshidabad, in the place of Mr Middleton who has been called to Calcutta to take charge of a very important branch of the Company's affairs.

T 1 14, p. 12, no 30.

Feb. 13¹. 15.7. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates the appointment of Mr Martin as Resident at his court, in the place of Mr. Middleton who has been called to Calcutta to take charge of a very important branch of the Company's affairs.

(' I 9, pp. 20-1, no 39. T I 14, pp. 11-12, no 29. A I 3, pp. 43-4.

Feb. 13.1

1588. To Chaît Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received his letter through his vakīl 'Alī Nawāz Khān intimating that he has paid 5 lākhs of rupees to Mr Motte, that he has learnt that Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh are at Fyzabad with Muḥammad Elich Khān that the Nawab Vazir has ordered the construction of a house for himself at Benares and that the officers of the Nawab have not desisted from making further demands of qists on him. Is glad to hear that he has paid the five lākhs. Will write to Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Colonel Gailliez to expel Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh, to stop the building of the house at Benares and not to make further demands of qists on him (the Raja).

C 19, p. 21, no 40 T 1 14, pp. 12-13, no 34. A 13, p. 48.

Feb. 131. 1589. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Offers condolence on the death of his father, Nawab Shujaud Daulah.

C I 9, np 21-2, no 41. T I 14, p. 13, no 35. A I 3, p. 52.

Feb. 31. 1590. Dastak granted to Lala Sri Kishan proceeding from Calcutta to Bundelkhand with cloths, for Raja Guman Singh.

C I 9. pp. 22-3, no 42.

Feb. 31¹. 1591. To Mahdaji Hari. Requests him to look after Russa Rām, going on a pilgrimage to Parsutam Chattar, through his country.

(' I 9, p. 23, no 43. T I 14, p. 13, no 36. A I 3, p. 49.

Feb. 14. 1592. Notification. People holding the Company's bonds of 1 Feb. 1772, should produce them at the Treasury before 15 April when they will be redeemed and interest paid from there. Those who wish to renew their bonds at 5 per cent. interest per annum should at once apply to the officer in charge of the Treasury.

C I 5, p. 23, no 15.

Feb. 16. 1593. To Raja Kalyan Singh. Has received his letter accompanying some presents of shawls, rice, etc., through his rakil Majlis Ray.

Feb. 16. 1594. To Raja Kalyān Singh. Has received his letter together with a sanad for the establishment of a Danish factory at Patna.

Feb. 16.

1595. To Mīr Saidu and Mirza Dāūd. Has received their letters regarding a dispute between them and Sāliha Begam concerning their stipends. Has written to Mr Baber to settle their dispute on the spot according to the arrangement sanctioned by Lord Clive.

Feb. 17.

1596. From Muḥammad Elich Khān. Has already informed the Governor-General of the death of Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the succession of Aṣafu'd-Daulah to the Vizārat. Says that his attachment for the English is disliked by designing men who are trying secretly to prove it as a disqualification in him for conducting negotiations between the English and the Vazīr. Remembers the kind remarks made by the Governor-General at Benares concerning his services, and hopes that the machinations of his enemies will be defeated. Requests that Colonel Gailliez may be directed to consult him in the matter of negotiations between the English and the Vazīr.

Feb. 17. 1597. To Muhammad Elich Khān. Has received his letter communicating the news of the death of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Offers condolence. Intends to extend his friendship and support to Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah, the son of the deceased. Has communicated all important matters to Mr J. Bristow, the Resident, who will make him acquainted with them.

Feb. 19. 1598. From Mir Saidū. States that Saliha Begam is not satisfied with her monthly stipend of Rs 1,000. Requests that she may be directed to accept the stipend settled upon her.

Ray Jagat Chand who in concert with l'tibar 'Alī Khān, a khwa ā ara (eunuch), has prejudiced the Bēgam (Munnī Bēgam) against him. Jagat Chand is boastfully telling people that the Bēgam intends to depute him to Calcutta with certain Nizāmat papers called for by the Governor-General. This is a pure deception played by Jagat Chand and is least likely to upset him (the writer) who knows well that if there was any necessity for Nizāmat papers he (the writer) would have been asked to supply them. The Governor-General himself had occasion to notice

the duplicity of Jagat Chand and had declared his intention to deal with him seriously. Requests him to remove Jagat Chand and appoint a trustworthy man in his place.

Feb. 20. 1600. From Nawab Asafud Daulah. Sends a copy of the King's letter addressed to him (the writer) together with the copy of his reply.

Feb. 20. 1601. From Nawab Asafu'd-Daulab. Is anxious to strengthen weak and defenceless places in his dominions by properly fortifying them and to train his army under English officers. Requests the Governor-General to direct Major Polier and Captain Martin to help him in giving effect to his intentions

Feb. 20. 1602. From Faizu'llah Khān. Complimentary, professing friendship for the Company.

Feb. 20. 1603. To Munnī Begam. Intimates the appointment of Mr Murray to the command of the Nawab Nazim's sepoys.

Feb. 21. 1604. To Mahdajī Harī. Asks him to supply Bakhtāwār Singh, harkārah, with boats and other necessaries for ferrying over the rivers Katjuri and Chilka some elephants that are being sent to Nawab Muhammad 'Alī Khān of Arcot.

Peb. 28. 1605. From Raja Chait Singh. Thanks the Governor-General for his having asked the Vazir to expel Manyar Singh and Ausan Singh from his court.

Feb. 28. 1606. From Raja Chait Singh. Intimates that the Vazir has been pleased to grant him a khil'at.

Feb. 28. 1607. From Saiyid Hasan Khan. States that the plot of land on which his dwelling house stands is rent-free. Hopes that through the influence of the Governor-General the new Council will recognize this character of the land and will leave him and his posterity in undisturbed possession of it.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 20 Feb.

Feb. 28. · 1608. From Raja Gürü Das. Has explained the particulars of his situation to Rasikh Jang who will communicate them to the Governor-General. Hopes the latter will not listen to the representations of his (the writer's) enemies against him.

C R 3, pp. 55-6, no 43. A R 3, p. 79.

Feb. 28. 1609. From Raja Gobind Ram. Intimates that he is coming to visit the Governor-General on some political business, on behalf of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.

CR3, p. 57, no 44. AR3, p 79.

Feb. 28. 1610. From Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Hopes that representations made by Ray Jagat Chand will be favourably considered.

CR 3, p. 57, no 45. AR 3, p. 71.

1611. From Munni Begam. Requests the Governor-General to Feb. 28. settle the question of the stipend of Saliha Begam as it has occasioned unpleasantness between the Begam and Mir Murtazā Khān (Mīr Saidū).

C R 3, p. 59, no 48. A R 3, p. 79.

Feb. 28. 1612. From Faizu'llah Khān. Expresses his attachment for the Company and hopes for additional favours now that the Vazīr (Shujā'u'd-Daulah) is dead and the condition of affairs in the court of Oudh is changed.

C R 3, pp. 62-4, no 51. A R 3, p. 67.

Feb. 28. 1613. From Muniru'd-Daolah II. Requests the Governor-General to consider his case already submitted to him, and sends a present of fruits.

C R 3, p. 64, no 52. A R 3, p. 69.

Feb. 28. 1614. To Kishan Chand, Raja of Nadia. Has learnt from the petition of Munshī Ahmadī, Shaikh Hilālu'd-Dīn and other residents of Fatchpur that the Raja's amin and peons have demanded a fine from them for their having cut down some trees, and are giving them much trouble. Asks the Raja to recall his amin and peons if the facts stated in the petition are true. Adds that one Muhammad Shākir lodged a complaint against a neighbour of his at the 'adalat at Calcutta and lost bis case. He has now approached the Raja's court. He should not be given a hearing.

C I 9, pp. 25-6, no 50. T I 14, pp. 15-16, no 44. A I 3, p. 49.

1615. Intelligence received through Lala Hansi Ray. Feb.—

> The Vazīr died on 25 January. On the same day Mādhojī Bhonsla fought his brother Sabajī Bhonsla at Nagpur and killed him. Then he entered Nagpur triumphantly. Raghunath came near Gujrat through Ujjain and Ankuji and Sindhiaji also started for Gujrat and encamped at a distance of 10 kos from Raghunath.

> > C I 8, pp. 23-4, no 16.

Mar. 1. 1616. From Raja Kuuja Bihárī. Intimates his arrival at Dinajpur. Has commenced examining judicial records of the district. Will communicate particulars later.

(R 3, pp. 64-5, no 53. A R 3, p. 79.

Mar. 1. 1617. From Muḥāmmad Munīr and Rām Chandar Pandit. Intimate the despatch of 311 chests of opium and commend Bhagwān Das, their agent at Calcutta, to the Governor-General's favour.

C R 3, pp. 65-6, no 54. A R 3, p. 72.

Mar. 1. 1618. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter enclosing a file of papers of intelligence from Northern India.

(' I 9, p. 26, no 51. T I 14, p. 16, no 45.

Mar. 1. 1619. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Has received his letter with a present of fruits through Raja Dayárām Pandit.

(' I 9, p. 26, no 52. T I 14, p. 16, no 16.

Mar. 1¹. **1620** To Gumān Singh, Raja of Bundelkhand. Has received his letter. As regards his letters intended for the newly arrived members of the Council, has instructed the Raja's rakīl to deliver these to them.

C. I. 9, p. 27, no 53. T. I. 14, p. 16, no 47. A. I. 3, p. 47.

Mar. 1.1 1621. To Mirzā Shahbāz Beg Khān. Has received his letter accompanying a present of fruits. Will send some of the fruits to the members of the Council as desired.

C I 9, p. 27, no 54. T I 14, p. 16, no 48. A I 3, p. 50.

Mar. 1.1 1622. To Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter requesting that he may be commended to the new members of the Council. Has already done so.

(' I 9, p. 27, no. 55. T I 14, p. 16, no 49.

Mar. 1.1 1623. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. Has received his letter accompanying a present of fruits through Majlis Rāy.

(' I 9, p. 28, no 56. T I 14, p. 16, no 50.

Mar. 2. 1624. From Raja Gumān Singh. Is anxious to establish friendly relations with the English. Has sent letters to the members of the Council.

CR 3, p. 66, no 55. AR 3, p. 78.

Mar. 2. 1625. From Shahbāz Khān. Sends a present of fruits.

CR 3, pp. 66-7, no 56. AR 3, p. 82.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans, is 2 Mar.

Mar. 2. 1626. To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter communicating the news of his father's death. Assures the Nawab of his friendship and support on all occasions.

Mar. 2. 1627. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Wrote him some time ago that it was not necessary for him to take the trouble of coming to Calcutta merely to have an interview with him (the Governor-General) but as he has repeatedly been expressing a wish to come here he can do so.

Mar. 2. 1628. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Congratulates him on his receiving a <u>kh</u>ilāt from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.

Mar. 3. 1629. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter intimating the recall of Mr Middleton and the appointment of Mr Martin as his successor.

Mar. 5. 1630. From Raja Baijnāth of Dinajpur. Represents his distress and requests that the balance of his stipend may be paid.

Mar. 5. 1631. From Raja Baijnāth. Thanks the Governor-General for his orders to the Committee at Dinajpur for making a band o bast of his zamīndārī. Sends a copy of his proposal for the band o bast.

Mar. 5. 1632. From Raja Kishan Chand. Is unable to pay the revenue on account of failure of crops in his zamīndārī.

Mar. 6.

1633. From Muhammad Elich Khān. States that designing men are trying to undermine his authority at the Vazīr's court. They suspect his honesty and intend to prevent him from carrying on negotiations between the English and the Vazīr. They are arranging to send Gobind Rām to Calcutta for the purpose. Relies on the support of the Governor-General and is willing, if a ked by him, to remain either at Lucknow or Calcutta in order to safeguard the interests of the English. Reminds the Governor-General that at Benares he approved of his services and was pleased to remark that he was a well-wisher of the Company. Requests that he may be recommended to the Vazīr who does not seem to be sincere in his regard for him.

Mar. 7. 1634. From Mīr Murtaṣā Khān. Professes friendship and attachment for the English. Refers, for particulars, to the letter of the Vazīr to the Governor-General and to the enclosed paper of news about the King.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans is 4 Mar.

Mar. 7. 1635 From Mir Murtazā Khān. Expresses his attachment for the Company and hopes that the friendship already existing between the Governor-General and the Vazīr will become closer. Informs the Governor-General that Raja Gobind Rām has been sent to wait upon him.

Mar. 7. 1636. From Mīr Saidū. Requests the Governor-General to write to Mr Baber to settle the dispute between him (the writer) and Sāliha Begam regarding her stipend.

Mar. 7. 1637. From the Vazīr. Intimates the despatch of the paper of news received from Shahjahanabad together with the copy of his replies to the letters of Najaf Khān and 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān.

Mar. 8. 1638. From Benirām Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter together with his kharita addressed to his (the writer's) master Sābāji Bhonsla. Is going riā Kalpi, to his master. Was visited on his way by Rajas Gumān Singh and Hindu Pat who furnished him with guards. Will write in detail to the Governor-General after visiting his master. States the latest events that have taken place in the Deccan: Raghunāth Rāo Pēshwa has gone to Gujrat; Gobind Rāo Gaikwar, sābahdār of Gujrat, has become his ally; Hari Pant Phadke, Madhoji Sindhia and Takoji Rāo Hulkar have also gone to Gujrat; the English have besieged the fort of Vasai; and Sakharām has sent a strong cavalry to drive away the English.

Mar. 8. 1639. From Raja Kalyān Singh. Reminds the Governor-General about effecting the release of his (the writer's) $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$ in the district of Allahabad.

Mar. 8. 1640. From Rajā Kishan Mānik. Sets forth his grievances on a separate piece of paper which he submits for favour of consideration.

Mar.— 1641. From Muhammad Eraj Khān. Intimates that he has deputed Mīr Abū Turāb to the Governor-General to represent several important affairs. Requests that he (the writer) may not be divested of the power to try criminal cases.

Mar. 9. 1642. To Faizu'llah Khān. Has received his two complimentary letters. Assures him of the English sardārs' friendship and support.

Mar. 9. 1643. To Munnī Begam and Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received their letter concerning Rāy Jagat Chand. Is now very busy with the despatch of several ships to Europe. Will pay his attention to whatever he has to represent on their behalf.

C I 9, pp. 29-30, no 61. T I 14, p. 18, nos 55-6. A I 3, p. 44.

Mar. 11. 1644. From Raja Nanda Kumār to the Supreme Council. Frumerates the services he rendered to Nawab Mīr Mḥd Ja'far <u>Kh</u>ān and the English Company. After the death of the Nawab he was removed from his office and Mḥd Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān appointed instead. During his tenure of 7 years Mḥd Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān impoverished the country, oppressed the people and misappropriated revenues. He tried his best to injure him (the writer) by fabricating certain allegations against him but as he (the writer) during his time had carried on his business carefully and cautiously, the <u>Kh</u>ān's attempt proved a total failure.

When Mr Hastings was appointed Governor of Bengal he took him (the writer) in his confidence and expressed his desire to dismiss both Muḥammad Rizā Khān and Raja Shitāb Rāy who he said had embezzled Government revenues.

Muhammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān besides misappropriating Rs 3,05,26,917 extorted various sums of money from different persons. Razīu'd-Dīn Muhammad <u>Kh</u>ān and Muhammad 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān were accountable to the Company for some *lākhs* of rupees, yet when they died Muḥammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān seized the whole of their property and delivered no part of it to the Company.

Raja Shitab Roy misappropriated more than 90 lākhs of rupees.

When charges were framed against Muḥammad Riẓā <u>Kh</u>ān and Raja Shitāb Rāy and they were summoned to Calcutta they offered 14 lākhs of rupees to Mr Hastings and 3 lākhs of rupees to him (the writer) with the object of getting the cases against them hushed up. Then the proceedings against both were suddenly dropped.

Although it is 3 years since Muḥammad Rizā <u>Kh</u>ān has been removed from his office Mr Hastings has not deprived him of his $j\bar{a}g\bar{\nu}r$ which was part of his office of $N\bar{a}ib$ - $N\bar{a}zim$.

When Raja Shitāb Ray was summoned from his office and it was proved that he had misappropriated 90 lākhs of rupees Raja Dhīraj arāyan offered to pay into the treasury 60 lākhs of rupees on condition that he was given the post of Rajā Shitāb Rāy. This was an advantageous offer, yet Mr Hastings rejected it and reinstated Raja Shitāb Rāy for reasons best known to himself.

Raja Rajballabh, the *Mutasaddī* of the <u>Khālṣa Sharifa</u>, is paid Rs 5,000 a month whereas his annual salary is supposed to be Rs 2,500.

There are a couple of parganas which though actually belonging to the sūhah of Bihar are in the possession of Raja Chait Singh. Mr Hastings has not yet uttered a word of protest in the matter.

Mr Hastings gave to Kānta Babu the parganah of Baharband and other lands belonging to Rānī Bhawāni. The reason for making the gift remains with Mr Hastings to explain.

The Emperor Shah 'Alam as a mark of favour to him (the writer) sent a palankeen with other ensigns of State, but these have remrined with Mr Hastings.

When General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr Philip Francis arrived at Calcutta he (the writer) requested Mr Hastings to introduce him to them but be refused. Subsequently however he allowed him to go with Mr Elliott and see them. Mr Graham, Jagat Chand and Mohan Parshad with whom Mr Hastings holds conferences have managed to poison his ears against him (the writer).

Appends a statement of several sums of money said to have been received by Mr Hastings as presents.

.Draws the attention of the Council to the above facts and prays that Mr Hastings may be called upon to answer the charges that have been framed against him.

Encloses a letter from Munni Begam to himself.

Munni Begam to Raja Nanda Kumār. Intimates that through the kind attention of the Governor all of her affairs have been settled according to her desire. She offered $1 \ l\bar{a}kh$ of rupees as a present to the Governor but he would not accept it. Being pressed much the Governor has agreed to accept $2 \ l\bar{a}khs$ of rupees. Will pay him $1 \ l\bar{a}kh$ and for the balance asks the Raja to arrange to hand over the sum to the Governor at Calcutta. Urges him to keep the matter strictly confidential.

Mar. 12². 1645. To Mahdaji Hari, Sūbahdār of Cuttack. Has learnt that an English ship named Pembroke when she reached Kujang off Point Palmiras her lascars who were Arabs mutinied and murdered their officers. It is reported that the Captain of the ship is in confinement at Cuttack and the cargo of the vessel is also there. Asks him to release the Captain at once and supply him with necessaries to proceed to Mr Marriott at Balasore, and forward the cargo to the latter.

Mar. 15. 1646. To Raja Khayalī Rām. Has received his 'arzī accompanying a present of grapes.

Mar. 16. 1647. From Munīnu'd-Daulah II. Sends a present of fruits to the Governor-General and solicits his permission to wait upon him at Calcutta.

For a translation of the document see G. W. Forrest's Selections from State Papers 1772-85 Vol. II, pp. 42-7; 58-4.

²Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 13 Mar.

Mar. 16. 1648. From Faiza'llah Khān. Says that he is sorry to learn that selfish people in the Vazīr's court are spreading false stories in order to prejudice the mind of the Governor-General against him. Is strictly observing the terms of the treaty recently concluded between him and the Vazīr. Hopes the Governor-General will not believe what he may hear against him but make proper enquiries about it.

CR3, pp. 82-3, no 74. AR3, p. 67.

Mar. 17. 1649. To Munru'd-Daulah II. Has received his letter together with a present of fruits. A reply to his letter expressing a desire to come to Calcutta, was duly sent through Raja Dayarām Pandit.

C I 9, pp. 32-3, no 65. TI 14, p. 20, no 60.

Mar. 18. 1650. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has learnt from Colonel Muir's letter that the troops under him have been suffering great hardship on account of obstructions being thrown in the way of persons who supply the garrison with provisions. Such was the case when the Colonel first took the command, but on his representing to the Raja such obstacles were removed. It is now three months since the same obstructions have been renewed and the Raj'a's chaukidārs stop the people who supply the provisions to the garrison and treat the Colonel's parwānahs with the utmost indignity. The Colonel made representations to the Raja, but he did not pay attention to them and returned evasive answers. Requests the Raja to take proper steps to remedy this state of things if he values the Company's goodwill.

C I 9, pp. 30-2, no 64. T I 14, pp. 19-20, no 59. A I 3, p. 48.

Mar. 19. 1651. From Raja Chait Singh. Reports that in accordance with the Governor-General's suggestion, Elich Khān has removed Ausān Singh from the Vazīr's army but that Manyār Singh is still in service. Complains that Col. Muir has been seizing the bullocks belonging to the beoparis of Mirzapur. This has considerably dislocated trade and affected the collection of revenue.

CR3. pp. 79-80, no 70. AR3, p. 77.

Mar.— 1652. From Ziyāu'd-Daulah. Intimates that he arrived at Delhi and visited the King. His Majesty made enquiries about the Governor-General's health and was interested to hear about him.

C R 3, pp 80-1, no 72.

Mar.— 1653. From Khayālī Rām. Complimentary, with a present of fruits.

C R 3, pp. 81-2, no 73.

Mar. 20. 1654. From the Vazīr. States that he requires the services of Major Polier and Captain Martin and other Englishmen more now than formerly. Hopes they will be sent to him with instructions to help him.as far as they can.

CR3, pp. 91-2, no 79. AR3, p. 84.

¹ The date taken from the Abstract.

Mar. 22. 1655. From Bahū Be gam (Āṣafu'd-Daulah's mother). States that her late husband, Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, while dying wished her to have his dead body removed to Karbala for interment and seek help from his friend, the Governor-General, in the matter of carrying the coffin there. Will be highly obliged if he will help her in fulfilling the dying injunctions of her late husband. Some people may be disposed to think that she is trying to get out of her present insecure position and leave India with her wealth, under the cloak of a religious duty. But it is well known to the Governor-General and to the people at large that what fortune she possessed was spent in paying for the Buxar expedition and that her income from other sources is inconsiderable. Hopes the Governor-General will not disappoint her in this particular request.

Mar. 23. 1656. From Munīru'd-Daulah II. Thanks the Governor-General for his permission to see him at Calcutta. Will set out for Calcutta on 20 Muharram.

Mar. 23. 1657. From Raja Chait Singh. Says that 'Alī Nawāz <u>Kh</u>ān, his agent at Calcutta, has suggested to him to obtain a letter from the Governor-General to the Vazīr asking him to expel Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh from his dominions. Has further been informed that the Vazīr intends to ask him (the writer) to pay 6 lākhs of rupees in advance in addition to the 5 lākhs already paid. It is impossible for him to raise any sums of money at present. Solicits the Governor-General to intervene in his behalf and ask the Vazīr to desist from making the demand.

Mar. 24. 1658. Dastak granted to Ranga Lal, Bishnu and others of Benares who went to Jagannathjī and are now proceeding homewards on a boat from Calcutta.

Mar. 25.

1659. To the mother of Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Has received her letter communicating the sad news of the death of her husband Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and requesting the Governor-General to lend her son Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah the same support as he gave to the deceased during his life time. She also asks for his assistance in conveying the corpse of her husband to Karbala. Offers her sincere condolence. Is ready to support Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah on all occasions. Can afford her every assistance in carrying the corpse of the late Nawab to Karbala but owing to manifold difficulties and dangers of the passage she should not undertake this journey for the present. Will write to the English Sardārs at Fyzabad to consult her in the management of all affairs.

^{&#}x27;Name of a place in Mesopotamia remarkable for the martyrdom of Husain, son of 'Alī. To be buried here is the pious wish of every good Shī's.

Mar. 25.

1660. To Nawab Ziyāu'd-Daulah, younger brother of Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Has received his letter. Tenders through him grateful thanks to the King for His Majesty's gracious enquiry regarding his (the writer's) health.

Mar. — 1661. Kamālu'd-Dīn-Ali Khān, a farmer of chakla Hijili. Reports that in the year 1763-4 it was ordered that the dārogha of the court was not to interfere in the affairs of the farmers. Rām Rām Bose who was dārogha of the court at the time acted in accordance with this order. In the year 1774 the manufacturers of salt sustained a great loss; and over and above this, the newly appointed Dārogha Madan Gopal oppressed them so much that they were compelled to loage a complaint against him. Diwān Gangā Gobind Singh then appointed Rūp Rām in the place of Madan Gopāl. He also oppressed the people and put in chains some of the men working in the salt manufactory. Owing to the facts stated above, is unable to supply salt at the proper time and at the rate fixed. Prays for the removal of Rūp Rām and the release of the men confined by him.

1662. Mhd Rizā Khān submits a description of the past and present state of the country. Says that in the time of Nawab Mīr Mhd Ja'far Khan many corruptions creeped into the administration and the revenue sustained a great loss. After the death of the Nawab. Lord Clive charged him (the writer) with the working of the government and he systematized business which was conducted efficiently and expeditiously. Says that in former times the rvots were treated kindly and when it was noticed that they were suffering from effects of drought or for other reasons a capable officer was at once sent to the spot who in conjunction with zamindars and tatalluquars lowered their rents and granted them new pattahs. The cultivators are fewer now than formerly owing, no doubt, to obstructions in their sale and purchase of their produce. The regulations are foreign in their nature and are not suited to local conditions and the natural disposition of the people. When the rvots are burdened with heavy taxes they ought to be encouraged to till more lands for which they should have new pattahs at low rates. New rvots should be provided with necessaries of life, utensils and pattals under zamindars. Formely the weavers, sait manufacturers, etc., enjoyed freedom in their work. The result was that every thing was produced in plenty and was sold cheap. Now they have to work under compulsion for the investments. The articles are now inferior in quality though much dearer. Again the change in the procedure of collecting revenue is detrimental to the interest of the Company. The bandobast as settled by Nawab Mir Mhd Ja'far Khan and Mir Muḥammad Qāsim Khān was oppressive and resulted in the decrease of revenue. Then when the Company assumed the Dīwanī the bandobast was made after a careful investigation and a competent man (i.e., the writer himself) being at the head of affairs the machinery worked

smoothly. But the present mode of settling the bandobast is to farm out lands to the highest bidders. The farmers fleece the ryots and general poverty results. The revenues suffer in consequence.

Justice was rendered to the people agreeable to the ancient established laws with which the people were satisfied. The ruler appointed law courts to decide all sorts of complaints. The one called ' $Ad\bar{a}lat$ -'Alia tried criminal cases while the other called $\underline{Kh}\bar{a}lsa$ tried cases of a civil nature. Courts were established in every province. An appeal lay from these courts to the Sadr where the cause was ultimately determined.

Apr. 2 1663. From Raja Chait Singh. Thanks the Governor-General for his promise to write to the Vazīr to expel Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh from his dominions.

Apr. 2. 1664. From Raja Chait Singh. States that Manyār Singh and Ausān Singh are at present at Allahabad and are carrying on negotiations with the Nāib Sābahdār of the place in order to take on lease certain parganas adjoining his (the writer's) zamīndārī. Their motive in so doing is simply to create disturbances in the aforesaid zamīndārī.

C R 3, p. 92, no 80. A R 3, p. 77.

- Apr. [2]. 1665. From the Seths of Murshidabad. Complimentary. CR 3, p. 93, no 81.
- Apr. [2]. 1666. From Mir Saidū. Complimentary, with a present of 5 gold mohurs.

 CR 3, p. 94, no 82.
- Apr. 2. 1667. From Munīru'd-Dulah II. Intimates his departure from Patna, on his visit to the Governor-General. Hopes to enjoy the pleasure of a personal interview soon.

CR3, pp. 94-5, no 83. AR3, p. 69.

- Apr. —. 1668. From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Complimentary. C R 3, p. 95, no 84.
- Apr. 2. 1669. To Sāliḥa Begam. With a view to removing the constant quarrels in her family, a pension of Rs 1,000 was settled on her. It now appears that those quarrels still continue Desires her to take Rs 350 as her share of the monthly stipend of Rs 1,000 from the date that stipend was sanctioned.

Apr. 2. 1670. To Mir Saidū. On the same subject as the above. He is asked to give Sāliḥa Begam Rs 350 being her share of the pension of Rs 1,000 from the date that pension was sanctioned.

C I 9, p. 35, no 70.

Apr. 3. 1671. From Raja Kishan Chand. Requests that the Collector of the district may be asked to withdraw from his (the writer's) zamīndārī the sale notification, which he has issued on account of his failure to pay the revenue in full.

Apr. 3.

1672. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has learnt from Raja Chait Singh's letters that the Raja is in great distress owing to the Nawab's repeatedly issuing tankhwāhs on him for the payment of instalments which are not yet due. Lately he granted a tankhwāh to Muḥammad Elich Khān and another to the Company for 6 lākhs of rupees. Requests him to desist from making such demands on the Raja as they are improper and contrary to his engagements with him. Asks the Nawab to pay to the Company the draft which he delivered to Colonel Gailliez and which the Raja has declined to accept together with other sums due from him to the Company.

Apr. 3. 1673. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Informs him that a letter has been written to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah asking him to desist from making further demands on him.

Apr. 3.

1674. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has learnt from Colonel Muir's letters that a party of sannyasis have assembled at Allahabad with a view to coming to Bengal. Asks him to compel them to disband and return from whence they came. If he requires help Colonel Muir will afford it.

Apr. 3. 1675. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his daily letters enclosing news papers for the last month.

Apr. 4. 1676. To Mirzā Sultān Dāūd. Acknowledges the receipt of his congratulatory letter together with a nazr on the occasion of Christmas.

Apr. 4. 1677. To Saliha Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Apr. 4. 1678. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Acknowledges the receipt of their complimentary letter.

Apr. 5. 1679. Munni Begam to Col. Monson. Complimentary.

Apr. 5. 1680. From the Vazīr. States that he has appointed Saiyid Murtaza Khān and Raja Gobind Rām to conduct all affairs between him and the Company. Hopes that through them his friendship with the English will become closer and be productive of mutual advantage.

C R 3, pp. 98-100, no 89. A R 3, p. 84.

Apr. 6. 1681. Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Col. Monson. Complimentary.

C R 3, p. 96, no 86. A R 3, p. 71.

477. 6. 1682. From Raja Chait Singh. Hopes that the Governor-General will answer his previous letters.

C R 3, p. 98, no 88.

Apr. 6. 1683. From Muhd Elich Khān. Says that Āṣafu'd-Daulah is not a capable ruler, that he follows the advice of his favourites particularly of Mīr Murtaṣa Khān who has dismissed old and faithful servants and employed new ones in their places, and that being annoyed at the Vazīr's conduct his mother and grandmother are determined on leaving Lucknow to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Being a well-wisher of the late Nawab's family as well as of the Company advises the Governor-General to interest himself in the affairs of the Vazīr and save his dominions from impending ruin before it is too late.

C R 3, pp. 100-6, no 90. A R 3, p. 70.

Apr. 7. 1684. To Mirzā Dāūd. As requested, has sent a letter concerning his stipend to Mr Martin through Mīr Qasim 'Alī. Hopes he will now be able to draw what is due to him.

C I 9, p. 37, no 77.

Apr. 10.

1685. From the Vazīr. Requests the Governor-General to issue a general order to the officer in command of the battalion, stationed with him, to help him, on the occasion of an emergency, in any part of his territories, without waiting for fresh orders from the Council at Calcutta, and not to demand anything over and above the stipulated sum. Strictly abides by the terms of the treaty concluded between his late father and the Company and hopes the Governor-General will act similarly.

C R 3, pp. 106-10, no 91. A R 3, p. 84.

Apr. 10. 1686. From Mādhoji Bhonsla. Reports that he had to fight a great battle on the plains of Nagpur with his younger brother, Sabaji Bhonsla, who was eventually defeated and fled towards Berar.

C R 3, pp. 110-12, no 92, A R 3, p. 73.

Apr. 11. 1687. From Ziyau'd-Daulah. Recommends Raja Guman Singh who is anxious to enter into friendly relations with the English.

C R 3, pp. 112-13, no 93. A R 3, p. 86.

Apr. 11. 1688. From Raja Hindu Pat. Complimentary, professing friendship for the English.

Apr. 11. 1689. From Raja Gumān Singh. States that he visited the late Vazīr who received him kindly. Is anxious to wait upon Nawab Aşafu'd-Daulah and will be much obliged if the Governor-General will introduce him to the Nawab.

Apr. 11.

1690. To Nawab Najaf Khān. Under his (the Governor-General's) instructions Captain Toone sent 'Abdu'llah Beg Khān to Delhi and Jainagar with bills for Rs 12,000 besides other sums from private persons with a view to purchasing horses. Understands from the Captain that 'Abdu'llah Beg Khān has proceeded to Bahawalpur. Requests him to make enquiries about him. Suggests that a reference might be made to the Baja of Jainagar as to his whereabouts. From the letter that was last received from 'Abdu'llah it appears that he was in a country the name of whose chief is Bahlūl Khān.

Apr. 11. 1691. Dastak granted to Manbodh Ram ordered to proceed to Bishnupur for investigating into an assault case. He is to submit the copy of the proceedings to Mr Baber at Murshidabad and the original to the Governor-General

Apr. 15. 1692. From Munīru'd-Daulah II. Intimates his arrival at Murshidahad and his ardent desire to see the Governor-General.

Apr. 15. 1693. To Raja Gumān Singh [of Bundelkhand]. Has received the Raja's letter intimating that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah is marching towards Bundelkhand and has despatched his troops under Himmat Bahadur to that direction and that it is the Raja's intention to pay his homage to the Nawab and requesting him (the writer) to write letters of recommendation to the Nawab and Mr Bristow in his favour. Has written the letters as requested and handed them over to the Raja's rakīl.

Apr. 15. 1694. To Nawab Aşafu'd-Daulah. Commends Raja Guman Singh to his favour.

Apr. 15. 1695. To Abū 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān. Has no objection to his residing in Bengal although he is a relative of Mīr Qāsim Ali <u>Kh</u>ān, an enemy of the English.

Apr. 17.

1696. From Raja Kalyan Singh. Desires that like his late father, Raja Snitab Rai, he too may be made a medium of correspondence between the King and the Governor-General.

Apr. 17. 1697. From Madhoji Hari. Replying to his letter says that arrangements have already been made for the conveyance of certain elephants.

Apr. 18. 1698. To Sadru'l-Haq Khān. Has received his letter communicating his arrival at Murshidabad for medical treatment. Says he should not start for Calcutta until he has fully recovered.

Apr. 19. 1699. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor-General's letter condoling on the death of the late Vazīr and declaring his intentions to strictly observe the terms of the treaty concluded between the late Vazīr and the English. Will endeavour like his father (the late Vazīr) to maintain the friendship with the English. Encloses copies of a shuqqu from the King and a letter from Najaf Khān together with the copies of his answers to them.

Apr. 20. 170°. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that he has deputed Muḥammad Elich Khān to the King at Delhi to secure for him the sanad of Vizārat, but that many obstacles are being thrown in his way and enormous sums are demanded. Will be greatly obliged if the Governor-General will write to His Majesty in his behalf.

1701. To Nawab Aşafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter suggest-Apr. 20.1 ing that the treaties and engagements which subsisted between the late Vazīr and the Company may be regarded as being in force. Says that it will be necessary to draw up fresh treaties as those concluded with his late father terminated with his death. The conditions required on the part of the Company have been minutely described to Mr. Bristow and instructions given him for putting them before Nawab. Commends Mr Bristow to his favour and confidence. loan of an English brigade to the Nawab constitutes a loss for the Company. Unless he agrees to such terms as shall compensate them for the loss, the Governor-General shall be compelled to withdraw it. Hopes that he will listen attentively to whatever representations may be made to him by Mr Bristow and endeavour to bring the present negotiations to a speedy conclusion in such a manner as may provide the security of the interests of both the parties.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans, is 19 Apr.

Apr. 20.1 1702. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter requesting that the order recalling Major Polier and some other gentlemen from his court may be cancelled. Cannot revoke the order already given to Major Polier and other gentlemen and hopes that the Nawab will postpone the design of such services as the gentlemen could afford him to some other time.

Apr. 20.1 1703. To Mir Murtaza Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters intimating the deputation of Raja Gobind Rām to Calcutta on behalf of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the Raja has arrived at Calcutta. Will duly attend to the representations of the Raja. Asks him to try to bring to a conclusion the negotiations which have been entrusted to Mr Bristow.

Apr. 20.1 1704. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of the Nawab's letter intimating the appointment of Mīr Murtazā Khān to the post of his minister and his sending Raja Gobind Rām to Calcutta. Appreciates his choice which he has made in appointing Mīr Murtaza Khān to the post of his minister. Raja Gobind Rām has arrived at Calcutta and informed him of the Nawab's desire of perpetuating the friendship with the Company.

Apr. 20. 1705. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter enclosing papers of intelligence from Shahjahanabad.

Apr. 20. 1706. To Faizu'llah Khān. Has received his letter requesting him (the Governor-General) to affix his signature on the treaty which was concluded between the Khān and the late Vazīr. Says that his signature is not needed as the Khān's engagements with the late Vazīr exist only with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah who has succeeded him. Permits him to send his rakīl to reside in Calcutta for the purpose of conveying correspondence between them.

Apr. 20.1 1707. To Faizu'llah Khān. Has received his letter intimating that misrepresentations and false reports are made to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah that he (Faizu'llah Khān) is making additions to his troops. Has neither received reports regarding any increase in his forces beyond the number stipulated by the treaty nor will he give credit to such a report even if it did come. Advises him to be on good terms with the Nawab so that people may not have any chance of making allegations against him.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 19 Apr.

Apr. 20.1 1708. To Madhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter reporting his victory and establishment of his authority over the country of Berar and expressing his desire to maintain friendship which formerly subsisted between the late Jānujī Bhonsla and English sardārs. Congratulates him on his victory and refers him for further particulars to Benīrām Pandit.

C I 9, pp. 46-7, no 90. T I 14, pp. 31-2, no 74. A I 3, p. 45.

Apr. 21. 1709. From the Nizām. Is glad to hear that he (the addressee) has been made Governor-General for the Company's possessions in Hindustan and invested with full powers to deal with native Chiefs. Hopes that the friendship already existing between him (the writer) and the Company will become closer during the administration of the Governor-General.

C R 3, p. 60, no 49. A R 3, p. 74.

Apr. 22. 1710. From Wālājāh, Nawab of Arcot. Congratulates him (the addressee) on his being appointed Governor-General for the Company's possessions in Hindustan and vested with full powers to declare war and conclude peace with native Chiefs.

CR 3, pp. 120-2, no 101. AR 3, p. 75.

1711. From Majdu'd-Daulah. Says that His Majesty the King often expresses his satisfaction with the loyalty and devotion of the English to him and is supported in this frame of his mind by the occasional statements of Dayarām, his agent at Calcutta, that the English sardārs and particularly the Governor-General are anxious to regulate the royal affairs. The situation however is rather curious. His Majesty on the one hand studies the pleasure of the English and strictly observes the terms of the treaty. The English on the other hand are keen on regulating the royal affairs but these have been steadily going from bad to worse. As a well-wisher of the English advises the Governor-General to try to retain the good name the Company has earned through its devotion to His Majesty.

CR 4, pp. 114-5, no 92. AR 3, p. 70.

Apr. 24. 1712. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's complimentary letter sent through Doctor Thomas.

C R 3, p. 59, no 47. A R 3, p. 84.

Apr. 24. 1713. From Munnī Begam. Says that she has entrusted Saiyid Fitrat Khān with certain matters which she hopes the Khān has communicated to the Governor-General. Requests the latter to inform her of his opinion regarding those matters.

C R 3, p. 123, no 102. A R 3, p. 69.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 19 Apr.

Apr. 24. 1714. The King to Col. Monson. Congratulates him on his being appointed a Member of the new Council. Says that for the last three years the payment of the Bengal tribute has been withheld, causing great distress to him. Hopes he will give his attention to the question of the tribute as early as possible.

C R 3, pp. 123-5, no 103. A R 3, p. 68.

4pr. 24. 1715. From Babbū Begam. Complimentary.

CR 3, 125-6, no 104. AR 3, p. 65.

Apr. 24.

1716. From the King. Says he is glad to hear that several English sardārs have come to Calcutta as Members of the new Council. Has sent letters to them on the subject of the Bengal tribute and on the original engagements of the English with him. Asks the Governor-General to settle the question of the tribute in consultation with the Members, and send the arrears, without further delay, together with the articles, such as broadcloth, etc., alrealy requisitioned. Will send Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah to the Governor-General, if a suitable and convenient place for meeting be selected.

CR 3, pp. 126-28, no 105. AR 3, p. 68.

Apr. 24. 1717. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. States that he was assured by the Governor-General that he would observe faithfully the terms of the treaty concluded between the late Vazīr and the English. Notwithstanding this assurance and the treaty engagements Mr Bristow lays claims to new pretensions. He asks him (the writer) to release the Rohilla prisoners. Requests the opinion of the Governor-General in the matter.

(R 3, pp. 133-37, no 108. A R 3, p. 84.

Apr. 24. 1718. From the King. Says he is glad to hear from Dayarām, his agent at Calcutta, that the English sardārs and the Governor-General are not wanting in their devotion to His Majesty. His Majesty does not find any reason to discredit the statements. Yet he cannot understand why the question of the Bengal tribute for which Dayarām has been waiting in Calcutta so long, is not settled. Asks that early action be taken and the tribute sent to him regularly.

C R 4, pp. 115-16, no 93. A R 3, p. 68.

Apr. 24. 1719. From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Intimates that His Majesty the King has sent his gracious letters to the Governor-General, and to the Members of the Council on the subject of the Bengal tribute and has asked them to be loyal in their duties to him.

CR 3, pp. 128-29, no 106. AR 3, p. 70.

Apr. 24. 1720. Notification. People holding the Company's bonds of February, March and April 1772 should produce those bonds at the Treasury before 15 May, when they will be redeemed and interest paid from there. Those who wish to renew their bonds at 5 per cent. interest per annum should at once apply to the officer in charge of the Treasury.

C I 8, pp. 24-25, no 18.

Apr. 25.

1721. From Muḥammad Elich <u>Kh</u>ān. States that His Majesty the King received him graciously and invested him with a <u>kh</u>il'at. The question of the *Vizārat* for Nawab Āṣāu'd-Daulah is under discussion. Is being supported by Majdu'd-Daulah and Najaf <u>Kh</u>ān. Regrets to inform the Governor-General that Saiyid Murtaṇa <u>Kh</u>ān is intriguing to have him removed, and that the Nawab favours the idea. This Saiyid Murtaṇa has misappropriated to himself large sums of money and has been largely instrumental in the Nawab's spoilation of the Begams of Oudh. It is he who is the Nawab's boon companion in his dissipations. The country yielding an income of 3 crores of rupees has now passed on to the Nawab, and yet he finds himself unable to discharge his liabilities to the English. His dominions are now threatened by the Mahrattas, the Rohillas and the Sikhs. It is high time that the Governor-General took notice of the internal dissensions that threaten the country with ruin.

C R 3, pp. 129-33, no 107. A R 3, p. 70.

Apr. 25. 1722. To Dharam Raja of Bhutan. Reports that some of the cows, goats and dogs, sent by Mr Bogle died mainly owing to the carelessness of the Bengalis to whom these were delivered on the frontier of Bihar. Sends a present of a piece of gold cloth.

C I 9, p. 47, no 91.

Apr. 26. 1723. Dastak granted to the Nawab Nazim's men proceeding from Calcutta to Murshidabad with articles for the Nawab.

C I 8, p. 25, no 19.

Apr. 26. 1724. Dastak granted to Hari harkarah starting for Azimabad from Calcutta with cloths for Raja Kalyan Singh.

CI8, p. 25, no 20.

Apr.— 1725. Mr J. Bristow, Resident at Oudh, to Aṣafu'd-Daulah, Nawab of Oudh. Points out the advantages of an alliance with the English, and enumerates the services they rendered his late father Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Suggests that families of the Rohilla chiefs may be provided with suitable accommodations in the districts of Fyzabad and Benares. The annual grant of Rs 72,000 is barely sufficient for them. Recommends Sa'adu'llah Khān, a Rohilla chief, for protection and maintenance.

C R 5, pp. 25-30, no 5.

Apr. 29. 1726. Mr J. Bristow, Resident at Oudh, to Aşafu'd-Daulah, Nawab of Oudh. Urges him to pay the money due to the Company. The Nawab had promised that it would be paid on the return of Saiyid Murtaza Khān from Fyzabad.

CR 5, pp. 30-31, no 6.

Apr. 29. 1727. Orders to the gumāshtas of the Company. There are orders in force under which the weavers of Bengal and Bihar are allowed to carry on business with anybody they like. The Company's gumāshtas are warned not to force them to work against their will or to receive dādni.

Apr. 30. 1728. Mr J. Bristow, Resident at Oudh, to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that out of the balance of Rs 15, 18,804, annas 10, pies 3 on account of the 40 lākhs of rupees due to the Company, the Nawab has paid up a little more than 7 lākhs of rupees, Has already written to Colonel Gailliez whom he is said to have paid up Rs 2,10,000. Requests him to pay the remaining amount in a day or two or give a definite answer which will be sent to the Governor-General and Council.

Apr.— 1729. From Mukhtāru'd Daulah Mīr Murtaṇa Khān. Has received the Governor-General's letter recommending Mīr Sulaiman Khān for a situation belitting his rank. Says that the Mir is related to him (the writer) and now that he is recommended by the Governor-General, deserves special attention which will be shown him.

Apr. — 1730. From Nawab \(\bar{1}\)safu'd-Daulah. Asks for a supply of 2,000 pairs of good pistols and the appointment of an officer to his battalion in the place of Mr Grant.

Apr. — 1731. From Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Intimates that he expects to arrive at Murshidabad 'tomorrow' 2 Shawwal.

Apr.— 1732. From the Vazīr. Intimates that His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer on him (the writer) the title of Vazīra'l Mamālik of Hindustan.

Apr.— 1733. From Mir Murtaza Khān. Reports that the Sikhs headed by Zābiṭah Khān are creating disturbances near the Capital (Delhi) while the Mahrattas on the other side of the Jumna are a source of anxiety to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. As the interests of the Nawab and the Governor-General are identical, it is necessary that the latter should try to quell the disturbances before it is too late.

Apr.— 1734. From Muḥammad Riza Khān. Explains the circumstances, leading to the appointment of Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Beg, Faujdār of Hooghly.

Apr.— 1735, From Muhammad Riza Khān. Says that the complaints made by Hajī 'Abdu'llah that he (the writer) does not answer his letters in due time nor sends to him money to meet the charges of his establishment are utterly groundless.

Apr.— 1736. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter replying to his own on the affairs of Rohilkhand and the Doab, expressing satisfaction at the expulsion of Qāṣim 'Alī Khān from Oudh, promising to listen to the representations of Raja Gobind Ram and intimating the transmission of his (the writer's) letter to the Nawab of Arcot and the despatch of some English officers to Oudh in compliance with his request. Draws the Governor-General's attention to the necessity of quelling the disturbances created by the Sikhs and the Mahrattas.

Apr. -- 1737. From Muḥammad Riza Kbān. Says that Mr Sanson (a Frenchman) defies the orders of the mnfassail 'adālat. Seeks instructions with respect to the measures to be taken against him.

Apr.— 1738. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Expresses his readiness to help Mir Sulaimān Khān.

1739. From Muhammad Riza Khān. States that since he took up the charge of Fanjdārī for the sūbahs of Bengal and Bihar, he has done everything that lay in his power to maintain peace and order and check crimes such as murder, theft, rioting, &c. Has found that taverns and gambling houses that exist in the provinces are fruitful sources of crime. Unless he has some control over them, he cannot expect to check crimes effectively. Hopes the Governor-General and Council will vest him with powers to control taverns and gambling houses (Incomplete).

May 3. 1740. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complains that Mr John Bristow's representations are ordinarily of a nature disagreeable to his (the writer's) inclinations. For instance he has asked him to issue parwānahs forbidding the entry into his dominions of persons fleeing from Kora. Has yielded to the request, though it is one which it is rather difficult to comply with. Again he has been asking that the Rohilla prisoners be released. It is well known that the Rohillas are traditionally hostile to the Nawabs of Oudh. The prisoners were taken as hostages to prevent the Rohilla chiefs from making mischief in the future. To release them now can hardly be sound policy.

May 4. 1741. From Nawab Áṣafu'd-Daulah. Replying to the Governor-General's letter says that it was to pay the English troops that he was obliged to issue a fresh draft on Raja Chait Singh. Adds that the state of his finance is very low at present.

May 4. 1742. To Khan Jahan Khan, Fanjdar of Hooghly. Has learnt that he has released certain persons accused of murder without reference to the Governor-General. If the fact is true he will have to get them arrested again.

May 4. 1743. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter expressing his displeasure at the representations made to him by Mr Bristow on behalf of the vanquished Rohilla chiefs. Says that it entirely depends on the Nawab to treat the Rohilla captives as he wishes but as the English troops rendered great help in achieving victory over the unfortunate Rohillas, the Governor-General recommends a lenient treatment towards them. Has already informed him that the treaties which were made with his late father are no longer in force and that it was therefore necessary to execute a new treaty. Has sent minute instructions to Mr Bristow to settle with him the terms of this treaty. Commends Mr Bristow to his favour and confidence.

C I 9, pp. 47-50, no 93. T I 14, pp. 33-31, no 77. A I 3, p. 52.

May 5. 1744. To Mirzā Muḥammad 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān, Faujdār of Bhushna. Reprimands him for his misappropriation of public money. Encloses a list of different sums of money said to have been embezzled by him and urges him to explain every item.

May 6. 1745. Orders to —— He is to take cognizance of such criminal cases only as occur in the 24-Parganas and not within the defined boundaries of Calcutta proper.

May 8. 1746. From Faizu'llah Khān. Complimentary. Requests that letters of recommendation in his favour may be written to Colonel Gailliez and Mr Bristow.

May 8. 1747. From Bahu Begam. Thanks the Governor-General for his offer to help her in conveying the remains of her husband [the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah] to Karbala. Requests that some English officer at Lucknow may be directed to make suitable arrangements for her departure for Calcutta.

¹ Name not given.

May 8.

1748. From the Nawab of Arcot. Complains that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has confiscated the jāgār of some of his (writer's) relatives at Gopamau and requests the Governor-General to intervene and obtain the restoration of the jāgār to its owners. Sends some packages containing cloths for the King and a draft for Rs 5,000 for Majdu'd-Daulah both for transmission to Delhi Requests that Majdu'd-Daulah may be asked to purchase with the money pure attar of roses and send it to the Governor-General for favour of transmission to him (the writer).

CR 3, pp. 146-9, no 114. AR 3, p. 75.

May 8. 1749. From Faizu'llah Khan. Is glad to learn that the Gevernor-General is satisfied with his (writer's) allegiance notwithstanding the charge of disloyalty urged by his enemies against him. Relies on his support and asks for letters of recommendation to Colonel Gailliez and Mr Bristow.

C R 3, pp. 178-80, no 137. A R 3, p. 67.

May 9. 1750. From Munni Begam. Requests the Governor-General to arrange to send Nanda Ram, her treasurer, back to Murshidabad. The man has been evading the submission of his accounts and has now fled to Calcutta.

CR3, p. 142, no 111. AR3, p. 69.

May- 1751. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

C R 3, pp. 149-50, no 115.

May 9.1 1752. To Raja Guru Dās. Informs him of Mr C. Goring's commission to Murshidabad with a view to setting aright the Nawab's affairs into which many irregularities have crept. Orders have been given to Mr Goring that during the examination of the accounts the Begam should be divested of her authority. Requests him to render every assistance to Mr Goring, so as to enable him to execute effectually the commission he has been charged with.

C I 8, pp. 25-26, no. 21. T I 14, p. 37, no 81. A I 3, p. 49.

May 9.1 1753. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that Mr Goring is deputed to Murshidabad to remove the Begam from her office of regency and place the Nawab's household affairs, which have been very unsatisfactory, on a sound basis. Raja Gurū Dās is invested with authority to deal with all affairs of the Nizāmat. Requests him to act according to the Raja's counsel.

C I 8, pp. 26-27, no 22. T I 14, pp. 35-36, no 79. A I 3, p. 44.

¹ Date given in the Trans. is 12 May.

May 9.1 1754. To Munnī Begam. Asks her to deliver all the accounts of the Nizāmat Bahla and Khansamāni to Mr Goring who has been deputed to receive them from her (Incomplete).

May 10. 1755. From Raja Baijnath. Complains that the allowance fixed for him is inadequate. Refers to his rakil for particulars.

May [10]. 1756. From Khān Jahan Khān, Fanjdār of Hooghly. Says that the sepoys who were removed from the Fanjdāri have not been replaced by others. Consequently dacoities and other crimes are on the increase. Seeks permission to appoint a temporary guard of sepoys in order to maintain peace and check crime.

$$CR3, p\rho. 51-52, no 117.$$

May 10. 1757. From Nawah Aşafu'd-Daulah. Requests that Doctor Thomas may be directed to continue as his family physician.

May 10.2 1758. To the King. Has received His Majesty's two letters charging him with a breach of treaty for not sending the tribute and forces required for His Majesty's service and directing him to send the tribute after consulting with the gentlemen newly arrived from Europe. Has already informed His Majesty that for manifold difficulties the payment of the tribute could not be continued. Has written to the Court of Directors on the subject and is awaiting instructions. The newly arrived Members of the Council have received letters from His Majesty. As under the rules they cannot separately write letters they have desired him (the Governor-General) to convey their respects to His Majesty. Sends presents of cloths.

May 10.2 1759. To Nawab Abdul Aḥad Khān (Majdu'd-Daulah Bahrām Jang). On the same subject as the above. Is surprised and pained to hear that Samrū has been taken into the King's service.

May 10. 1760. To Dharam Raja of Bhutan. Has addressed the Raja several letters suggesting the creation of mutual trade relations. Mr Bogle has also spoken to him on the subject. Has asked Mr Bogle, who is returning from the country of Teshū Lāma to halt in the Raja's territory and negotiate a treaty of commerce with him. Presents him with an Arab horse as a token of friendship.

Date given in the vol. of Trans. is 12 May.

May 11.1 1761. To Raja Chait Singh of Benares. Dayārām Pandit is carrying certain presents from the Company to the King. As he will pass through Benares, asks the Raja to render what assistance may be needed by the Pandit.

CI 9, p. 55, no 98. T I 14, p. 38, no 89. A I 3, p. 48.

May 11. 1762. Dastak granted to Raja Davārām Pandit who is proceeding from Calcutta to Benares with certain presents for the King.

C I 9, pp. 55-6, no 99.

May 12. 1763. From Raja Chait Singh. States that Manyar Singh and Ausan Singh are creating disturbances at Allahabad. Requests that letters may be written to Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Mr Bristow for their expulsion.

CR 3, p. 153, no 119, AR 3, p. 77.

May 13. 1764. From Raja Chait Singh. Thanks the Governor-General for inducing Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to withdraw his draft for 6 lākhs of rupees on him (the writer).

C R 3, p. 153, no 120. A R 3, p. 77.

May 13. 1765. To Sadrul Haq Khān. Directs him to start for Calcutta at once if he has recovered from his illness, as the work of the Nizāmat courts is in arrears.

U I 9, p. 56, no 100. T I 14, p. 38, no 84. A I 3, p. 50.

May 13. 1766. To the King. Intimates the despatch of 3 boxes containing articles of presents from the Nawab of Arcot together with his 'arzıs through Raja Dayārām Pandit. Hopes that His Majesty will condescend to send a reply to the Nawab's 'arzis.

C I 9, p. 56, no 101. T I 14, p. 38, no 85. A I 3, p. 43.

May 13. 1767. To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. A similar letter intimating the despatch of 2 boxes of presents.

C I 9, pp. 56-7, no 102. T I 14, p. 38, no 86.

May 13. 1768. To Nawab Najaf Khān. A similar letter.

C I 9, p. 57, no 103. T I 14, p. 38, no 87.

May 13. 1769. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the Nawab of Arcot sent a box containing articles of presents intended for the late Vazīr [Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah]. As the latter has died, despatches the boxes to the Nawab (the addressee) through Raja Gobind Rām. Requests him to send an acknowledgment to him (the Governor-General).

C I 9, pp. 57-8, no 104. T I 14, p. 38, no 88. A I 3, p. 52.

May 13. 1770. Dastak granted to Raja Gobind Ram who is proceeding on a boat from Calcutta to Allahabad with 3 boxes containing articles of presents for Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah.

CI 9, p. 58, no 105.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 13 May.

- May 14. 1771. Mr J. Bristow, Resident at Oudh, to Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Nawab of Oudh. Suggests to him to conclude a fresh treaty with the Company as the treaty with his late father Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah dissolved on his death. The Company are prepared to assist him in the defence of his dominions as far as possible but they expect that he will enter into an engagement with them for the purpose. They cannot however send their troops, as far as Rohilkhand and the Doab. Appends a draft of a treaty the articles whereof are as follows:—
 - (1) Every effort should be made to see that the interests of the Company and the Nawab do not clash.
 - (2) Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah is to pay the sums due to the Company for their assistance in subduing the Rohilla country and for putting him in possession of Kora and Allahabad.
 - (3) The Nawab is not to allow Qāsim Alī <u>Kh</u>ān, ex-Subah of Bengal, and Samrū to enter his dominions. He is also not to permit Europeans of any nation to reside in his country without the consent of the English.
 - (4) The Company will come to the assistance of the Nawab if his dominions are attacked by an enemy.
 - (5) The Nawab is to grant the Company the revenues and perpetual jurisdiction of Raja Chait Singh's zamindāri.
 - (6 & 7) The Nawab is to pay for the expenses of the English troops that may be sent to his assistance.

C R 5, pp. 32-8, no 8.

May —

1772. From Gobardhan Bhattacharji. Reports that Pūs 1181 Bengali (19 December 1774) he saw Mr Marriott at Balasore and there he gathered from Captain Scott and other Englishmen particulars of 2 ships which were plundered near Aul. After this he went to Aul and saw Raja Gopinath, the Zamindar of the place, who is alleged to have plundered the 2 ships and killed some men who were on the ships. Handed over the parkanah and the letter of M Marriott to the Raja and demanded the release of Mr Rogers who is said to have been imprisoned by him as well as the delivery of all the goods which he robbed from those ships. The Raja flatly denied all the charges. Has come to know from local enquiry that the first ship was plundered by the Raja and the second by Kālāpahār, Damudar and other influential men but they took all the goods to the house of the Raja. The men from whom all these facts are gathered being his subjects do not venture to give evidence openly. The charges against the Raja are substantiated by certain Englishmen serving under him.

May 16. 1773. From the King. Asks the Governor-General to direct the authorities at Allahabad to see that the possession of the $j\bar{a}g\bar{i}r$ of certain villages in the district, originally granted as $altam g\underline{h}a^{1}$ to the children of Muhd Afzal, now passed on to Muhd Ajmal, is in no way interfered with.

C R 3, p. 154, no 121. A R 3, p. 68.

May 16. 1774. From Muḥammad Ajmal. Says that His Majesty the King has graciously written a letter to the Governor-General on the subject of his (the writer's) jāgīr at Allahabad. Prays that the Governor-General may assist him by writing to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Mr Bristow in his behalf.

C R 3, pp. 155-6, no 122. A R 3, p. 73.

May 16. 1775. From Sadru'l Haq Khān. Has received the Governor-General's parwānah stating that the work of the Vizāmat 'adālat has greatly suffered during his (the writer's) absence, and directing him to return if the state of his health allows it. Says that although he is very weak from the effect of his illness, he will soon return to Calcutta to resume his duties.

CR3, pp. 156-7, no 123. AR3, p. 82.

May 19. 1776. From Rajā Gumān Singh. Complimentary reply.

C R 3, pp. 157-8, no 124. A R 3, p. 78.

May 19. 1777. From Rajā Chait Singh. Complains that Colonel Muir seizes the bullocks of the beopāris and exacts a toll from the pilgrims coming to Benares. Requests the Governor-General to direct the Colonel not to harass the people.

C R 3, pp. 158-60, no 125. A R 3, p. 77.

May — 1778. From Sadru'l Haq <u>Kh</u>ān. Replying to the Governor-General's letter says that he is still under medical treatment. Will return to work as soon as he recovers from his illness.

C R 3, p. 160, no 126.

May 20. 1779. Statements²—(1) 'Iwaz 'Alı says that he sent Rs 15,000 in three instalments to I'tibār 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān through Mīr Jānu'llah as a gratuity for the post of Mīr Sāmānī which had fallen vacant on the death of his uncle Muhamad Naṣru'llah <u>Kh</u>ān. (2) Ray Kalicharan, Sarishtadār of the Bahla says that the sum of Rs 15,000 as a gratuity for the post of Mīr Sāmānī from 'Iwaz 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān is not entered on the books of the Bahla and that he knows nothing about the sum. (3) Tilak Chand, Sarishtadār of Tosha <u>kh</u>āna sathys that shawls and other articles worth more than Rs 23,000 received in the Tosha <u>kh</u>āna were mostly distri-

A grant of land under the royal seal in perpetuity.

² Enclosure to a letter from Mr C. Goring. See Press-List of Records, Secret Department, Vol. I, p. 289.

His department has nothing to do with cash buted for the cold season. receipts. (4) 'Iwaz 'Alī Khān says that an emerald seal ring set in gold, two seals set in silver and two large seals all belonging to his late uncle were taken by I'tibar 'Alī Khan through Nawazish 'Alī Khan. (5) Muhammad Hilal, Tahvildar of the Bahla, says that for 2 years no money has passed through his hands. (6) Mir Janu'llah, Naib Mir Sāmān, says that he secured a promissory note for the sum of Rs 15,000 from 'Iwaz 'Alī Khān as a bribe for the post of Mīr Sāmānī and made it over to I'tibar 'Alī Khān who afterwards took Rs 7,000 in the Begam's name, Rs 3,000 in Mr Martin's name and Rs 5,000 in his own name together with the seal of the late Muhd. Nasru'llah Khān. Har Sahai, Peshkar of the Mir Saman deposed to the above effect. (8) I'tibar 'Alī Khān admits that he has taken from 'Iwaz 'Alī Khān Rs 15,000 on account of the office of Mir Samani, Rs 7,000 in the name of the Begam, Rs 3,000 in the name of Mr Martin and Rs 5,000 in his own name and delivered the sums into the Bahla through Chaitan Dhar. (9) Bhagbat Chandar, Gumashtah of Chaitan Dhar, says that on 29 Muharram 1189 Hijrī the sum of Rs 15,000 was entered in jama' kharch by the order of I'tibar 'Alī Khān. (10) Raja Gurū Dās states it as his opinion that officers of the sarkar receiving any thing by unfair means or misrepresenting facts should be duly punished.

May 21. 1780. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor-General's letter announcing that the Council has appointed Mr Goring to examine the Nīzāmat accounts, that pending the examination Munnī Begam shall sever her connection with the Nīzāmat affairs and that Raja Gurū Dās shall act as his (the writer's) Diwān. Expresses satisfaction with the arrangement.

May 21. 1781. Treaty² concluded between the English Company and Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah.

May 21. 1782. Dastak granted to ______3 for taking an Arab horse from Calcutta to Bhutan for the Dharm Raja.

May 22. 1783. From the Seths of Murshidabad. Suggest that the contract for the provision of opium may be entrusted to Gulab Chand and Abhay Chand.

May 22. 1784. From Raja Guman Singh. Complimentary.

CR 3, pp. 164-6, no 130 AR 3, p. 78.

¹This statement is recorded in Bengali.

²C. U. Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads. Vol. I, pp. 97-9

*Name not given

May 22. 1785. A memorandum under the seal of Munnī Begam of disbursements from the Nawab's sārkār of Rs 50,000 made to Mr Hastings for an entertainment and Rs 1,50,000 to Mr Middleton on account of an agreement entered into by Babbū Begam.

May —. 1786. List of statements regarding the money paid to I'tibar 'Alī Khān by 'Iwaz 'Alī Khān.

May 22. 1787. To Babbū Begam. Complimentary reply.

C I 9, p. 58, no 107. T I 14, p. 37, no 82.

May 22. 1788. To Raja Hindū Pat. Complimentary reply.

C I 9, pp. 58-9, no 108. T I 14, p. 37, no 83.

May 22. 1 1789. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Is very much pleased with his rakil Alī Nawāz <u>Kh</u>ān who has been allowed to leave Calcutta on account of ill health.

C I 9, p. 59, no 109. T I 14, p. 39, no 90. A I 3, p. 48.

May 22. 1790. Dastak granted to Alī Nawāz Khān who is proceeding with his family and furniture from Calcutta to Benares.

May 23. 1791. From Raja Gurū Dās. Thanks the Governor-General for appointing him (the writer) Dīwan to the Nizāmat.

May 23. 1792. From Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah. Says that he has been informed that a complaint has been lodged against him in the Calcutta 'adālat' by Tilok Chand, a jeweller. Requests the Governor-General to take up and settle the matter so that no one in future can sue him in this way.

May 25. 1793. Mr Goring to Raja Gūrū Dās. Encloses a copy of a complaint made against Nanda Rāy, submitted by certain officers of the Nizāmat, and asks the Raja to prohibit Nanda Rāy from entering the kachahri, and appoint a mutaṣaddī to attend there.

Complaint referred to above. Debi Parshād, Manyār Singh and other officers of the Nizāmat to Mr Goring. Say that Nandā Rāy lately gave orders for the adjustment of certain papers, which they took out and delivered to Nanda Rāy. The latter, however, has accused them of having tampered with the papers and surreptitiously removed some of them. This is a malicious charge which they strongly resent.

C R 5, pp. 65-7, no 18.

May 25. 1794. To Nawab Munīru'd-Dīn <u>Kh</u>ān. Sends a box containing presents and a hundi from the Nawab of Arcot through Raja Dayarām. Will send the amount of the hundi later on.

May 25. 1795. To Sadru'l [? Shaikhu'l] Islam Khān. A similar letter.

May 25. 1796. Dastak granted to Raja Dayarām Pandit who is proceeding on a boat from Calcutta to Gopamau with 4 boxes and 2 bundles.

May 25. 1797. Dastak granted to Raja Gobind Ram who is proceeding on a boat with presents for Mīr Murtaza Khān, from Calcutta to Fyzabad.

May 26. 1798. From Najaf Khān. Says that on enquiry he has learnt that Abdu'llah Beg who was commissioned by the Governor-General to purchase some horses is detained at Bahawalpur and cannot come to Shahjahanabad owing to the Sikh disturbances in his way. Will send him and the horses he has purchased accompanied by a guard to the Governor-General as soon as he arrives at Shahjahanabad.

May 26

1799. From Raja Baijnath. Thanks the Governor-General for the parwānah giving him the lease of the Dinajpur mahāl. Says that he has sent officers to his zamindāri to supervise cultivation and collections.

May 26. 1800. From Mirza Daud. Says that he is sorry to hear from the Nizūmat officials that his pension of Rs 1,500 a month has been reduced to Rs 1,000. At present his expenditure has greatly increased on account of his marriage. Hopes that his pension of Rs 1,500 will be continued to him.

May 27¹. 1801. To Nawab Āṣafu'd Daulah. Has received his letter requesting approval of the appointment of Dr Thomas as a surgeon on the Nawab's staff. Has sent instructions to the Doctor for residing at the Nawab's court.

May 28. 1802. Deposition² of Fath Jang Khān. Says that on 27 May Kishwar Khān, usher of Raja Gurū Dās, gave him an extract of the proceedings drawn up by Raja Gurū Dās. It was therein written that the Governor-General and Council having decided to divest Munnī

¹Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 29 May. ²This is one of the papers transmitted by Mr Goring.

Begam of her authority and give the charge of the administration to the Nawab and Raja Gurū Dās had sent Mr Goring with instructions to that effect. Mr Goring on his arrival at the city saw the Nawab and read the hukmnāmah before all the officers and the directions contained therein were put into execution. On the third day after his arrival Mr Goring of his own accord, imprisoned I'tibār Alī Khān and then after two days released him. Mr Goring did not allow Nanda Rāy to participate in the examination of the papers but sent him away.

May 28. 1803. Memorandum signed by Mhd Fath Jang Khān. Says that whatever he has submitted in writing to Mr Goring is correct.

May 29. 1804. From Mir Saidu. Complimentary.

1805. From Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor-May 30. General's letter. Is anxious for the continuance of those cordial relations between the Company and the Government of Oudh which subsisted during the time of his deceased father. The English people are renowned in India for their scrupulous adherence to treaties. Expects that the treaty which was concluded between his father and the Company will continue to be in force for all time. If, however, the Governor-General would insist on having the treaty renewed, is prepared to accede to his request. Refers the Governor-General to letters sent to him through Raja Gobind Ram. Would very much like to settle every matter by direct correspondence, rather than through a third person. Mr Bristow has asked him to dismiss the French mechanics in his service. Says that these men make guns for him and that he has no objection to sending them away provided the English undertake to supply him with the war materials that he may require. Requests that the Company's troops who were stationed in Oudh may be allowed to remain there on the terms on which they were requisitioned by his deceased father.

May 30. 1806. An account of what happened on the arrival of Mr Goring at Murshidabad, with the signatures of 25 witnesses who are acquainted with the circumstance.

On 14 May Mr Goring arrived at Murshidabad. On 15 May Nanda Rāy was introduced to him by Mr Grant. On 16 May he saw the Nawab and read out the orders of the Council in the presence of all the officials. Accompanied by the Nawab and Raja Gurū Dās Mr Goring then saw the Begam and informed her of the Council's orders and divested her of her office. Then in the presence of Nanda

Rav he gave his seal to Mir Jawad 'Ali and the Nawab gave his to Lala Moti Lal and directed them to get hold of all the papers and records and affix their seals on them. The Nawab and Mr Goring appointed 10 harkarahs to attend on Nanda Ray and gave him strict orders to put In the evening Mr Goring sent for their seals on all papers. Khush-Hāl Chand, the peshkār of I'tibar 'Alī Khān, who was formerly sarishtadar of the Nizamat and asked Nanda Ray not to allow him to go out until he submitted all the papers. Afterwards Raghunath Pandit, the treasurer and his gumāshtah Munshā Rām took away all the papers of the daily accounts to Panditpur at the house of the former. Mr Goring at once sent 4 Sepoys and got tack all the papers. On 17 May Mr Goring remained engaged in the Company's business. On 18 May he asked Nanda Ray to procure all the necessary papers at once. On 19 May in the evening Raja Parbhū Ram came and saw Mr Goring. On 20 May Mr Goring with Parbhū Rām saw the Nawab where Raja Guru Das was present and sent for the o'licers of the Mīr Sāmāni and the Bahlā. The charge of receiving Rs 15,000 from I'waz Ali Khan for his appointment to the office of Mir Samani being proved against I'tibar 'Alī Khan, Mr Goring placed a guard of sepoys over I'tibar 'Ali Khan, Kalicharan the sarishtadar of the Bahla, and Bhagbat Dhar, gumāshtah of the treasurer. On 21 May seals were put on the papers. On 22 May Parbhu Ram and Ray Agnu Singh had a talk with the Begam. On 23 May Mr Goring accompanied by Raja Parbhū Rām saw the Nawab and released I'tibar Alī Khān and then all saw the Begam. The muharrirs of Raja Parbhū Rām came to the kuchahri and wanted to break the seals and open the papers. Nanda Rav objected to this and represented to Mr Goring that it would be proper to give notice of this opening of the papers to Mr Maxwell and other gentlemen appointed by the Council to examine into them. Mr Goring got angry with Nanda Ray and took no notice of it. Nanda Ray apprehending the displeasure of the said gentleman went to the kachahri with 5 muharrirs and dealt with 4737 loose On 14 May 14 moharrirs of Raja Parbhu Ram and 10 muharrirs of Nanda Ray worked in the kachahri. Debi Parshad and Jagannath Acharji tried to steal and copy some papers but they were detected and baffled in their attempts. On 25 May Nanda Ray went to Raja Guru Das and Raja Parbhu Ram and said that if the muharrirs were employed from morning till night they would take two years to examine all the papers and that the Company would not bear all the costs for two years and that the Nawab would hardly be able to conduct his business without these papers. After a great discussion Raja Guru Das directed Nanda Ray to proceed with the papers in the usual way. Raja Parbhū Rām went to Munnī Begam and after some consultation sent for Sambhunath, the sarishtadar of the Bahla. Nanda Ray objected to this and said that according to the orders of the Council no one could see the Begam now. On this Raja Parbhu Rām went to Mr Goring and spoke against Nanda Rāy. In the evening I'tibar Alī Khān was sent for and a conference was held Debi Parshād and other sarishtadārs submitted a at Farahbagh. complaint against Nanda Ray to Mr Goring with a view to preventing

an examination into the papers. They also sent a copy of the complaint to Raja Gurū Dās for his information. On 26 May Mr Goring asked Raja Gurū Dās not to allow Nanda Rāy to enter the fort. On this Raja Gurū Dās said that without Nanda Rāy he would not be able to carry on the business. Afterwards Bhabat Dhar was released. On 27 May Raja Parbhū Rām with his muharrirs attended the kachahrī and ordered them to open the papers. This they did. Sarishtadārs and managers of affairs of the Nizāmat who had embezzled large sums and made false entries in the accounts procured an order from Raja Parbhū Rām that no other person should be present at the kachahrī at the time of the examination of the papers.

May 301. 1807. To the Nawab of Arcot. Regrets the delay in transmitting to the King and his courtiers as well as to the Nawab's own relations at Gopamau the several boxes containing presents sent by the Nawab. Has now forwarded the boxes to their respective recipients. Will send to the Nawab's relatives at Gopamau and to Majdu'd-Daulah the amount of the hundis intended for them which have also been sent by the Nawab. With regard to his wish to obtain an altamgha for Gopamau, says that he will address Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah on the subject later. Would have managed it all right had Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah been living now.

May 31. 1808. From Rajā Baijnath. Requests that a khil'at may be bestowed on him as a mark of distinction.

May 31. 1809. From the King. Has received a complaint from certain dependants of the late Nawab Munīru'd-'Daulah, that Muḥammad Shujāī-Khān, one of the Nawab's sons, has claimed the whole of the jāgīr which was originally granted to Munīru'd-Daulah and subsequently, on his demise, confirmed to his family. Asks the Governor-General to see that the jāgīr is applied to the support of the whole of the family of the late Nawab and not exclusively to that of any individual member.

May 31. 1810. From Najaf Khān. On the same subject as the foregoing.

May 31. 1811. From Saiyid Ahmadī. Reports the appointments of several persons as dāroghas, sarishtadārs, etc. of Criminal Courts made by Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah in Murshidabad and other district towns.

May 31. 1812. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks the Governor-General for his attention to his (the writer's) affairs in general and for the favour shown by him in connection with a particular case reported recently by Raja Gobind Rām.

May 31. 1813. From Madhuji Hari. Reports that the Maharaja (Bhonsla of Nagpur) has been pleased to appoint him Sūbahdār of Cuttack.

May 31. 1814. From Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Transmits for inspection the plan of the Dig fort received from the yumāshtah of Rāy Agnu Singh.

May 31.

1815. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates the receipt of the kklila" to Fizarāt from the King. Zabiṭah Khān who has collected a large number of the Sikhs in the vicinity of the Capital is making disturbances there. The King invites him (the writer) to repair to the Capital in order to punish the insurgent. Is inclined to accept the royal invitation, but before taking any step in this direction likes to be advised by the Governor-General in the matter.

May 31. 1816. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that Raghunāth Rāo has sought his help in the matter of securing the Governor-General's support for him. Says that friendship has already existed between Raghunāth Rāo and the Company and observes that its continuance seems desirable.

May 31. 1817. From Najaf Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter together with the Nawab of Arcot's kharīta and two boxes containing articles (of present). Sends an answer to the kharīta with an acknowledgment of the receipt of the boxes for favour of transmission to the Nawab.

May 31. 1818. From Jasarat Khan. Complimentary.

May 31. 1819. From Bahādur Singh. Intimates his arrival at Burdwan. C R 4, p. 112, no 90.

May 31. 1820. From the Raja of Bhutan. Intimates that he sent some articles of present to the Governor-General through his rakil who was prevented from continuing his journey by hostile tribes on his way and obliged to come back. Is making arrangements again to send his vakil.

C R 4, pp. 112-4, no 91.

May 31. 1821. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Replies to his letter saying that he has sent Muhammad Elich Khān to the King's Court with a view to securing the Vizārat for the Nawab and requesting the Governor-General to write to the King on the subject. Has reasons to believe that his (Governor-General's) 'arzī to the King on the subject will not bring forth the desired effect. Mr J. Bristow will explain to the Nawab the reasons which prevent him (the Governor-General) from making such an 'arzī.

C I 9, p. 63, no 117. T I 14, p. 40, no 95. A I 3, p. 52.

May 31¹. **1822.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Replied to his letter stating that he has issued $tan\underline{khwahs}$ on Raja Chai. Singh in order to pay the English sardars. Approves of the action taken since the Raja has accepted the $tan\underline{khwah}$.

C I 9, pp. 63-4, no 118. T I 14, p. 40, no 96. A I 3, p. 52.

May 31. 1823. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter enclosing the copies of the King's shuqqa and Nawab Najaf Khān's letter and the Nawab's replies to same.

C I 9, p. 64, no 119. T I 14, no 93. A I 3, p. 52.

May 31.

1824. To Bahu Begam, mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Replies to her letter requesting him to assist her in taking the corpse of her late husband Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah to Karbala. As soon as she arrives at Calcutta and the wind is favourable a ship shall be in readiness for the purpose. Hopes that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah will bring her to the frontiers of Bihar and orders have already been issued for furnishing her with an escort to conduct her from thence to Calcutta.

C I 9, pp. 64-5, no 120. T I 14, p. 41, no 98. A I 3, p. 41.

May 31¹. 1825. To Faizu'llah <u>Kh</u>ān. Has received his two letters containing assurances of his attachment to the English and asking him to write in his favour to Mr Bristow and Colonel Gailliez. Says that he has done so.

C I 9, p. 65, no 121. T I 14, pp. 40-1, no 97. A I 3, p. 42.

May 21. 1826. To Muḥammad Elich <u>Khān</u>. Has received his two letters. Says that although it is not proper for him (the Governor-General) to interfere in the affairs of Nawab Āṣafu'c-Daulah yet in view of the fact that the <u>Khān</u> was a well-wisher of the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and always strove to promote friendship between him and the English, has given directions to Mr Bristow to pay due attentions to the <u>Khān</u>'s advice in all matters respecting the affairs of the present Nawab.

C I 9, p. 65, no 122. T I 14, p. 39, no 91. A I 3, p. 44.

May 311. 1827. To Raja Kalyān Singh. Has received his letter expressing his desire to carry 'arzis and nazes to the King from the Governor-General as he did twice after the death of Maharaja Shitāb Ray. Says that as Dayarām Pandit is at present in Calcutta on the part of the King, he will convey all 'arzis to His Majesty. On the Pandit's leaving Calcutta, the Raja's request will be complied with.

CI 9, pp. no 65-6, 123. TI 14, pp. 39-40, no 92. A I 3, p. 48.

May —. 1828. Nanda Rāy [to General Clavering]. Says that on his arrival at Murshidabad on 16 May he seized all the documents and put a seal upon them. On 20 May Raja Parbhū Rām reached there and held a conference with all the officers of the Nizāmat in order to prevent him (the writer) from making any examination into the accounts of the Nizāmat. On 27 May Mr Goring in the presence of the Nawab and officers of the Nizāmat ordered Raja Gurū Dās not to allow him 'the writer) to enter the fort. Raja Parbhū Rām broke the seals from all the documents and delivered them to the sarishtadārs. Requests that a parwānah may at once be sent to Mr Goring to deliver those documents to him (the writer).

C R 5, pp. 62-3, no 16.

May —. 1829. Nanda Rāy [to General Clavering]. Encloses a short account of the Begams of Nawab Mīr Ja'far 'Alī Khān:—

- (1) Shāh <u>Kh</u>ānam, half-sister of Ali Vardi Khan, was married to Nawab Mīr Ja'far 'Ali <u>Kh</u>ān. She had a son named Mīr Muḥammād Sādiq 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān and a daughter who was married to Mir Muḥammād Qāsim <u>Kh</u>ān. Mīr Muḥammad Sādiq 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān had two sons named Mīr Saidu and Mīr Sūban and two daughters who were married to Sultān Mirzā Dāūd.
- (2) Babbū Begam, the mother of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, was the daughter of Samī 'Ālī <u>Kh</u>ān.
- (3) Munnī Begam was the daughter of a poor widow living in a village near Sikandra, who owing to her poverty gave Munnī to Bisū, a slave girl of Samī 'Ālī Khān. Bisū lived for 5 years at Shahjahanabad where she trained Munnī as a dancing girl. Nawab Shahāmat Jang, on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of Ikrāmu'd-Daulah, sent for Bisū and her suite of dancing girls of which Munnī was one, to dance at the wedding. After the wedding was over they took up their residence in the city and afterwards Mīr Muḥammad Ja'far 'Alī Khān granted an allowance of Rs 500 per month to them and he subsequently took her into his house where she gave birth to Nawab Najmu'd-Daulah.

C R 5, pp. 64-5, no 17.

May —. 1830. Depositions. Mīr Dulah, Muḥammad 'Āshiq, Sidī Mas'ud, Khūbu'llāh Beg and Khudā Bakhsh declare that they put their seals on a paper [containing allegations against Mr Goring] without knowing its contents, in compliance with the instructions of Kishwar Khān.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 29 May.

Mayārām, Imām Bakhsh, 'Alī Muḥammad, Ja'far Beg, Hājī Muḥammad Jiwan, Muḥammad Vilāyat and Shaikh Din 'Alī state that they put their seals on to the paper having been told by Kishwar Khān that it related to the arrival of Mr Going, the assumption of the administration by the Nawab and the divestment of the Begam of her office of regent.

Kishwar Khān says that Nanda Rāy sent him a complaint [against Mr Goring] bearing 10 or 12 seals and requested him to procure the seals of 5 or 10 Nizāmat officials. Accordingly he showed the complaint to the officials and asked them to put their seals on the paper. This they willingly did. Suggests that Nanda Rāy may be summoned to produce the paper of complaint.

C R 5, pp. 87-93, no 26.

May -.

1831. Mir Jawad 'Ali deposed that on 16 May Mr Goring arrived at Murshidabad and read out the hukmuāmah in the presence of the Nawab in the durbar. Mr Goring, the Nawab and Raja Gurū Dās then went to Munnī Begam and informed her of the hukmnāmah. Directed by Mr Goring and the Nawab the deponent and Moti Ram, sarishtadār of Raja Gurū Dās, got hold of all the papers and affixed their seals on them. Nanda Ray desired by Mr Goring procured muchalkās from the sarishtadārs to the effect that they would be liable to punishment if any fraud or embezzlement is proved against them. On his arrival at Murshidabad Raja Parbhū Rām was asked by Mr Goring to appoint a muharrir, who might work jointly with Nanda Ray in adjusting papers. This was not palatable to Nanda Ray who began to act with great perverseness and malignity and the result was continual dispute with the mutasa ldis. Consequently he accused them of having tampered with the papers and surreptitiously removed some of them. Finally he placed them under guard. The mutasaddis lodged a complaint against Nanda Ray to Mr Goring who at once warned Nanda Ray against such things but he did not care for that and gave an improper reply to Mr Goring. The latter wrote to Mr Maxwell desiring to know how Nanda Ray took on himself so much authority and acted so perversely in the names of the gentlemen [i. e., Messrs Maxwell, Grant and Anderson]. Mr Maxwell wrote that he (Mr Goring) was at full liberty to deal with Nanda Ray in the proper way. Mr Goring informed Raja Gurū Dās of the high-handedness of Nanda Ray, sent the answer of Mr Maxwell and desired him to suspend Nanda Rav and appoint an intelligent mutasaddi on his own part. Accordingly Raja Guru Das appointed a mutasaddi who worked with other mutasaddis satisfactorily. On 26 May Mr Goring was informed that Kishwar Khan had secured seals of the officials of the Nizāmat on a paper containing allegations against him On hearing this Mr Goring went to the Nawab and Raja Gurū Dās and asked them whether they knew any thing regarding the complaint. Both of them denied their knowledge of it. Mr Goring sent at once for Muhammad 'Ashiq, Dāroghah of the stables, and Mīr Dulha, Dāroghah of the kitchen, and made enquiries of them. They said that without knowing the contents of the paper they had put their seals on it as they were told

by Kishwar <u>Kh</u>ān that they were desired by the Nawab and Raja Gurū Dās to do so. Mr Goring recorded their depositions as well as those of others who put their seals on the paper.

Jun. 1¹. 1832. To Mîr Murtazā <u>Kh</u>ān. Sends Raja Gobind Rām to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's court. Asks the <u>Kh</u>ān to pay attention to the Raja's representations and procure the Nawab's concurrence to them.

Jun. 1¹. 1833. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benarez. Intimates that Raja Gobind Rām is proceeding to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's court. Hopes that he will afford him necessary facilities in the course of his journey.

Jun. 1. 1834. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Says that Raja Gobind Rām will make certain representations to him. Hopes he will do what he can to meet his wishes.

Jun. 1¹. 1835. To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that Raja Gobind Rām is sent to his court to make certain representations on behalf of the Company.

Jun. 2¹. 1836. To Nawah Munîru'd-Din <u>Kh</u>ān at Gopamau. Sends through Raja Dayārām three boxes containing presents and a <u>kh</u>arēţah from the Nawab of Arcot.

Jun. 21. 1837. To Ṣadru'l [Shaikhu'l] Islām Khān at Gopamau. Sends through Raja Dayārām a box containing presents and a kharētah as well as a hundē from the Nawab of Arcot. Lala Kashmiri Mal's gumāshtah at Benares has been directed to hand over the amount of the hundē to him. Asks him to acknowledge the receipt of the money.

Jun. 21. 1838. To Sadru'l [Shaikhu'l] Islam Khan, Waliu'llah Khān Ziyāu'llah Khān and Ghulām Ashraf Khan at Gopamau. Intimates that the Nawab of Arcot has seut a hundā of Rs 26,000 intended for them and that the gumāshtah of Lala Kashmiri Mal at Benares has been directed to make over the amount of the hundā to them. Asks them to acknowledge the receipt of the money.

Jun. 2¹. 1839. To Nawab 'Abdu'l Aḥad <u>Kh</u>ān (Majdu'd-Daulah Bahrām Jang). Intimates that the Nawab of Arcot has sent a hundī of 4476 sicca rupees with a view to purchasing attar for him. The gumāshtah of Lala Kashmiri Mal will hand over the money to him.

Jun. 21. 1840. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Replies to his letter stating that on account of a complaint of Tilak Chand, jeweller, the Supreme Court has issued a warrant against him, and asking the Governor-General to intervene and stop it. The rumour has no foundation at all. No such warrant has been issued nor the Supreme Court ever will attempt to exercise an authority which may in any way affect his person and dignity.

Jun. 22. 1841. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Raja's letter complaining that Colonel Muir has stationed harkārahs at all the chankis in Benares in order to force all vendors of food stuffs to pass by Chunar fort. Has repeatedly written to the Colonel not to give the Raja any cause for complaint but on the other hand to be on the best of terms with him. The Colonel however tells a different story. He says that it is the Raja's men who prevent the vendors of food stuffs from going to the Chunar fort. As it is difficult to ascertain the true facts from such a long distance, would request the Raja personally to enquire into the matter.

Jun. 83. 1842. To Sakharām Bapu. Having learnt from the Governor and Council of Bombay that they have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Raghunath Rāo and sent a large army to help him in his cause of securing the office of Peshwa, has asked that government to withdraw the army and desist from further acts of hostilities against any party of the Mahratta nation. Asks him to depute a trustworthy officer to Poona, the seat of the Mahratta empire, to negotiate terms of peace with the Company and in the meanwhile to pass orders for the cessation of hostilities against the English forces.

Jun. 5. 1843. Notification. People holding the Company's bonds of 1 May-31 Oct. 1772 should produce them at the treasury on or before 30 Jun. 1775 when they will be redeemed and interest paid. Those who wish to renew those bonds at 3 per cent. interest per annum should at once apply to that effect.

C I 9, pp. 71-2, no 135.

¹Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 31 May. ²Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 1 Jun.

Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 7 Jun.

Jun. 15. 1844. To the gumāshtahs, 'āmils and zamīndārs of the chakla Jessore and surrounding places. Directs them to help the men of Messrs. Lacam and Hancock who are going there with a view to manufacturing lime.

C I 9, p. 72, no 136.

- Jun. 1845. Nanda Rây [to General Clavering]. Says that as soon as Raja Parbhu Rām reached Murshidabad with Mr Goring, he seized all the documents including accounts of sums of money obtained by the Governor and Munnī Begam, deprived him (the writer) of all authority and procured an order from Mr Goring prohibiting his entry into the fort. Encloses a paper of intelligence and of accounts.
 - (i) Paper of intelligence. On the 1st of Rabi II between 8 and 9 a. m., Raja Gurū Dās went to see Mr Anderson and at about 10 came to the fort and worked in the kachahri. Raja Parbhu Ram had a private talk with I'tibar 'Ali Khan for about 3 hours after which he went to Farhbagh where Mr Goring remained the whole day. In the evening Mr Goring went to Mr Anderson and there he spent his time with Messrs Maxwell and James Grant till 9 p. m. Then he returned to the gardens and Messrs Maxwell and James Grant entered Motiihil. On the 2nd of the same month between 7 and 8 a. m., Raja Gurū Das went to Farhbagh and there he was received by Mr Goring. They entered into a conversation with Chaitan Dhar, the Bahla treasurer, concerning the nagranah'given to the Governor amounting to 2 lakhs of rupees which was sent to Calcutta at the time of the Begam being invested with the administration. At last the said treasurer mentioned something which was contrary to the orders of the said gentlemen and therefore was put under a guard of sepoys for 4 hours, after which he agreed that he would relate in the evening whatever he might be able to discover from I'tibar 'Ali Khan and from an examination of the papers. On this he was released. Raja Gurū Das and the said treasurer went in the evening to Farbbagh and remained there till 8 p. m. It is understood that nothing was settled. Dinner was sent from the Nawab's sarkar to Mr Goring but was returned. The papers of the sarishta of the Nizamat and Bahla, etc., remained open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
 - (ii) Account of the sums of money received by the Governor and Munni Begam,

C R 5, pp. 55-61, no 15.

Jun. — 1846. Statement made by Raja Gurū Dās on 3 Rabī' II (2 June) at Farhbagh in the presence of Mr Goring. Besides the Rs 1,50,000 the Governor received for his entertainment, he received another two lākhs—one lākh at Calcutta through Maharaja Nanda Kumār and one lākh at Murshidabad. The amount received through the Maharaja was taken as a loan bearing interest, from the bankers. In part payment of this debt deponent (Raja Gurū Dās) received through I'tibār 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān 2 bills, one for Rs 35,000 and the other for Rs 15,000. I'tibār 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān

also ordered Chaitan Dhar to pay deponent the remaining Rs 50,000 but owing to a dispute concerning the interest deponent did not receive the amount. I'tibār 'Alī Khān and Chaitan Dhar being questioned as regards the remaining two $l\bar{a}khs$ of rupees said that they knew nothing about it. As regards the one $l\bar{a}kh$ paid to the Governor at Murshidabad, deponent says that it was paid from the treasury under the orders of Munni Begam.

Jun.— 1847. Mr Goring to Munni Begam. Encloses four papers containing the particulars of the conversation and depositions of several persons.

1848. Munni Begam to Mr Goring. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter with papers containing depositions. Says that the sum of Rs 1,50,000 was paid to Mr Middleton in 3 instalments in accordance with an agreement entered into by Babbū Begam. One lākh of rupees was delivered into the hands of Sambhū Babū by Chaitan Dhar on 5 Sha'bām, 1186 Hijri (1 November 1772), Rs 25,000 on 19 Zi'lhijah of the same year (14 Mar. 1773) and Rs 25,000 on 11 Zi'lhijah, 1188 Hijri (12 Feb. 1775). Out of Rs. 1,50,000 for the entertainment of the Governor one lākh was delivered to Narsingh Babū on 23 Ramaṣān, 1186 Hijrī (19 Dec. 1772) and the remaining Rs 50,000 in bills drawn in favour of Sobharām Baisakh was delivered by Chaitan Dhar to Raja Gurū Dās. Encloses an account of the sums.

1849. Depositions by Chaitan Dhar. (i) Says that he paid one tākh of rupces through Narsingh Babu, out of the sum of Rs 1,50,000 which has been laid to the charge of Mr Hastings as received from the Sarkar on account of an entertainment. The remaining Rs 50,000 remained for 3 months in his charge. Being ordered by I'tibar 'Alī Khān to pay the balance he secured bills of exchange in favour of Sobharam Baisakh and delivered them to the Raja. (ii)1 That one day I'tibar 'Alī Khān asked him to arrange to pay Rs 50,000 to Raja Another day he wanted him to return his voucher. Raja did not receive the money. (iii) Deposition of Raja Gurā Dās. Says that after the appointment of Munni Begam to the administration of the Nizāmat she paid the Governor one lākh of rupees at Murshidabad and wrote a letter to Maharaja Nanda Kumār to pay him another lākh of rupees and thus fulfil her agreement to pay him two lakhs of rupees. The Maharaja borrowed one lakh from the bankers and delivered it to the Governor at Calcutta. In consequence of an order from the Begam, deponent received from Chaitan Dhar Rs 50,000 in two bills, one for Rs 35,000 and the other for Rs 15,000. I'tibar 'Ali Khan gave directions to Chaitan Dhar to pay the deponent the remainder of the principal amounting to Rs 50,000. But on account of the non-

payment of the brokerage of the bills and interest to the bankers deponent did not take the sum. Chaitan Dhar's statement that the sum of Rs 50,000 paid to the deponent was a part of the sum of Rs 1,50,000 given by the Begam for the Governor's entertainment was absolutely false, because it has been discovered from the Bahla records that Rs 1,50,000 for an entertainment was delivered in one payment to Narsingh Babu.

1850. Diary of Nanda Ray, from 27 May to 1 June. On 27 May Raja Guru Das being questioned by Mr Goring why he had drawn up a complaint against him, denied having done so. Mr Goring then sent for Mir Dulha and Sidi Mas'ud, the witnesses, and asked them whether they had put their seals on the paper of complaint. Both confessed that they had done so under instructions from Kishwar Khan, usher of Raja Guru Das. Mr Goring desired them to efface their seals, to which they did not agree. At 3 A.M. Mr Goring returned at the fort from an entertainment at the house of Munni Begam and repeatedly sent for Raja Guru Das who did not come. On 28 May Mr Goring and the Nawab went to a park for hunting. Raja Guru Das went to the kachahri and worked there till noon and then went to Husain Quli Khān. Rāy Agnū Singh, Debī Parshād and Sambhūnāth went to Raja Parbhū Rām and there held a conference. At 5 P.M. the Nawab came to the fort and Mr Goring entered Farahbagh. About sun-set Raja Guru Das went to the fort to see the Nawab. Raja Parbhū Rām went to Mr Goring accompanied by the three persons mentioned above. They told him that the complaint was drawn up by Raja Guru Das and scaled through the agency of Kishwar Khan. Mr Goring said to them that they would be called the following day to give their depositions. To this they agreed. On 29 May Raja Guru Das when sitting with his officers was informed that Mr Goring had come. He went into the Nawab's presence where Mr Goring accompanied by Raja Parbhū Rām also went. Mr Goring asked Raja Guru Das the reason of his getting the complaint signed by the officials of the Nizāmat. The Raja did not care for him and gave him a stern reply. Afterwards the witnesses who put their seals on the complaint were called. The witnesses Mirza Khūbu'llah Beg, Dāroghah of the stables, 'Ali Muhammad Khān and Imām Bakhsh admitted that they knowing the facts of the complaint to be true put their seals on the paper and that they were ready to prove the allegations. The Raja refused to send for the deponent (Nanda Ray) when asked by Mr Goring to do so. The durbar then closed at 3 P.M. and the Raja went home and Mr Goring to an entertainment at the house of Haji Muhammad Beg. On 30 May at 6 A.M. Mr Goring went to visit the Seths and at 9 A.M. Raja Parbhu Ram came to the fort and had a conference with Munni Begam. At 10 a.m. Mr Goring came to the fort and had a talk with Munni Begam till 12:30 P.M. Raja Parbhū Râm in consequence of some insinuations of I'tibar 'Ali Khān sent for Debī Parshād, sarishtadār of the Nizāmat and Sambhūnāth, sarishtadar of the Bahla, with their papers. They were permitted by

Jagannath Acharji, Naib of Parbhu Ram, to supply the papers, but Raja Guru Das objected to this. However, the sarishtadars took the papers to Raja Parbhū Ram and the Begam. Upon this Hazarī Mal, a muharrir, went to Raja Guru Das and resigned his post as to have any communications with the Begam was disallowed by the Council. About 1 P.M. Mr Goring, Raja Parbhū Rām and two sarishtadārs came out of the Begam's house and went to the Nawab before whom all the officers of the Nizāmat had been summoned. Mr Goring had a talk with the Nawab concerning Kishwar Khān and made a complaint against the deponent (Nanda Rāy), who was at once sent for. The deponent appeared and being questioned by the Nawab regarding the complaint against Mr Goring delivered a copy of it which was read by Munshi Bakht Mal in the presence of all. The deponent was then asked to prove all the alleged facts which he did item by item and said he would not rest until the sum of 10 lakhs of rupees which has to be accounted for is discharged to the Company. At 6 P.M. Mr Goring went to Farahbagh where he had a conference with I'tibar 'Ali Khan, Rāy Agnu Singh, Raja Parbhū Rām and others and all agreed that a complaint against deponent should be transmitted to the Council. These people now want to put obstructions in the way of the Company's On 1 June Raja Gurū Dās went to see Mr Martin at Muradbagh and on his return at 12 o'clock, he went to attend the business of the kachahrī. Mr Goring was at Farahbagh and Raja Parbhū Rām at home. The muhārrir attended the kachahrī at 9 A.M. At 1-30 P.M. Raja Gurū Dās left the fort and went to the house of Husain Quli Khān.

C R 5, pp. 74-84, no 23.

Jun. 16. 1851. An agreement of alliance between Asafu'd-Daulah, the Nawab of Oudh and Rão Raja Partab Singh, Khush-hālī Rām and eight other Rajput sardārs.

Jun. 16. 1852. An agreement of alliance between Asafu'd-Daulah, the Nawab of Oudh and Nawal Singh.

Jun. -- 1853. An agreement of alliance between Aşafu'd-Daulah and Ranjit Singh.

Jun. — 1854. Asafu'd-Daulah, the Nawab of Oudh, to Raja Pirthi Singh.

Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. States that in conjunction with Mr. Bristow he is devising means by which he hoes to be able to further interests.

Jun. —. 1855. Āṣafu'd-Daulah, the Nawab of Oudh, to Khush-hali Rām. To the same effect.

Jun. — 1856. Aṣafu'd-Daulah, the Na wab of Oudh, to Raja Ranjit Singh and Nawal Singh. To the same effect.

Jun. 17. 1857. I'tibār 'Alī Khān being questioned by the Nawab whether he took Rs 3,000 in the name of Mr Martin from 'Iwaz 'Alī Khān and what he did with the amount, stated that on the death of Nasro'llāh Khān all his effects and money were listed under the orders of Munnī Begam. The cash amounted to Rs 20,000 only. The deponent wanted 'Iwaz 'Alī Khān to pay a nazrānah of Rs 10,000 to the Begam and Rs 5,000 to himself for his appointment to the post of Mīr Sāmāni; he offered Rs 7,000 for the Begam and Rs 5,000 for himself. The deponent then got him to pay another Rs 3,000. This was received in the name of Mr Martin and the whole amount of Rs 15,000 was deposited in the Begam's sarkār.

Jun. 191. **1858.** To Babujī Nāik, Ṣw̄bahdār of Cuttack. Intimates that Mr Statham is proceeding overland to Madras. Requests the Ṣw̄bahdūr to afford him the assistance that he may need.

Jun. 20. 1859. To Babujī Nāik, Sūbahdār of Cuttack. Wrote repeatedly to his predecessor about the shipwreck of Captain Pennett but to no purpose. Deplores the condition of those gentlemen who were cast ashere. Asks him to afford assistance to the Captain in removing the merchandize which was saved from the wreck and is still lying on the spot where it was east.

Jun. 21. 1860. To Babujī Nāik. To the same effect as the letter of 19 June no 1858 above.

Jun. 23. 1861. To Nawab Najaf Khān. Has received the Nawab's letter reporting that 'Abdu'llāh Beg who was sent by him (the Governor-General) to Bahawalpur with a view to purchasing horses has not been able to return to Calcutta ewing to disturbances created by the Sikhs, and that he will arrange to send him under an escort. Is assured that the Nawab will do his best to ensure 'Abdu'llah's safe and speedy return to Calcutta.

Jun. 23. 1862. To Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Thanks the Maharaja for his complimentary letter and a present of 14 melons sent through Majlis Ray.

Jun. 23. 1863. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Tenders apologies for the unwarranted conduct of Captain Jones who in response to a letter from the Officer Commanding at sarkar Saran marched with 5 companies of sepoys into the Nawab's territory in order to vanquish Fath Shah. Is not aware whether the Captain acted with the permission of the Officer Commanding the brigade in the Nawab's dominions. He certainly acted without orders from the Governor-General. To guard against such events in future the strictest orders have been sent to the Chief and Council at Patna enjoining them never to send any party or detachment of troops out of their frontiers without first obtaining the permission of the Officer Commanding the Nawab's troops.

C I 9, pp. 74-5, no 142. T I 14, p. 49, no 114. A I 3, p. 52.

Jun. 23. 1864. To Mirza Hasan. Has received his two letters reporting his arrival at Dinajpur and his conversation with Mr Harwood concerning Rangpur. With regard to his request for a letter to the address of Mr Harwood says that there is no need of one. He can personally represent what he has to say to Mr Harwood who being at the head of affairs at Dinajpur would surely do him justice. If Mr Harwood should think a reference to the Council necessary he would doubtless do so.

C I 9, p. 75, no 143. T I 14, p. 50, no 115. A I 3, p. 45.

Jun. 26. 1865. Mr. John Bristow, Resident at Oudh, to Mhd Elich Khān. Assures him that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah will not injure him in any way, rather do him good if he will show him fidelity and obedience The Nawab is inclined to reinstate him. Encloses the Qaulnāmah dated 5 June from the Nawab.

Qaulnāmah. The Nawab says he is willing to reinstate Muḥd. Elich Khān and declares on oath that he will not harm him in any way if he serves him faithfully. Saiyid Murtazā Khān and other ministers will show him due respect if he can cultivate their friendship.

Jun. -- 1866. Questions put to Munnī Begam by the Governor-General and Council. The Begam is to explain whether she voluntarily paid 3 lākhs of rupees to the Governor and Mr Middleton. If there was any demand then who demanded it and on what grounds? What for was the sum of Rs 1,50,000 paid to the Governor; whether the Governor wanted it or was it according to some agreement?

C R 5, p. 105, no 30.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans, is 24 June,

Jun. - 1867. Particulars of the tribute payable by the Raja of Benares.

C R 5, pp. 105-10, no 31.

1868. From Thakur Das, vakīl of Gopāl Das, a banker of Benares. Says that in 1170 Bengali (1764) Gopāl Dās entered into a contract with Gobind Ram, agent of Ejal Das and Bhital Das, merchants of Benares, agreeing to pay him Rs 7,000 on account of goods bought of him on condition that these were delivered at Surat. The ship on which the goods were despatched having sunk, Gopal Das demanded back the paper of agreement because the goods never reached Surat. Gobind Ram promised to return it but soon made himself scarce. Then a period of 3 years passed after which a claim of Rs 7,000 was preferred against Gopal Das in a court at Murshidabad on the basis of the paper of agreement referred to above. The Magistrate dismissed it remarking that it should be tried at Benares which was the place of occurrence. After several years Gokul Chand, the successor of Eial Das and Bhital Das who had since died claimed the amount in the court of Mr James Grant at Murshidabad. The latter decreed in favour of the complainant. Gopāl Dās's kothi at Murshidabad was broken open and a large sum of money and valuable articles were secured and his qumashtah Shebak Ram was imprisoned under the orders of Mr James Grant. Prays for redress and the return of the money and articles taken from the kothi.

Encloses a statement dated 6 Baisākh 1823 Sambat (14 May 1766) signed by 32 bankers and shopkeepers of Benares which was produced before the court for defence.

Statement. The bankers and shopkeepers of Benares say that Gopāl Dās told them that the ship on which the goods of Gobind Ram was despatched having sunk, he demanded back the paper of agreement but Gobind Rām did not give it.

C R 5, pp. 110-14, no 32.

Jun. 28. 1869. Saiyid Murtazā Khān to Nawal Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and a Qanlnāmah signed by him and other Rajput sardārs. Says that Mr Bristow has replied to his (addressee's) letter, and a reply to his 'arzī has also been delivered to his rakīl. Adds that arrangements are being made with the assistance of Mr J. Bristow to come to an understanding with Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah.

C R 5, pp. 119-20, no 40.

Jun. 28. 1870. Mr J. Bristow to Nawal Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has communicated to him (the writer) the particulars of the negotiations between him (the addressee) and the Nawab and of the war subsisting between him and Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah, and asked him (the writer) to devise means for bringing a suitable settlement between them. Asks him to communicate his views to him (writer) so that he may be able to exert himself for the advancement of their mutual interests.

C R 5, pp. 120-1, no 41.

Jun. 28. 1871. Mr J. Bristow to Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah. Acknow-ledges the receipt of his letter containing the news of his victory over the Rajput sardārs. Advises him to stop the war and forgive and forget whatever has passed between him and the Rajputs. Suggests means for bringing about a reconciliation between the parties.

C R 5, pp. 121-23, no 42.

Jun. 30. 1872. To Mīr Saidū, son of the late Nawab Sādiq 'Alī Khān. Is glad to receive his complimentary letter.

C I 9, p. 76, no 144.

Jun. 30. 1873. To Jasārat Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. CI9, p. 76, no 145.

Jun. — 1874. From Birj Kishor. Says that he has been ordered to go to Burdwan but that he sees no necessity for it as he has already submitted the accounts to the Maharaj Dhiraj.

C R 5, pp. 123-24, no 43.

Jun. — 1875. From Azhar 'Alī Khān. Complains that his boat laden with piece-goods has been plundered and the boatmen killed by dacoits. 'Alīmu'd-Din, a Zamindār, has caught hold of the dacoits and recovered the articles taken away by them. Encloses a list of articles stolen and prays for their return.

C R 5, pp. 124-27, no 44.

Jul. 2. 1876. Dastak issued by the Faujdār Mahdī Nyāz Khān, in favour of Shaikh Ghulām Jīlānī and other officers. Authorises them to take proper steps against a private merchant who, contrary to the custom and without any authority, brought a boat laden with rock salt to Serampore and has given out that he has come on behalf of the Danish Company. Directs them to guard the cargo with the utmost care and furnish him with an invoice of it.

C R 5, p. 115, no 33.

Jul. 5. 1877. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Recommends Mīr Sulaiman Khān to the Nawab for a suitable appointment. Says that he is a capable person and held services under the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

C I 9, pp. 76-7, no 146.

Jul. 5. 1878. Dastak granted to Mir Sulaiman Khān who is proceeding from Calcutta to Lucknow.

C I 9, p. 77, no 147.

Jul. 5. 1879. Dastak granted to the men of Mīr Sulaimān Khān who are going to Lucknow with 3 elephants.

C I 9, p. 77, no 148.

Jul. 11.

1880. Notification. People holding Company's bonds of Nov. and Dec. 1772 should produce them at the treasury on or before 31 Jul. when they will be redeemed and interest paid from there. Those who wish to renew the bonds at 5 per cent interest per annum should at once do so by presenting them to the treasury.

Jul. 12. 1881. To Sakharām Bapu. Apprehending miscarriage of his letter sends a duplicate relating to the proposed negotiations at Poona. Has selected Colonel Upton to conduct the business on behalf of the Company. The Colonel will travel rid Allahabad and Kora. Requests that the Colonel may be provided with a dastak at Kalpi for his journey from there to Poona.

Jul. 12. 1882. To Nawab Najaf <u>Khān</u>. Intimates the deputation of Colonel Upton to Poona ria Kalpi and Allahabad. Requests him to provide the Colonel with a dastak, if he applies for one, and afford him the assistance he may need.

Jul. 17. 1883. Sanad delivered under the Company's seal to Colonel Upton. The Governor-General and the Council direct him to proceed to Poona and conclude a treaty of peace with the Marhatta chiefs who have commenced hostilities against the Bombay Government.

1884. From Ḥabibu'llāh, rakīl of Muḥammad Shafī, a ta'lluqdār. Complains that on the death of Muḥammad Shafī's brother Sa'datu'r Raḥmān, 'Azizu'r Raḥmān, a slave of the deceased's wife, took possession of his ta'lluqa and ejected the lady. Subsequently 'Azizu'r Raḥmān was sent to jail for committing a murder and dacoity. When he was in jail the mutaṣaddis of Rani Bhawanī made a settlement with Muḥammad Shafī, the rightful heir of the deceased, who had to give them a written document agreeing to pay the arrears of revenue. On his return Azizu'r Raḥmān filed a suit against Muḥammad Shafī to recover the possession of the ta'lluqa. Prays that a parwānah may be sent to the Magistrate to dismiss the suit and uphold the possession of Muḥammad Shafī.

Jul. — 1885. From Lala Sri Kishan. Says that when there was an encounter between Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Gangadhar Pandit at Kalpi and Raja Itindu Pat had sent his troops to assist the Pandit, Raja Guman Singh, though requested to render help to the Pandit, refused to do so because the Nawab was an ally of English. Prays that the Nawab and Mr J. Bristow may be informed of Raja Guman Singh's fidelity.

C R 5, pp. 129-30, no 47.

1886. Mirzā Najaf Khān to Mr J. Bristow. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Complains that Nawal Singh and Ranjit Singh have been giving him trouble and have cheated him in respect of 35 lākhs of rupees which they agreed to pay him. Enumerates the services which he rendered to the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Assures him that although Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah is not on good terms with him, still he would try his best to secure confirmation of the Nawab's succession from His Majesty. Encloses a copy of his complimentary letter to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.

Jul.— 1887. From Maharaj Misar, vakīl of Raja Chait Singh. Says that Raja Chait Singh has received a letter and khil'at through Mr F. Fowke. Prays that he too may be favoured with a khil'at.

Jul.— 1888. From Maharaj Misar, rakil of Raja Chait Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing.

1889. From Karamu'llah. Reports that when he saw Bulāqī Dās, Jul. a banker, about his master's [Mir Qasim 'Ali Khan's] money that was deposited with him he said that he would pay it soon. But he died shortly afterwards. Then his successors Buddhan Das, Mohan Parshad and Ganga Bishan were called upon to pay the money. Meanwhile it transpired that the sum of Rs 3,67,000 which Mir Qasim 'Ali Khan had seized from the Company was with them. On their pleading inability to pay, Karamu'llah warned them that if they made excuses like that he would report the affair to the Company. This frightened them and then they wanted to know the exact amount that was payable to Mir Qasim 'Ali Khan and called for vouchers. These were obtained from Mir Qasim 'Ali Khan and presented to them but they never paid anything. Suggests that the Governor-General may seize from them the money, and requests that he may be paid a portion of it [as a reward for giving this information].

Jul. 19. 1890. Notification. The Company having been granted the monopoly to trade in raw silk, piece-goods, opium and spices with the port of Balambangan, it is notified that anyone found acting against the orders will be severely dealt with.

Jul. 20. 1891. To Muzaffar Jang (Nawab Muḥammad Rizā Khān). Replying to his letter says that the ship which has reached Calcutta has not brought any news regarding his case which was referred to the Court of Directors.

¹ The Persian text here is very obscure.

Jul. 22. 1892. Nawab Mīr Hafizu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Khān, Nawab of Surat [to the Select Committee at Bombay]. Sends Gobind Rām, his trustworthy mutasaddi, with his letter.

Jul. 22. 1893. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Says that Lāla Srī Kishan, vakīl of Raja Gumān Singh, is proceeding through Benares with 9 elephants for his master. Requests him (the addressee) to grant a dastak to the Lāla.

Jul. 28. 1895. To Sakharām Bapu. Has already informed him of the appointment of Colonel Upton to negotiate a treaty of peace between the Company and the Mahratta chiefs. The Colonel now proceeds to Poona with full powers for that purpose. Requests him to receive the Colonel and discuss matters with him.

Jul. 28 1896. To Maharaja Kalyān Singh. Is glad to receive his letter as well as 9 bottles containing pickles and preserves through Majlis Rāy.

Jul. — 1897. Sanud which was handed over by the Governor-General and Council to Colonel Upton with a view to negotiating and concluding a treaty of peace and friendship with the chiefs and rulers of the Mahratta state. The Governor-General and Council relying on the Colonel's fidelity, prudence and integrity have in virtue of the powers vested in them deputed him with full powers to proceed to Poona.

Jul. 31. 1898. To Raja Raghunāth Rāo. Is glad to hear that he has emerged successfully out of the recent disturbances in the Deccan. Has been informed of the treaty of alliance which the Bombay Government have concluded with him and the effectual assistance which they afforded to his cause. Is desirous of reverting to that system of peace and tranquility which best suits the commercial views of the Company.

The Agreement was concluded on 15 Apr. 1776, vide Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 61-2.

The Governor-General and Council have accordingly deputed Colonel Upton to conclude a new treaty of peace and perpetual friendship between the Company and Mahratta nation. Hopes the Raja will listen to the Colonel's proposals and co-operate with him in order to establish a lasting peace.

Aug. 1. 1899. Notification. People holding Company's bonds of 1773 should produce them at the Treasury on or before 15 Aug. when they will be redeemed and interest paid from there. Those who wish to renew such bonds at 5 per cent interest should at once do so by presenting them to the Treasury.

Ang. 6. 1900. From the Nawab of Arcot [incomplete]. Complains that the Governor of Madras and his councillors try to secure from him certain privileges for themselves and in order to gain their object they threaten him. They even accuse him of being in secret alliance with the French and holding correspondence with the King, Shah 'Alam. Denies the charge of the alliance and explains the nature of the correspondence which has been merely of a formal character, as is carried on by people on the occasion of some happy event. For instance when the royal army had reduced the Akbarabad fort, the King communicated the news to him. Similarly on the capture of the Tanjore fort he (the writer) sent the intelligence to the King. Appeals to the personal knowledge of the Governor-General in the matter of his (writer's) fidelity to the Company's government and his friendship with the English. Will send some papers in support of his complaint later on.

Aug. 10. 1901. Notification. The subscription to the Company's bonds has been closed. Bonds will not be issued from the Treasury after 15 Aug.

Aug. 11. 1902. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Najaf Khān. On hearing from the Khān will send his troops to his aid. Has heard of repeated defeats sustained by M. Madec. Hopes to go to Delhi after a month to pay his respects to His Majesty.

12. 1903. Paper of intelligence. A news-writer from the Nāzir's quarters says that when he called on the King at Moti Mahal he was reprimanded by His Majesty for not communicating to him the news which he received through Majdu'd-Daulah. The latter reported that a Company of armed soldiers under Ganga Rām reached Nurgarh through Lahore Gate and stationed a gun there and wanted to break

open the gate. The news-writer submitted that the fact was that Majdu'd-Daulah asked some boatmen to provide Zābitah Khān with 95 boats for ferrying over the men. The boatmen supplied him with 5 boats only. The Rohillas were ferried over and came to Nurgarh. They wanted to break open the gate and said that they were desired by Majdu'd-Daulah to come there. The news-writer was informed of this, who asked the guards there not to allow them to come in without the permission of the King. Majdu'd-Daulah then sent diggers to Salimgarh to break open the gate there but they were insulted and assaulted by the tilangus posted there. The news-writer being asked by the King the reason of his not reporting the matter to him in due time, said that he had reported the matter to the officer whose turn it was that day to attend His Majesty. The King then gave orders for the appointment of 15 guards there and 20 guards at the bungalow built by Sultan Khān and 20 guards at the gate. Majdu'd-Daulah got angry at this and wanted to commit suicide and give up the charge of all state affairs. The King reconciled Majdu'd-Daulah and the news-writer and asked them to perform their duties. Then the news-writer returned to his home and sent for the guards and Qal'adar and asked them to carry out the orders of His Majesty. The news-writer as desired by His Majesty asked Tālib 'Alī Khān to live inside the fort with his farniture etc. until order was restored.

(R 5, pp.138-40, no 53.

1904. The King Shāh 'Ālam to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknow-ledges the receipt of his letter. Expresses his satisfaction at the Nawab's assurances to send a well-trained army under Saiyid Murtaṣā Khān for his Majesty's assistance and the intimation that he himself will shortly arrive at the Royal Court.

Aug. — 1905. Nawab Majdu'd Daulah to Nawab Aşafu'd-Daulah. Asks him to send Saiyid Murtazā Khan with a body of disciplined troops and present himself at the Royal Court.

Aug. 11. 1906. To Nawab Ziyan'd-Daulah. Is glad to hear that he has been sent by the King with Nawab Najaf Khān to chastise the Rajputs and the Jāts who have assembled at the fort of Dig and created disturbances.

Aug. 11. 1907. To the mother of Mīr Murtazā <u>Kh</u>ān (Saliha Begam). Complimentary reply to her letter.

CI9 p. 87, no 160. TI 14, p. 52, no 121. A. I. 3, p. 50.

Aug. 11. 1908. To Nawab Mīr Murtazā Khān (Mīr Saidu). To the same effect as the foregoing.

C I 9, p. 87, no 161. T I 14, p. 52, no 122.

Aug. 18. 1909. Mr J. Bristow to Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Does not think it advisable for the Nawab to send troops to help the King. The Governor-General and Council desire the Nawab not to go beyond the treaty existing between him and the Company. Has submitted to the Governor-General and Council copies of the Royal shuqqa and the letter from Majdu'd-Daulah and written about the present state of affairs and the proposal to send troops for the King's assistance.

C R 5, pp. 143-4, no 56.

Aug. — 1910. Bahū Begam to Mr J. Bristow. Complains that her son Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has already taken all the money she had and that he is coming again to extort further sums. Asks him to come with her son and stay there for a few days.

C R 5, pp. 144-5, no 57.

Aug. — 1911. Mr J. Bristow to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the correspondence between Bahū Begam and the Governor-General through him was merely complimentary and had no connection with state affairs. The Nawab should not be offended with her.

C R 5, pp. 145-6, no 58.

Aug. — 1912. Extract of a letter from Rão Udwant Rãy, to Shawhar Jãn, rakīl of Raja Ranjit Singh. Informs him of his appointment to the post of rakīl to the sardārs of the Deccan. Requests him to induce Mr J. Bristow to consider favourably the letter of his master Nawab Diler Khān Diler Jang, ruler of Sanur and Benkapur, and to procure a reply from Mr J. Bristow to the Nawab's letter.

Diler <u>Khān</u> Diler Jang to Mr J. Bristow. Says that since the reign of Emperor Aurangazeb his ancestors held the ta'lluqdāri of Sanur and Benkapur and in the reign of Emperor Bahādur Shah the subahdāri of Bijapur also was conferred on his grand-father. Diler <u>Khān</u> Diler Jang is the present ruler of Sanur and Benkapur and has a well-disciplined army of about 20,000 men under Afghān officers. Requests him to write a letter agreeable to the enclosed draft to the English officers who are with Raghunath Rāo to prevail upon the Rāo to dissuade Haidar Ali from attacking his territories.

Proposed draft of a letter from Mr J. Bristow to English Sardārs. Nawab Diler Khān Diler Jang, ruler of Sanur and Benkapur, is a loyal servant of the King and his relations with the Resident in the court of Oudh are most cordial. Raghunāth Rāo may be induced to write a letter to Haidar Ali Khān asking him not to molest Diler Khān Diler Jang or encroach upon his territory.

Aug. 22. 1913. Dastak for the transmission of some pieces of broadcloth to Raja Chait Singh.

C I 9, p. 88, no 162.

Aug. 23. 1914. To Nawab Faizu'llah Khān. Has received his three letters expressing his apprehension at the change of ministers at Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's court and intimating the despatch of Bakhtāwar Singh, his agent, to Calcutta. Will spare no pains in promoting friendly relations between him and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and will see that no interested persons create misunderstandings between them. Bakhtāwar Singh will inform him of the particulars on the subject of the establishment of a dāk concerning which he (the Governor-General) was referred to.

(' I 9, pp. 88-9, no 163. T I 14, pp. 52-3, no 123. A I 3, p. 42.

Aug. 26 1915. The Nawab [of the Carnatic] to Mr Wynch [Governor of Fort St George]. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of 18 August stating that in consequence of the troubles on the Malabar coast and the part taken in them by the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor-General and Council have deputed Lieutenant Colonel Upton to Poona to conclude a treaty with the Mahratta State, desiring him to refer Madhu Rão in the matter of the letter he has addressed him, to the Colonel and asking if any benefit can be obtained for his country through the Colonel's mission or by making representations to the Governor-General. Says that in his letter of 17 February he requested Mr Wynch to write to the Governor of Bombay to secure a guarantee from Raghunath Rao for giving up all the rights of collecting chauth from the Carnatic. Sends a letter addressed to the Governor-General and a draft of a sanad to be obtained from the Mahratta Government for renouncing the claim of chauth and requests Mr Wynch to transmit them to the Governor-General and Council.

Draft of the proposed sanad to be obtained from the Raja of Satara. The whole country of the Carnatic, from the river Kishna to the boundary of the Malabar Coast together with the fort and country of Tanjore, is under the sway of Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah Anwaru'd-Dîn Khân and is made free of chauth, sardesmukhi, etc. The Nawab as well as his descendants will for ever enjoy the concession without any interruption.

C R 5, pp. 156-8, no 62.

Aug. 28. 1916. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter through Commodore Sir Edward Hughes requesting that the gentleman who may be deputed by the Governor-General and Council for negotiating a treaty of peace with the Mahratta State may take the route of Madras and visit him on the way so that he may explain to him his sentiments with respect to the security of the Carnatic and send a man with him in his behalf to co-operate in the negotiation. Says that Colonel Upton who has been selected for the work has already started

for Poona viá Allahabad and Kalpi. When the Supreme Council had decided to depute a gentleman to Poona the Council at Madras were informed of the fact and it was believed that the Nawab also was made aware of it at the time, but it now appears such was not the case. However on the receipt of the Nawah's letter instructions have been sent to Colonel Upton through the Nawab's rakil. A copy of the instructions is sent to the Nawab. The Colonel has been directed to make the Mahratta chiefs acquainted with the relations which have subsisted between the Nawab and the Company and to have a separate article in the treaty inserted with a view to safeguarding the Nawab's interests. Asks the Nawab to communicate to him (the Governor-General) any proposals that he may wish to make relating to the security of the Carnatic and send copies of all the treaties existing between him and the Mahrattas. As the interests of the Madras Government are very closely connected with those of the Nawab requests him to supply that Government with a copy of the proposals that he may communicate to the Governor-General. Will be obliged if the Nawab will send him the names of the principal Mahratta chiefs as his information on this subject is naturally first-hand.

C I 9, pp. 89-91, no 164. T I 14, pp. 53-5, no 124. A I 3, p. 46.

Aug. 30. 1917. Notification. People holding Company's bonds of 1774 and of April, May and June 1775 should produce them at the Treasury on or before September and 31 December respectively when they will be redeemed and interest paid.

Aug. 31. 1918. Notification. The French ships are not allowed to bring merchandise to the port of Calcutta. The people are accordingly directed not to unload any such vessels.

Sep. 2. 1919. From the Nawab of Arcot. Intimates the arrival of the elephants and horses sent by the Governor-General as presents to him (the writer) and offers thanks.

Sep. — 1920. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary.

Sep. - 1921. From Raja Himmat Singh. Is grateful to the Governor-General for his many favours. Requests a letter of recommendation to Mr John Bristow.

¹ Month given in volume of copies is Oct.

Sep. — 1922. From Bahū Begam. Intimates that she is not going to Karbala at present. Hopes that the English authorities at Lucknow will assist her when she does undertake the journey.

Sep. 3. 1923. Mr J Bristow to Muḥammad Elich Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters. Says that the Company cannot give him any Qauluāmah guaranteeing protection from Nawab Āṣfu'd-Daulah for his life, honour and property. The Company can act only as mediator between him and the Nawab. The Qauluāmah granted to him by the Nawab was executed in the presence and with the consultation of his Mukhār Shaikh Shafiu'llah. The Nawab might have been persuaded to grant his request for reinstatement, khil'ats, etc., if he had only come to the Nawab's court. Although he promised to come he never did so but went to Najaf Khān without the Nawab's permission. In the circumstances the Company cannot support his cause any longer.

Sep. — 1924. Mulrammad Elich Khān to Mr J. Bristow. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters, one through Mirzā Isma'il Beg and the other through Shaikh Shafi'u'llah. Regards these letters as Qanlaāmahs. Says that he has not yet received from Nawab Āṣfu'd-Daulah the stipulated 5 lākhs a part of the peshkash for the King required in connection with the Nawab's investiture. Requests that the amount may be sent to him before he takes leave of the King and proceeds to the Nawab's court.

1925. Extract from a letter from Nawab Zābit Jang better known as Dhosa, under the orders of Nawah Nizām 'Alī Khān [to the Nawah of Surat]. When Raghunath Rão being expelled returned to Burhanpur, Nawab Nizām 'Alī Khān entered into a treaty with the ministers of Mādhu Rao and Narāyan Rao to join their party on condition of their giving up to him the fort of Daulatabad and some other places. Subsequently Raghunath Rão sent a message to the Nawab from Khandesh to the effect that if the Nawab would join his party he would make over to him the fort of Daulatabad, etc., together with Burhanpur and other places of which he obtained possession after the battle of Chandauli in which Nawab Shaukat 'Ali was slain. Out of regard for his engagement with the ministers of Madhu Rão and Nārāyan Rão and knowing Raghunath Rão's bad character and fickleness of disposition the Nawab rejected his offer. Although Nawab Nizām 'Ali <u>Kh</u>ān has an army of 65,000 men and a good artillery and a vast ammunition and bes des is attended by Madhoji Bhonsla at the head of 8,000 horsemen and the ministers of Madhu Rāo and Nārāyan Rāo are readv to fulfil their promises, yet as there exists a treaty between the Nawab of Surat and the English, the Nawab is willing to join the party of

Raghunāth Rāo if the Chief of Surat or the General of the Bombay army guarantees on his behalf to make over to the Nawab the aforementioned places. Requests him to communicate secretly to the English the Nawab's proposal of assistance to them in support of Raghunāth Rāo.

1926. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Intimates the deputation Sep. 4. to Benares of Mr Francis Fowke with a view to assuming charge of the districts, which the Raja has held as a zamindārā from the late Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daulah and the present Nawab Aşafu'd-Daulah and which has been ceded to the Company by the latter according to the treaty executed by him on 21 May. Assures the Raja that the Company will continue the zamīndārī in his possession on terms similar to those on which he held it under the Nawabs, that is to say on his paying to the Company the annual tribute of Rs 23,72,656-12 by equal menthly instalments. Has delivered to Mr Fowke a sanad, pattah and quuluamah as well as a khil'at with which the Raja will be invested. The Raja will have to pay a nazrānah of Rs 10,000 on the occasion of investiture and take an oath of allegiance to the Company. Will fix later a sum to be paid annually by the Raja as compensation to the Company for assigning to him the charge of the mint and the kotwali.

(I 9, pp. 91-2, no 165. T I 14, pp. 55-7, no 125. A I 3, p. 48.

Sep. 4. 1927. Copy of the sanad sent to Raja Chait Singh, through Mr Fowke. Informs the mutasaddis, qānāngos, ta'lluqdārs, etc., of the sarkārs Benares, Ghazipur, etc., in the subah of Allahabad that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has ceded the government and sovereignty of the said sarkārs to the Company and that the latter confirm Raja Chait Singh in the zamīndārī of the sarkārs. Directs them to regard the said Raja as truly and lawfully possessed of the zamīndārī and to acknowledge his authority over it.

Sep 4.1 1928. Copy of the Qaulnāmah sent to Raja Chait Singh through Mr Fowke. The zamīndārī and tachud of the sarkārs of Benares, Chunar, Jaunpur, etc., are settled upon the Raja. He is to pay to the Company the monthly instalments regularly.

Sep. 4. 1929. Copy of the Pattah sent to Raja Chait Singh through Mr Fowke. The sarkārs of Benares, Chunar, Jaunpur, etc., are settled upon the Raja from 5 July in consideration of his paying to the Company the sum of Benares Rs 23,72,656, annual 2 per annum. The payment is to be made by equal monthly instalments.

¹ Date given at the end of document is 5 July.

Sep. 4. 1930. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Chait Singh (through the latter's $rak\bar{\imath}l$). Has ceded to the Company the $sark\bar{\imath}r$ of Benares, Chunar, Jaunpur, etc., along with the mint and the $kotw\bar{\imath}li$. Asks him to make over the charge of the same to the Company.

Sep. 4. 1931. Copy of the agreement written by the rakīl of Raja Chait Singh and submitted to the Raja for his signature. The Raja in consideration of his securing the zamīndārī from the Company agrees to pay the latter the sum of Benares Rs 23,72,656, annas 12 per annum with nazrānah, etc., and undertakes to treat the ryots kindly and improve cultivation and provide for the security of the country.

Sep. 5. 1932. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter with a file of papers of intelligence from Northern India.

Sep. 5. 1933. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Asks him to supply 23,000 maunds of saltpetre from his zamīndārī and state the price and date of delivery at the factory at Patna.

Sep. 7. 1934. From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that he has dismissed Muḥd. Elich Khān and appointed Mir Murtaṣā Khān in his place. Henceforth the latter will conduct all negotiations between him (the writer) and the Governor-General.

Sep. — 1935. Raja Himmāt Singh to Mr Francis. Complimentary.

Sep. 7. 1936. To Maharaja Rajballabh. Asks him to report the names of the rakīls of Ambarabad if they are in confinement.

Sep. 12. 1937. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has been informed by the Council at Patna that the Raja has been evading the payment of revenues on account of pargana Hansipur. Directs him to pay all the arrears as soon as possible.

Sep. 13. 1938. From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests that Captain Marsack may be allowed to build a house on the European model for him (the writer).

Sep. — 1939. From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Complimentary.

CR 4, p 12, no 9.

Sep. - 1940. From Mir Murtazā Khan. Complimentary.

C R 4, pp. 12-13, no 10.

Sep. 13. 1941. To Şāliḥa Begam and Mirzā Dāūd. Complimentary reply to their letter.

C I 9, p. 99, no 175.

Sep. 14. 1942. From Nawab Najaf Khān. Has already sent intelligence concerning the disturbances created by the combined action of the Rajputs, the Jats and the Mahrattas. They are at present in the fort at Dig, which he has invested for four months, with a large army. Was obliged to borrow one lākh of rupees from Kashmiri Mal to meet the expenses. Requests the Governor-General to arrange to discharge the debt out of the allowance granted to him by the Company, so that he may obtain fresh loans, if need be, in future.

C R 1, pp. 13-14, no 11. A R 3, p. 74.

Sep. 14. 1943. From Muhd Elich Khān. States that on instructions received from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Mr John Bristow, he (the writer) took leave of the King and returned to Akbarabad. Is afraid to go to the Nawab for fear of enemies at the court. Has sent the draft of a Qauluāmah to Mr Bristow requesting him to guarantee the safety of his (the writer's) life, property and honour. On receiving back the document will wait on the Nawab. Sends a copy of the Qauluāmah to the Governor-General and requests his signature thereon.

CR 4, pp. 14-17, no 12. AR 3, p. 70.

Sep. 18. 1944. From Sakhārām Pandit. Is happy to receive the Governor-General's letter intimating that he has instructed the Government of Bombay to stop the war with the Mahratta Government and withdraw the army that was sent to the support of Raghunāth Rāo, and that a trustworthy person is being deputed to conclude a treaty of peace between the Company and the Mahratta Government. Appreciates the action taken by the Governor-General and is awaiting the arrival of his deputy.

CR 4, pp. 17-20, no 13. AR 3, p. 83.

Sep. 18. 1945. From Bālajī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing letter from Sakhārām Pandit.

C R 4, p. 20, no 14. A R 3, p. 66.

Sep. 20. 1946. From the Nawab of Arcot. Forwards a copy of his correspondence with Governor Wynch relating to Nawab Basalat Jang and the Frenchmen in his service. Hopes the Governor-General will take such action as may be necessary in the matter.

CR 4, p. 21, no 15. AR 3, p. 75.

Sep. 20. 1947. To the Seths of Murshidabad. Has received their two letters relating to the case of Hajī Muḥammad 'Alī Beg. Refers them to their vakīl Jiwan Lal for particulars.

Sep. 20. 1948. To Sakhārām Bapu. Has received his letter stating that he is eagerly awaiting the arrival of a trustworthy person in order to accommodate all the causes of difference between the Government of Bombay and the Mahratta State. Intimates the deputation of Colonel Upton to Poona viá Kalpi. Asks him to afford the Colonel necessary assistance on his way to Poona.

- Sep. 20. **1949.** To Bālājī Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing (*19, pp. 101-2, no 178. T 1 14, p. 58, no 129. A 1 3, p. 42.
- Sep. 24. 1950. To Raja Gopīnāth Deo. Has learnt that the Somerset, an English ship, bound for Madras has been wrecked on the coast of [Orissa], that the Captain, officers and passengers including two ladies managed to land in safety in the Raja's territory but that they have been confined at Aul by his orders. Demands their immediate release and safe delivery to Mr Marriott who has been directed to wait on the Raja.

Sep. 24. 1951. To Babu Jai Anant Saran, Nāib of Cuttack. Informs him of the wreckage of the Somerset, an English ship, at the coast [of Orissa] and the escape of the Captain, officers and the passengers and their confinement by Raja Gopīnāth Deo's orders. Asks him to see the Raja and arrange for those unfortunate sufferers' immediate release and safe delivery to Mr Marriott who has already been asked to wait on the Raja for the purpose and to represent to him in strong terms the impropriety and injustice of his conduct.

Sep. 26. 1952. To Mīn Murtaṇā Khān [Minister of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Intimates that on the repeated invitations of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Mīr Sulaiman Khān has started for the Nawab's court. Requests him to receive the Khān kindly and with due regard, in consideration of his past services to the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and his attachment for the Governor-General.

Sep. 26. 1953. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates the departure of Mīr Sulaimān Khān to the Nawab's court at the Nawab's repeated invitations. Commends him to his favour and requests that he may be given a suitable appointment in consideration of his past services to the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

Sep. 26. 1954. To Raghunāth Rāy, Raja of Pachet. In reply to his 'arzī says that Jagannāth, his Dīwān, has been allowed to return [to Pachet] as requested by the Raja.

Sep. 28. 1955. From the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter to the Government of Madras with regard to the affairs in the Guntur sarkār and Frenchmen in the service of Nawab Basālat Jang. Encloses the papers of intelligence received from the camp of Nawab Niṣāmu'd-Daulah and from Poona. Intends to send a man to Poona who with Colonel Upton will try to remove the cause of dissension among the Mahrattas, and bring about a general peace between them and the neighbouring states.

Sep. 28.1 1956. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Mr Richard Griffith has been commissioned with the contract for supplying opium to the Company for the year. Desires the Raja to afford Mr Griffith facilities for carrying out his contract.

Sep. 28.1 1957. To Nawab Aşafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that Mr Richard Griffith has been commissioned with the contract for supplying opium to the Company. Requests the Nawab to issue orders to his officers at Gorakhpur to comply with any just and equitable representations that Mr Griffith may make to them in connection with his business.

Sep. 29. 1958. To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah <u>Kh</u>ān Zamān <u>Kh</u>ān Bahādur Nādir Jang. Will be glad to receive the Nawab at his garden on Sunday. Wishes to know the time so that a carriage may be sent to bring him.

Oct. 1 1959. From Sakhārām Pandit. Intimates that according to the wishes of the Governor-General he has issued orders to the officer in command of the Mahratta forces to stop further acts of hostility and has sent a letter from the Peshwa together with the copy of the Governor-General's letter addressed to him (the writer) to the Bombay Government.

Oct. [1]. 1960. From Balāji l'andit. To the same effect as the foregoing.
('R 4, pp. 24-5, no 18.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans, is 27 Sep.

Oct. 1. 1961. From Madho Rao Sada Sheo. Says that he cherishes with gratitude the memory of the indulgence shown to him by the Governor-General when at Madras. Has always been inducing the Mahratta sardārs to enter into friendly relations with the English. Is very glad to see that the proposals of friendship made by the Governor-General to the Mahratta chiefs have met with general acceptance. Hopes the Governor-General will consider him a sincere well-wisher of the English.

Oct. 1. 1962. From Raja Chait Singh. Has been informed that the <a href="https://khit/at.which.the.Governor-General proposes to send to him through Mr Fowke is not like what he used to receive from the Vazīr. Hopes that regard will be shown to his inclinations in this matter.

Oct. 1. 1963. From Raja Chait Singh to Mr Francis. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Oct. 5.1

1964. To Nawab Nigām 'Alī <u>Kh</u>ān. Colonel Upton who has been deputed to Poona with a view to negotiating a treaty with the Mahratta State will travel *rid* Aurangabad or some place adjoining it. Will be greatly obliged if the Nawab will issue such orders to his officials as will enable the Colonel to pass in comfort through his dominions.

Oct. 5.1 1965. To Raja Chait Singh. Expresses displeasure at the Raja's failing to provide Colonel Upton deputed to Poona, with elephants required by him to carry his luggage.

Oct. 6. 1966. From Faizu'llah <u>Kh</u>ān. Complimentary and offering thanks to the Governor-General for the reception accorded to his (the writer's) rakīl.

Oct. 6. 1967. From Mubäraku'd-Daulah. Intimates the death of one Ahmad 'Alī Khan, Jāgīrdār, and recommends that his heirs be allowed to continue in possession of the jāgīr.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 6 Oct.

Oct. — 1968. From Mirza 'Askari and Mirza 'Alī Akbar, sons of the late Aḥmad 'Alī Beg Khān, Jāgīrdār. Report the death of their father and seek the Governor-General's patronage.

Oct. 8. 1969. From Raja Gumān Singh. Says that he is a staunch friend of the English and as such refused to join the confederacy headed by Raja Hindu Pat and Gangādhar Pandit against Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Requests the Governor-General to write to the Nawab and the English officers in his court in terms of the drafts already sent to Lāla Srī Kishan, his (the writer's) rakīl at Calcutta.

Oct. 12. 1970. Mhd. Elich Khān to Mr Francis. States how he conducted the negotiations between the Company and Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and how his ability and loyalty were appreciated by persons like Lord Clive, Mr John Cartier, Mr Verelst and recently by Mr Hastings at Benares. It was on the recognition of his merit as a diplomat that he was sent to Delhi by Nawab Āṣāfu'd-Daulah to secure for him the sanad of the Vizārat from the King. He was authorised to offer a peshkash of 10 lākhs of rupees to His Majesty on his granting the sanad. While the question was under discussion and the King who was in need of money seemed almost inclined to accept the offer, intrigues at the Nawab's court prevailed and upset the whole thing. Saiyid Murtazā Khān sent an offer of a peshkash of 15 lākhs of rupees together with other concessions to the King. Thus his (the writer's) mission fell through. Appeals to the sense of justice of the English and seeks support from them.

Oct. 12. 1971. From Mld. Elich Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Oct. - 1972. From Mhd. Elich Khān. To the same effect.

Oct. 12. 1973. To Mulchand Chaudhri. Asks him to hand over all the jewels which he has with him to Mr Anderson at Murshidabad and get a receipt from him.

1974. From Sakhājām Pandit. Intimates that he has received from the Bombay Government an answer to the kharīta of the Peshwa that was sent to them in order to find out their views on the conditions of peace. Their answer is vague. They have not yet withdrawn

the troops they sent to the assistance of Raghunath Rão nor have they evacuated the places they recently occupied. Has issued orders to the officer in commad of the Mahratta forces to stop fighting with the Bombay troops. Hopes the Governor-General will send peremptory orders to the Bombay Government to recall their troops.

Oct. 13. 1975. From Bālājī Pandit. Is glad to learn that the Governor-General has sent Colonel Upton to Poona rid Kalpi in order to effect a settlement of the standing hostility. Has issued orders to the officers concerned to see that the Colonel does not meet with any interference on his way.

Oct. 13. 1976. From Sakhārām Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Oct. 13.1 1977. To Maharaja Gumān Singh. Has received his letter through his rakīt Lāla Srī Kishan, stating that Raja Hindu Pat, Gangādhar Pandit and other chiefs [of Bundelkhand] rebelled against Nawab Āṣ fu'd-Daulah and wanted him to co-operate with them but that he refused to do so, and requesting the Governor-General to commend him to the Nawab and Mr Bristow. Has already done so and it is not necessary to trouble the Nawab with repeated letters.

Oct. 14. 1978. From the Nawab of Arcot. Is of opinion that the proposed treaty with the Mahratta Government if concluded through his (the writer's) mediation will be productive of the best results. Understands the Mahrattas well and is naturally best qualified to negotiate with them. Proposes to send his representatives to Peona to co-operate with Col. Upton in the conclusion of the treaty. Rejects the idea of including Nizamu'd-Daulah and Haidar 'Alī Khān in the treaty as both of them are more or less hostile to the English. The latter is always increasing his army. He is preparing to make raids on the neighbouring States when the rainy season is over. He has stopped the exportation of horses to the Carnatic. Requests the Governor-General to write to Haidar 'Alī Khān not to provoke hostilities. The English apprehend danger from the French in India and Haidar 'Alī is the man who is ever ready to support them.

Oct. 14. 1979. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Sends him a letter from the Nawab of Arcot and requests him to acknowledge its receipt.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 14 Oct;

Oct. 15. 1980. Draft¹ of a Qaulnāmah given by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to his mother in which he declares that he has received from her the sum of 56 lākhs of rupees and that he will make no further demands on her.

Oct. 15. 1981. Draft of a Qaulnāmah on behalf of the Company executed by Mr J. Bristow, declaring that Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah having received 56 lākhs of rupees from his mother, shall make no further demands on her.

Oct. — 1982. Sakharām Bapu to Colonel Upton. Is glad to know that the Colonel has been deputed by the Governor-General in Council [to negotiate with the Mahratta Government]. Sends him a passport and says that necessary instructions have been issued for conducting him safely [to Poona].

Oct. 16. 1983. From the Nawab of Arcot. Sends several papers of intelligence received lately from the camp of Nizāmu'd-Daulah and from Poona.

Oct. 16. 1984. To the grandmother of the Raja of Burdwan. In reply to her $arz\bar{\imath}$ expresses his pleasure that she is satisfied with her $D\bar{\imath}w\bar{a}n$ Kishan Rām Mittar.

Oct. 17. 1985. Dastak for transmission of 9 packets of broadcloth and 12 maunds of lead to Mirzapur intended for Mr Samuel Montagu.

Oct. 17. 1986. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter stating that the bandobast of Rohilkhand has suffered since Muḥammad Bashir Khān left his office, intimating his intention to visit Rohilkhand, Etawah and then Delhi if the King invites him, and expressing a desire to meet the Governor-General if he can take the trouble of coming to Benares in the ensuing summer. Approves of the Nawab's visiting the districts of Rohilkhand and Etawah but deprecates his idea of attending the King's Court. Points out that the regulation of his own affairs, the establishment of peace and order and the placing of the finance on a solid basis should be the first and indispensable objects of his attention. Reciprocates his desire of a personal interview.

(' I 9, pp. 109-110, no 194. T I 14, pp. 62-63, no 138. A I 3, p. 53.

¹ This document has been reproduced in extenso in Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. I, pp. 100-02 and has therefore not been fully calendared.

Oct. 17. 1987. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter expressing his uneasiness about the defence of Rohilkhand and the Doab and requesting the aid of the Company to that purpose. Says that for the present the treaty concluded with the late Nawab, his father, must be followed to the letter and that no fresh troops can be sent out to those parts. Has addressed the Court of Directors on the subject and is awaiting their reply. The protection of Kora and Allahabad has been definitely guaranteed and the Nawab may rest assured that nothing will be left undone that can promote the peace and prosperity of his dominions.

C I 9, pp. 110-111, no 195. T I 14, p. 63, no 139. A I 3, p. 53.

Oct. 17. 1988. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. In reply to his letter intimating the dismissal of Muḥammad Elich Khān and the appointment of Saiyid Murtazā Khān in his place, says that the Nawab has full authority over his servants. Confesses an old acquaintance with Elich Khān from the time of the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Is sure that the Khān must have done something seriously wrong to deserve this disgrace.

CI 9, pp. 111-112, no 196. TI 14, pp. 63-64, no 140. AI 3, p. 53.

Oct. 17. 1989. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-l'aulah. In reply to his letter requesting that Captain Marsack may be allowed to stay in his court to look after the building of houses on the European model, says that before the receipt of the Nawab's letter orders were sent to the Captain to return to Bengal on the Company's business. Those orders cannot be countermanded as the Captain must have left by this time.

C I 9, p. 112, no 197. T I 14, p. 64, no 141. A I 3, p. 53.

Oct. 17. 1990. To Nawab Asafu'd-Daulah. Will send 200 pieces of bamboo which the Nawab has asked for with a view to using them in making palanquins.

C I 9, p. 112, no 198.

Oct. 17. 1991. To Mīr Murtaṇā Khān. Has received his complimentary letter. Reciprocates Nawab Āṣāfu'd-Daulah's desire for a meeting. Is waiting for a suitable opportunity.

C I 9, pp. 112-13, no 199.

Oct. 18. 1992. From Raja Chait Singh. Replying to the Governor-General's letter says that the collection of revenue of pargana Hansipur has greatly suffered from the time its 'āmil Bishan Sahay was killed by Raja Fath Shah. Has already explained this to the Council at Patna. Suggests that a new 'āmil for the pargana may be appointed.

Oct. 18. 1993. From Raja Chait Singh. Has received the Governor-General's letter enquiring whether he (the writer) will be able to supply 23,000 maunds of saltpetre from his zamīndārī to the Chief of the factory at Patna. Says that the annual output of saltpetre in his country is not more than 4,000 maunds. Refers for particulars to his rakīl, Mahārāj Misar.

- Oct. 18. 1994. From the wife of Raja Hindu Pat. Complimentary.
- Oct. 18. 1995. From Ahalia Bāi (Khande Rāo Hulkar's widow). Requests the Governor-General to direct the nāih at Patra to render all possible help to Mohni Pandit, her gumāshta, who is building a temple at Gaya.

Oct. 19. 1996. From the Navab of Arcot. Repeats his request to the Governor-General to use his influence with the Vazīr with a view to securing the restoration to his (the writer's) relatives at Gopamau, the jāgīr which the Vazīr has confiscated. Sends certain sums of money for his relatives at Gopamau and a letter of condolence to the Vazīr on the death of his father the late Nawab Sujā'u'd-Daulah. Hopes the Governor-General will transmit them to the persons concerned.

Oct. 20. 1997. Dastak granted to Muhammad Qāim, who is returning to his master the Nawab of Arcot with certain articles.

1998. To the Deb Raja [of Bhutan]. Has received his letter with Oct. 20. the accompanying presents. Is glad to hear from Mr Bogle that on his arrival at the court of the Raja he was received very kindly by him. Is happy to understand from his letter that he has agreed to allow the merchants to carry on their trade between Bengal and Tibet. The Raja expressed a doubt that the Government of Lhasa might refuse the merchant's admission into Tibet. Does not think that such will be the case. The merchants formerly used to trade into Tibet by way of Nepal and were always encouraged and protected by the Lhasa Government. They can see very well that trade carried into their country will be to their own advantage. Has given orders to the Chief at Dinajpur to afford the Raja's men coming to Rangpur every assistance and to exempt them from paying duty upon the horses that they may bring with them. If any man from Bengal is found creating mischief in the Raja's territories he will be duly punished on receipt of information by the Governor-General. Is sorry to learn that the Raja of Baikunthpur has unjustly seized some of his villages and that he has not been put in possession of some lands on the borders of [Cooch]

Behar, which actually belong to him. Has sent orders to the Chief at Dinajpur to make an enquiry and restore the Raja's villages if the enquiry justifies the action. Learning that there are some obstacles in the trade in fish and oil between the Raja's men and the people of Bengal, has given orders to have them removed. Requests him to send a man to Dinajpur to represent all particulars so that no delay may arise and everything may be settled according to his wishes. Is sorry to inform him that Lakhi Subah, a servent of the Raja, is dead. Has ordered Doctor Hamilton to accompany the Raja's servants who are returning home, to the borders of his country. Has sent to him some of the commodities of this country.

Oct. 20. 1999. To the Paro Penlo [Ruler of Paro-gaund]. Has received his letter and presents. Has learnt from his letter and the representation of Mr Bogle that Durap Deo, the Raja of Baikunthpur, has unjustly seized some lands belonging to the Deb Raja and annexed them to his (the Paro Penlo's) Government. In order to settle the matter in an amicable manner has given orders to the Chief at Dinajpur to send men to the place of occurrence. Asks him to depute people to point out the boundaries of his country so that having jointly enquired into the matter it may be settled satisfactorily. Has sent to him some commodities of this country as presents.

Oct. 20. 2000. To the Buxa Subah. Has received his letter with the accompanying presents. Has ordered the Chief at Dinajpur to attend to the satisfaction of his (Buxa Subah's) people. Asks him to write to that Chief on any business that he may have in Bengal. Has sent to him some articles of this country as presents.

Oct. 21. 2001. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that he intends to make a tour of those districts in which the work of administration is not progressing smoothly. His tour will extend to the environs of the Capital (Delhi) where he proposes to pay a visit to the King. Sends Raja Gobind Ram to the Governor-General to represent important matters.

Oct. 21. 2002. From Mīr Murtaṣā <u>Kh</u>ān. Intimates that Raja Gobind Rām has been sent to Calcutta to represent certain matters to the Governor-General.

Oct. 21. 2003. From the Nāib at Cuttack (Babu Jai Anant). As desired by the Governor-General, has written to Raja Gopināth Deo to send the crew and the cargo of the English ship wrecked near the coast of his zamīndārā.

Oct. 21. 2004. From Raja Gopināth Deo. In reply to the Governor-General's letter asking him to release the crew and return the cargo of an English ship that was wrecked near the coast of his zamīndārī, says that some men of a wrecked ship entered his zamīndārī in a destitute condition. They were properly looked after and on recovering from the effects of the mishap, they proceeded to their destination. Denies that he has retained the crew and the articles of the wrecked ship. Refers the Governor-General to the men themselves for the verification of his statement.

Oct. 21. 2005. From the Nawab of Areot. Thanks the Governor-General for his letter asking him (the writer) to state what he would like to have inserted in the proposed treaty with the Mahrattas, concerning the Carnatic. Says that all that he wants is that the Mahrattas should renounce their claim to levy chanth in his territories and abandon their pretensions to the sovereignty of Tanjore.

Oct. 21. 2006. From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests the Governor-General to write to the Vazīr to restore to Shāh Abū Sa'īd his jāgīr which his (Vazīr's) officials have confiscated.

Oct. — 2007. From Rām Chandar Sēn, Banker, Patna. Has appointed Jawala Nath, his rakīl at Calcutta, to conduct all affairs between him (the writer) and the Governor-General.

Oct. 21.1 2008. To Nawab Najaf Khān. Has received his letter giving an account of the disturbances created by the Rajputs, the Jāts and the Mahrattas and referring to the question of payment of his annuity. Says that when it was determined that the payment of the Nawab's annuity should be renewed a reference was made to the Court of Directors. Is awaiting their reply. Complains that a rumour is affoat here as well as in England that the Nawab has entertained deserters from the Company's service. Hopes he will remove all the causes likely to create suspicion in the minds of his friends.

Oct. 21.2 2009. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Mr Sanson, an agent of the new French Factory at Mohanpur in the district of Midnapur, being accused of assaulting a ryot of the locality was summoned to appear at the Faujdārī Court of the district. He refused to attend whereupon the Provincial Council of Burdwan allowed a military force to support the Court and compel the accused's attendance by

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 17 Oct.

² Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 18 Oct.

surrounding his house. Some months have elapsed since the Sepoys have remained in that place but without any result. Requests that the Nawab may pass orders to seize the accused's person and try him for the offence. As the establishment of a new factory at Mohanpur by the French is contrary to the treaty of peace concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and France in 1763, the Nawab is requested to issue orders to the French to evacuate the factory. Is ready to support the Nawab with troops to enforce his orders according to the alliance subsisting between him and the Company.

C I 9, p. 114, no 201. T I 14, pp. 65-6, no 143. A I 3, p. 44.

Oct. 21.¹ 2010. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates the Court of Directors' approval of the proceedings by which Muhammad Riṣā Khān was acquitted of the accusations laid to his charge and the Court's directions to reinstate him. Recommends the Khān to the Nawab for the post of Naib Nāzim and guardian of his minority with authority to transact the political affairs, to superintend the Fanidāri Courts and the administration of criminal justice throughout the country and to regulate the expenses of the Nawab's household. Is anxious to know if the Nawab is willing to reinstate the Khān so that he may advise him accordingly. Raja Gurū Dās is appointed to the office of Rāy Rāyān to make room for the Khān. If Muḥammad Riṣā Khān is re-appointed it will be desirable to remove the Nizāmat 'Adālat from Calcutta to Murshidabad.

C I 9, pp. 114-15, no 202. T I 14, p. 66, no 141. A I 3, p. 44.

Oct. 21. 2011. To Sakharām Pandit. Has perused his letter addressed to Colonel Upton from which it appears that the Pandit is not fully aware of the real status of the Colonel. Informs him that the Colonel is a properly accredited plenipotentiary and has been given full powers to conclude a treaty between the Company and the Peshwa.

C I 9, p. 115, no 203.

Oct. 21. 2012. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Arjunjināthjī, Banker, who has long been known to him (the Governor-General) has a business house at Benares. Will be glad if the Raja will assist the Banker's yumāshtah in realizing his dues.

C I 9, pp. 115-16, no 204.

Oct. 21. 2013. To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive his letter intimating the date when he will proceed on a tour to Rohilkhand with a view to placing the bandobast there on a sound footing. The Nawab has also written about his intention to go to the King's Court provided that a suitable opportunity occurs. Will attend to the representations of his vakīl, Raja Gobind Rām, when he will arrive at Calcutta.

C I 9, p. 116, no 206.

¹ Date given in the Vol. of Trans. is 18 Oct.

Oct. 21. 2014. To Mīr Murtazā Khān. Has received his letter stating that he is waiting for the reply to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's letter and intimating the deputation of Raja Gobind Rām to Calcutta. Has already sent replies to his and the Nawab's letters. Will attend to the representations of Raja Gobind Rām on his arrival at Calcutta.

Oct. 21. 2015. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received the Raja's letter through his $rak\bar{\imath}l$ Mahārāj Misar stating that he is informed of Mr Francis Fowke's proceeding to Benares, and requesting that he may be honoured with a $\underline{k}\underline{k}lit'at$ such as used to be given by the Nawabs of Oudh. Has issued instructions to Mr Fowke who will formally present him with the customary $\underline{k}\underline{k}lit'at$.

Oct. 22. 2016 From the Raja of Bhutan. Commends the Raja of Cooch Behar to the Governor-General's favour. Is anxious to strengthen the ties of friendship between the Governor-General and himself. Sends his rakil and requests that the latter may be given a parwānah so that he may make frequent journeys between Calcutta and Bhutan without inconvenience.

Oct.— 2017. From Mīr Saidū. Complimentary.

Oct. 2018. From Mir Saidū's mother. Complimentary.

Oct. 23. 2019. Dastak for the transmission of some pieces of broadcloth to Mr Thomas Anderson. (Portion Ladly worm-eaten.)

Oct. 24. 2020. To Rāmchandar Sen, Banker of Patna. Will, as requested by him, attend to the representations of his gumāshtah Jawala Nath.

Oct. 25. 2021. To Nawab Faizul'lah Khān. Has received his letter. (Incomplete.)

Oct. 26. 2022. From Sakharām Pandit. In compliance with the request of the Governor-General has asked the officer in command of the Mahratta forces to cease hostilities against the Bombay Government.

Oct. 26. 2023. From Bālāji Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Oct. 27. 2024. From Raghunath Rāo. Expresses surprise at the action of the Governor-General in asking the Bombay Government to recall the troops they sent to his assistance. The engagement made by the Bombay Government to espouse his cause imposes a duty on the Supreme Government to uphold it. The Government of Bombay helped him to break the power of his enemies who eventually fled towards the Deccan. Was preparing to pursue them, when the Governor-General, influenced by designing men, intervened and asked the Bombay Government to keep aloof. This is most surprising. It rather behoves the Governor-General to direct the Bombay Government to fulfil the engagement they made with him.

Oct. 29. 2025. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor-General's letter intimating that Muhd Rizā Khan has been acquitted of all the charges that had been brought against him. Is glad to hear this and approves of the Khān's reinstatement in the office of Nāib Nāzim and the appointment of Raja Gurū Dās as Rāy Rāyān. Has received the Governor-General's letter requesting him (the writer) to order the arrest of M. Sanson in charge of the French factory at Mohanpur. Has already asked the Fanjdārī 'Adālat at Midnapur to seize the Frenchman and written to M. Chevalier, the Director of the French Company at Chandernagore, to remove the factory from Mohanpur, since it has been built there contrary to the terms of existing treaties.

Nov. 1. 2026. From Raja Chait Singh. Says that he will, as ordered, pay every attention to Mr. Griffith who has been appointed to arrange for the provision of opium on behalf of the Company.

Nov. 1. 2027. From Raja Chait Singh. Regrets to say that he could not supply elephants for the use of Colonel Upton when the latter was passing through Benares on his journey to Poona, as he (the writer) had not received any instructions from the Governor-General to that effect.

Nov. 5. 2028. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah [to Colonel Cummings]. Has been informed by Mr Bristow that the English brigade is to be transferred to Allahabad. As at the present juncture his march towards the Doab and Rohilkhand is absolutely necessary, it might be attended with the worst consequences, if the brigade were to move from where it is now and

it would be an encouragement to his rebellious 'āmils' who do not pay rents, to disobey his orders. Besides many ill-disposed persons will at once take the opportunity of proclaiming to the world that there is now a breach between him and the Company. In the circumstances requests him [Colonel Cummings] not to march with the brigade. Will secure permission from the Governor-General's later.

Nov. - 2029. [Plan proposed by Saiyid Murtazā Khān for the better administration of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's dominions]. Suggests that three points are to be attended to for good government. First the nettlement of revenue, secondly the regulation of the army and thirdly the adoption of measures for counteracting the machinations of enemies.

The Nawab's dominions should be divided into four zil'as—(1) Kora and Allahabad, (2) the Sūbah of Oudh, (3) the Doab, (4) and Rohilkhand. Each zil'a should be entrusted to an honest, able and experienced officer who shall be responsible for the entire management of its affairs; he shall weekly submit the accounts of income and expenditure to the Nawab's court through the mukhtar of the Khalsa Sharifa. He shall look to the protection of the merchants and levy a duty of 2½ per cent. on their goods. The mukhtar of the Khalsa Sharifa should be a man of integrity and ability who will command the respect of every one. He shall weekly submit to the Nawab all the papers sent from every zil'a. Orders may be sent direct to the mufassal, and the zil'adar may be supplied with a copy so that he may afford his assistance to the 'amils for carrying the orders into execution and put a stop to the practice of forging parwanahs. In each zil'a a news-writer of good character may be appointed to write secretly particulars of every occurrence, and four judges may be employed to administer justice. The vil'adar may recommend any man for a post but the power of appointment shall rest with the Nawab.

The great disadvantages under which the country labours is the division of the army into two parts—the Government forces and the sihbandi corps. When any commotion arises on the borders, the 'āmils of the mufassal depending on the sihbandi forces for their own protection withhold the Government money and withdraw their obedience. The system of sihbandi force must be modified to a great extent. Only a number of the sihbandi force adequate to the business of collection may be kept and the rest should at once be sent away. Out of the Government forces a few battalions should be stationed in each zil'a who in case of necessity may be recalled at once, and they should be relieved at every 2 or 3 months. As an English brigade is present in Oudh only a small number of the troops may be kept and the rest should be disbanded.

Non.— 2030. Bālā Rāo to Mīr Māsha Allah Khān. The Mahrattas having entered into an alliance with the English, are anxious to avoid an encounter with the forces of Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. If, however, the

Nawab is not peacefully inclined, the Mahrattas will devastate his territories. Will abide by the advice of Mr J. Bristow and hopes the Nawab will do the same.

Nor.— 2031. The King to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Confers on him the title of Vaziru'l Mamālik and promises to bestow the khāl'at on him with his own hand when he presents himself at the Royal Court Asks him to follow the advice of Majdu'd-Daulah.

Nov.— 2032. The King to Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Asks hir, to come to his Court with Mr J. Bristow and help him to punish Zābiṭah Khān who has already defeated A'zamu'd-Daulah. Promises to bestow on him the khil'at with his own hands when he comes.

Nov.— 2033. The King to Saiyid Murtazā Khān. Desires him to give up the idea of fighting the Mahrattas as it is possible that Zābiṭah Khān in the meantime may win over the Sikhs to his side and create disturbances. It is advisable to punish Zābiṭah Khān first. Asks him to come to his Court at once with Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Mr J. Bristow. There was a proposal to buy up the Sikhs by giving them 50,000 rupees which they wanted through Abu'l Qāsim Khān but as no reliance could be placed upon them the proposal had to be given up. Hopes that everything will be settled satisfactorily when the Nawab comes.

Nov. 6. 2034. From the King. Says it is well known to all that His Majesty never attempted to do a thing that was likely to displease the English. His Majesty refused the solicitations of Qāsim 'Alī Khān for support because he was an enemy of the English. Sumru's services to His Majesty were indispensable. He was deputed to punish the refractory Sikhs. But on the request of the English, His Majesty dismissed him and never thought for a moment that the dismissal of this officer would affect the royal interest. The result is that the Sikhs have become more troublesome now than formerly. Only in one instance His Majesty acted against the will of the English. It was in connection with the grant of Kora to the Mahrattas. Even in this case His Majesty was utterly helpless. Had there been one battalion of the English with his Majesty, the Mahrattas would not have obtained the grant. But contrary to all these royal regards for the English, the latter's dealings with His Majesty have not been satisfactory. In direct violation of their solemn treaty engagements they have stopped the payment of the Bengal tribute and neglected to regulate the royal affairs. Has learnt that the Governor-General has invited (hāziu'd-Dīn Khān to Cal-

cutta. Strongly protests against this. His Majesty who is still convinced of the sincerity of the English hopes that better counsels will yet prevail and past mistakes will be rectified.

Nov. 6. 2035. From 'Abdu'l Ahad <u>Kh</u>ān. To the same effect as the foregoing with the addition that the Governor-General is requested to send a battalion to the King and deduct the charges from the Bengal tribute.

Nov. 6. 2036. From 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Nov. 6. 2037. From Raja Gurū Dās. Offers thanks for being appointed $R\bar{a}y R\bar{a}g\bar{a}n$.

Nov. 6. 2038. From Muhammad Riza Khān Requests that his appointment as Naib Nazim may be confirmed by the Governor-General and Council, that orders may be issued from the Council for the regular payment of the monthly allowance fixed for the Nizāmat family, that in order to regulate the household affairs of the Nawab of Bengal and the administration of the criminal courts, he (the writer) may be vested with full powers to appoint or dismiss the employees, as the case may be, and to introduce any change that may be necessary; that a special grant for the payment of the arrears of salaries of the Nizamat employees may be made, that zamindars and mustajirs may be directed to keep their vakils at the head-quarters (Murshidabad) to represent their masters in connection with suits concerning them; that the District Judges may be directed to assist the Faujdars whenever they seek their help; and that a list of thanas to be established in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and that of the courts of Qūzīs and Muftīs already existing in those provinces may be supplied to him.

Nov. 7. 2039. To Sakharām Bāpu. Has already informed him of the commission which has been entrusted to Colonel Upton to conclude a treaty with him with a view to removing the differences subsisting between him and the Presidency of Bombay and of the reason which induced the Governor-General and Council to depute an officer of such high rank and abilities. Is anxiously awaiting the speedy conclusion of the treaty. Requests him to remove any obstacles which the Colonel may meet with in his journey and to confer with him personally so that the matter may be settled to mutual satisfaction.

Nov. 8.

2040. From Raja Chait Singh. Has received the Governor-General's letter intimating that the districts, the revenue of which he (the writer) used to pay to the fazīr, have now been ceded by the latter to the Company; that Mr Fowke has been sent to take possession of those districts; that with a view to granting those districts to him (the writer) on a lease, Mr. Fowke has been empowered to execute such lease on behalf of the English. The Governor-General asks him to swear allegiance to the Company's government and pay to it the revenue regularly and warns him that he must not help or support the cause of those who are enemies of the English. Thanks the Governor-General for his favour and says that he has received the kill'at from Mr Fowke on paying a peshkash of Rs 10,000 and that he has sworn allegiance to the English and proclaimed the sovereignty of the English over Benares.

Nov. 8. 2041. From Sakharām Pandit. Says that the Bombay Government have not yet carried out the orders of the Governor-General, for they have not yet recalled the troops they sent to assist Raghunāth Rão nor have they evacuated the places occupied by them. The Mahratta Government have recalled their army. Hopes the Governor-General will write to the Bombay Government once more on the subject.

Nov. 8. 2042. From Bālāji Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Nov. 8. 4043. To the Sābahdār of Cuttack. Has learnt from letters from Cuttack that a small vessel belonging to an English gentleman at Madras has been lately wrecked at Jamcoda and the Zamīndār of that place has seized her cargo and refuses to deliver it up. Requests the Sābahdār to take steps to compel the Zamīndār to restore what has been seized by him.

Nov. 13. 2044. From Muḥammad Riza Khān. Hopes an order will be passed for the payment of the arrears of his pay due to him. Encloses an account of the arrears.

Nov. 17. 2045. From the Deb Raja. Thanks the Governor-General for the cash present of Rs 5,000 and for the cordial reception accorded to his rakil.

Nov. 18. 2046. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter requesting permission to depute Mr William Chambers to proceed to Poona to

assist Colonel Upton in negotiating any affairs which the Nawab may think necessary in the interest of the Carnatic. Has already informed the Colonel of the conditions which the Nawab signified to him. Is ready to comply with his request if the Madras Government to whose immediate authority Mr Chambers is subject, raise no objection to his deputation.

Nov. 18. 2047. To Ahalia Bāi. Has received her letter requesting that directions may be given to the Chief of Patna to attend to the representations of her agent Mobutī Pandit and afford him every assistance for the completion of a temple at Gaya for which materials have been collected. Has written to the Chief of Patna to that effect.

Nor. 20. 2048. From the Raja of Nepal. Intimates the death of his father and his own succession to the Raj.

Nov. 20. 2049. From the Raja of Nepal. Is surprised that the Company, should demand the revenue of Morang. Refers the Governor-General to his nakil for particulars.

Nov. 20. 2050. From Kirat Singh. Reports that the Maharaja of Nepal has appointed him Sūbahdār of Morang.

Nor. 23. 2051. From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Proposes to make a tour of the Doab and Rohilkhand. Has learnt from Mr Bristow that the Governor-General intends to withdraw the brigade from Allahabad. Requests him not to do so until he (the writer) returns from his tour. Fears that mischievous persons will take advantage of his absence from the Capital and of the withdrawal of the brigade and create all sorts of disturbances.

Nov. 23. 2052. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Intimates that he has dismissed all the Europeans employed in his service as desired by the Governor-General. Complains of the disobedience of his own troops and requests that some English officers may be sent to discipline them. Is also anxious to have one English battalion to act as his personal grand.

Nov. [23.] 2053. From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the Governor-General's letter together with the <u>kharīta</u> of the Nawab of Arcot.

Nov. [23.] 2054. From Saiyid Amīru'd-Din. Complains of the mischievous conduct of Rām Mohan Rāy, Dīwān of Bishanpur, and of his brother who oppress the people and defy his (the writer's) authority. Their disobedience to law affects the administration of justice.

Nov. [23.] 2055. From Muḥammad Riza Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Nor. [23.] 2056. From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Refers to Rizā Quli Khān's letter reporting the Governor-General's objection to certain words in the draft of a parwinah from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. (Incomplete.)

Nov. [23.] 2057. From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Says that the French will not remove their factory (from Mohanpur) unless compelled to do so.

Nov. [23.] 2058. I rom Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the King, who is harassed by the disturbances created by Zābiṭah Khān, the Gujars, the Sikhs and the Mahrattas, has invited him (the writer) to the Capital to assist His Majesty in saving the situation. Is alarmed at the gloomy turn affairs have taken and finds his own position insecure. Hopes the Governor-General will direct the officer in command of the brigade to accompany him in his expedition and to carry out his orders in any part of his territories.

Nor. [23.] 2059. From [Mir] Sulaimān Khān. Has delivered the Governor-General's letter to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah who received him very kindly. Has noticed that the Nawab studies the pleasure of the English and particularly of the Governor-General. Will write if anything important takes place. Suggests that orders may be passed for the payment of Najaf Khān's stipend to Khwājah Petrus.

Nov. [23.] 2060. From Benirām Pandit. Is much concerned not to receive replies to his letters. His master, the Maharaja (Bhonsla), was very glad to receive the Governor-General's kharita and intends to send him (the writer) to Calcutta, with presents. Devakār Pandit

who is the minister to the Maharaja and is highly respected by the Nizām and the Peshwa was pleased to hear from him (the writer) of the distinguished qualities of the Governor-General. Raja Rām and Shām Rāo, the ungrateful servants of the Maharaja, are in the army of the Vazīr. Hopes the Governor-General will arrange to bring about their expulsion from the Vazīr's army.

Nov. 23. W2061. From Nawab Āsaf'ud-Daulah. Intimates that he has directed his officials at Gorakhpur to help Mr Griffith in the purchase of opium in the district.

Nov. 28. 2062. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that Raja Gurū Dās who has been appointed to the post of $R\bar{a}y R\bar{a}y\bar{a}u$ is proceeding to Calcutta.

Nov. - 2063. From Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing.

Nov. 28. 2064. To Chait Singh, Raja of Benares. Intimates the recall of Colonel Muir and the appointment of Colonel Goddard to succeed him in the command of the detachment at Chunar.

Dec. 8. 2065. To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has already informed him of the Court of Directors' approval of the proceedings of the late President and Council in the examination of his conduct and the terms upon which he has been judged acquitted of the several charges. The Board are now happy in publicly manifesting their regard and confidence in him in the appointment which has been lately bestowed on him. At the same time they deem it proper to recommend the following points to his attention in the different occupations which he now holds.

In the office assigned to him of guardian to the Nawab and superintendent of his household the \underline{Kh} ān is expected to pay the strictest attention to frugality in the Nawab's expenses and transmit an annual account of them through the Resident at the $Darb\bar{a}r$ for the inspection of the Board.

He is to pay great attention to the education of the Nawab, to accustom him in the practice of official duties and instruct him in the knowledge of business.

The Board will apply to him as $N\bar{a}ib$ of the $Niz\bar{a}mat$ for the interposition of the name and authority of Nazim in all disputes which may happen between the Company and other European

settlements in matters of revenue, commerce, etc., and expect an instant and cautious attention both to the rights of the Company and the government which he serves as well as a steady conduct in the support of them.

The administration of criminal justice being now entirely under the \underline{Kh} ān's superintendence, the Board desire him to appoint qualified and trustworthy men to administer justice. They should transmit their proceedings monthly to the Sadar for the \underline{Kh} ān's examination.

Copies of plans of the establishment of $Fanjd\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}$ chaklās in addition to the existing ones at Hooghly, Katwa, Mirzanagar and Bhushna will be delivered to the <u>Khān</u>. He is at liberty to make additions and alterations if necessary, but in all these establishments he should observe the strictest economy. (Copy incomplete.)

(' I 9, pp. 119, no 212. T I 14, pp. 73-6, no 153. A I 3, p. 45.

Dec. 8. 2066. To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Replies categorically to the Khān's proposals made in his letter of 6 November.

The Khān has not yet been appointed Nāih Nāzim, he has only been recommended to the Nawab for that office. The Qāzī's office will be under his control and if he will judge it necessary to place it on its original or any better footing, or to restore the office of Ihtisāb which was abolished 3 years ago he will have to take the sanction of the Board.

The Nawab's stipend should be paid by regular monthly qists and an order will be issued to Mr Martin to that effect.

The stipend of the Nawab will be entrusted to the <u>Khān</u>'s management provided he will reserve one-fourth of the amount for the liquidation of the Nawab's debts. He will have to submit annual accounts of the same to the Board.

The arrears of the Nizāmat Sarkār can be discharged by savings in the Nawab's expenses.

The Board will always pay a proper attention to the <u>Khān</u>'s representations. The <u>samīndārs</u> and farmers will be ordered to deliver to the <u>Fanjdārs</u> an account of the number of the <u>samīndārī</u> thānahs in their districts with the names of the thānahdārs and will be strictly enjoined to obey the <u>Fanjdārs</u>. The Board at present cannot agree to the expensive system of <u>vakīls</u> being stationed on the part of the <u>samīndārs</u> and farmers at the <u>Sadr</u>.

Orders have been sent to all the Provincial Councils to afford the officers of the $Fanjd\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}$ Courts all proper assistance in the execution of their functions.

The principal officers of the 'Adālat and Faujdārī may receive their salaries through him but the junior officials should receive them directly from their superiors (worm-eaten).

C I 9, pp. 119-21, no 213. T I 14, pp. 76-8, no 154. A I 3, p. 45.

Dec. 8. **2067.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses copies of two letters from Muḥammad Qāim, Dāroghah of the 'Adālat at Midnapur, and Kāliparshad Singh, Dāwān of that place, for his information. Asks him to issue a parwānah immediately to the Dāroghah for the arrest and prosecution of Monsieur Sanson [a French agent at Midnapur] and inform the Dāroghah that Captain Briscoe who commands the battalion of the Sepoys stationed at Midnapur has orders to comply with any written requisitions from him and from officers of the 'Adālat for the assistance of a military force to support the authority of the 'Adālat.

C I 9, pp. 121-2, no 214. T I 14, p. 78, no 155, A I 3. p. 45.

Dec. 8. 2068. To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Encloses a copy of a petition presented by the bankers of Calcutta reporting a robbery committed at Katwa in the house of Sobharām Deo, by which he has lost Rs 14,000. Asks him to detect the culprits and punish them.

C I 9, p. 122, no 215. T I 14, p. 78, no 156. A I 3, p. 45.

Dec. 8. 2069. To the King. Has received His Majesty's letter accusing the English Sardārs of a want of loyalty in withholding the tribute and in having sent for Ghāziu'd-Dīn Khān, his enemy. Has repeatedly represented to him the situation of the country and the state of the Company's affairs by which he must be convinced of the impossibility of the tribute being continued. Emphatically denies the charge of corresponding with Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān and assures him that the rumour is without the slightest foundation as the English are not even aware of the Khān's whereabouts. With respect to the requisition made by his orders in (Majdu'd-Daulah's) Nawab 'Abdu'l Ahad Khān's letter, expresses the Company's inability to support the King with troops and artillery as they are barely sufficient for the defence of their own possessions.

(' I 9, pp. 122-3, no 216. T I 14, pp. 78-80, no 157. A I 3, p. 43.

Dec. 8. 2070. To Nawab 'Abdu'l Aḥad Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

(' I 9, p. 123, no 217. T I 14, p. 80, no 158. A I 3, p. 41.

Dec. 8. 2071. To the Nawab of Arcot. Commends to his favour Athar 'Ali Khān who is proceeding to his court (worm-eaten).

C I 9, pp. 124-5, no 218.

Dec. 8. 2072. To Raja Hindu Pat. Complimentary reply.

C I 9, p. 124, no 219.

Dec. 12. 2073. To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Commends to his favour Raja Hindu Pat, an old adherent of his late father (Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah).

C I 9, pp. 124-5, no 221.

Dec. 12. 2074. To the Nawab of Arcot. Sends a letter from Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah along with a letter from Ashraf 'Alī Khān in acknowledgment of presents which he had sent some time ago to the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

Dec. 12. 2075. To the Nawab of Arcot. Intimates that Mr Wilson, a painter, is going to the Nawab. Will be glad if the Nawab will give him a few sittings for his portrait for the private use of the Governor-General.

Dec. 12. 2076. Dastak granted to Bakhtawar Singh, a mutasaddi of Nawab Faizu'llah Khān, proceeding from Rampur to Calcutta with several horses and other articles.

Dec. 12. 2077. Dastak granted to Somar Brahmin proceeding from Calcutta to Gopamau with pieces of cloths and other articles.

Dec. 12. 2078. To Nawab Muzaffar Jang (Muḥammad Rizā Khān). Has received his two letters intimating that he will begin to attend to the household affairs of the Nāzim very soon, and requesting to be supplied with the papers and orders relating to the Nizāmat. Says that he sent those papers referred to through his rakīl on 7 Dec.

Dec. 14. 2079. To Nawab Najaf Khān. Has received his letter intimating that he has taken Rs 33,633-As 7 from Muḥammad 'Askarī, a merchant, and requesting him (the Governor-General) to pay the amount to Raja Dayarām at Calcutta. Refers him to a previous letter regarding his subsidy.

Dec. 19. 2080. To the Nawab of Arcot. Commends to his favour Mr J. Stewart who on his way home will see the Nawab.

Dec. 19. 2081. To Rühu'-d-Din Husain Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter together with a nazr on the occasion of 'Idu'l-Fitr.

Dec. 19. 2082. To Murshid Muḥammad. Complimentary reply to his letter received through Ṣadru'l Haq Khān.

Dec. 23. 2083. To the Deb Raja [of Bhutan]. Has received his letter acknowledging the receipt of Rs 5,000 sent to him as a mark of friendship. Is ever ready to help him and his people.

Dec. 23. 2084. To the Paro Penlo. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Has already written to him about the lands seized by the Raja of Baikunthpur. Orders have been issued to the Chief of Dinajpur to enquire into the affair. Adds that the English will always remain true to the treaty subsisting between the Bhutanese and themselves.

Dec. 23. 2085. To the Subah of Buxa Duar. Has received his letter intimating that on the late Subah's resigning his office, he has been appointed the Subah of Buxa Duar by Lama Remborche and the Deb Raja. Congratulates him on his appointment. Says that orders have been issued to the Chief at Dinajpur for giving assistance and protection to the merchants of Bhutan coming to Bengal and hopes that the Bhutanese will carry on their trade in security. Asks him to make representations whenever necessary to the Chief at Dinajpur who will attend to them to his satisfaction.

2086. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letters and papers Dec. 29. relative to the disagreement between him and the Madras Government. Has received a similar reference from that Government as well. The matter has been considered by himself and the Council. Their sentiments have been communicated to the Government of Madras and it is hoped that their mediation will result in the restoration of the goodwill and harmony that formerly subsisted between that Government and the Nawab. They will no doubt be accelerated by the appointment which has lately been made of Lord Pigot to the Governorship of Madras, for His Lordship is known to be a great friend of the Nawab. The Governor-General and Council guided by the several orders of the Court of Directors on the extent of the Nawab's authority and the right of interference given to the President and Council of Madras would like to record their views as follows. (1) The Government of Madras have a right to offer their advice to the Nawab on all matters by which they apprehend their interests may be affected but in all matters which concern the internal administration of the Carnatic and collection of revenues, etc. the Nawab is the deciding authority. The Council may advise, may remonstrate but cannot demand, insist nor interpose any authority. (2) The greatest delicacy should be observed in every communication with the Nawab. This is repeatedly enjoined in the strongest terms by the Court of Directors and is recommended by the example of the King [of England] himself. (3) The Council of Madras have departed from the aforementioned rules in their late pro-

ceedings towards the Nawab in the manner in which they have disputed his right to nominate his son the Amīru'l-umarā to the command and Government of Tanjore. (4) The order issued by the Madras Council forbidding all the Company's servants and dependants from visiting the Nawab without the permission of the President is agreeable to the orders of the Company and is necessary to prevent the good understanding between the parties from being disturbed by the intrigues and insinuations of factious dependants of the Company's government.

C I 9, pp. 128-9, no 233. T I 14, pp. 81-3, no 162. A I 3, p. 46.

2087. Translation of an extract¹ from the letter of the Court of Directors dated Aug. 28, 1771.

Direct the Governor and Council to examine the accounts of the Nizāmat stipends.

C I 9, p. 124, no 220.

¹ This bears no reference or relation to the lotters where it is entered.

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A. = Arabic; A.-P. = Arabic Persian; H. = Hindi; H.-P. = Hindi Persian; Mar.= Marathi; P. = Persian; S. = Sanskrit; T. = Turki

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